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Analysis of the 1984 Transmigration Survey

by R.P.Byron

Australian National University

1. Introduction

The transmigration survey of 2198 transmigrant households in 31 subdistricts was carried out in the latter part of 1984. The survey asked a wide range of questions relating to production, income, expenditure and welfare. Parts of the income and expenditure surveys are identical to the Susenas survey. In the first part of what follows we provide some details of the questionaire; we will then examine the characteristics of income determination, looking, in particular at the performance of the transmigrants by settlement type, village layout, village of destination, area of origin, type of transmigrant, and so on. The composition of income will be closely examined and the responses to various questions on welfare will be detailed. It soon becomes apparent that tabular or graphical analysis is of limited value in disentangling the relative effects of various influences on the transmigrants ultimate income. In the last section of the report we switch to regression analysis.

Section 2

The Questionaire

In this section we detail the questions asked in the survey filed by 13 record types. Enumerating the questions in this manner enables the reader to ascertain what sort of analysis is, in fact, feasible. The details of the questionnaire are given in Appendix I. Below we summarise the details of the type of records.

Record Type	
1	Location and Basic Information
12	Family member information
13	Household Activities
2	Land Allocation
3	Land Use
4	Yields, Expenses and Income from Food Crops
5	Yield, Expenses and Income from Estate Crops
6	Income from Other Activities
7	Other Income last Month
8	Other Financial Items last Month
9	Assistance from Government
10	Consumption Expenditure
11	Family Welfare

Thirty one transmigrant communities in six provinces were sampled, as mentioned, a total of 2198 households. The provinces, village numbers, and where known, village names, sample sizes and tidal/dry farm classification are listed below.

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Province	Number	Name	Sample	Settlement	Village
Riau					
	Kab Indragiri Hulu				
	140102	Kec Kuantan Tengah	20	lg/dry	linear
	140104		40	lg/dry	nucleated
	140108	Kec Pangkalan Kasai/Siberinda	180	sm&lg/dry	nucleated
	Kab Indragiri Hilir				
	140202		19	tidal	combined
	140205	Kec Tempuling	20	tidal	nucleated
	Kab Kampar				
	140404		20	estate	linear
South Sumatra					
	Kab Ogan Komering Ulu				
	160109		80	dry/est	linear
	160110		60	sm&lg/dry	linear
	160171		40	dry	linear
	Kab Ogan Komering Ilir				
	160203		40	lg/dry	
	160204	Kec Mesuji	201	sm&lg/dry	lin/nuc
	160205		241	sm&lg/dry	lin/nuc
	160212		120	tidal	lin
	Kab Lematang Ilir Ogan Tengah				
	160374		59	lg/dry	nuc
	Kab Musi Banyu Asin				
	160605		101	tidal	linear
	160607	Kec Banyu Asin II	40	tidal	linear

Province	Number	Name	Sample	Settlement	Village
Central Kalimintan					
	Kab Kotawaringin Barat				
	620102		40	lg/dry	nucleated
	Kab Kotawaringin Timur				
	620203		20	lg/dry	linear
	Kab Kapuas				
	620401	Kec Salat	120	tidal	nucleated
	620413	Kec Pandit Patu	140	tidal	nucleated
	Kab Kota Baru				
	630210	Kec Batu Licin	178	sm&lg/dry estate	lin/nuc/ comb
	630211		20	lg/dry	nucleated
	Kab Barito Kuala				
	630403		20	tidal	linear
	630408		20	tidal	nucleated
East Kalimintan					
	Kab Pasir				
	640104		20	tidal	linear
	640109		20	dry	linear
	Kab Kutal				
	640215		20	sm/dry	comb
	Kab Balikpapan				
	647101	Kec Balikpapan Seberang	20	dry	comb
Central Sulawesi					
	Kab Donggala				
	720314		100	tidal	linear/nuc
	Kab Kendari				
	740307		119	lg/dry	nucleated
	740314		40	lg/dry	nucleated

Section 3
Tabular Analysis

Section 3.1

Overall Results

Our initial concern will be with the components of income (from the Type 9 records); we will cross tabulate this by repelita, type of settlement, village layout, type of transmigrant etc.

In Table 1 we detail income sources for transmigrants by repelita. For convenience of reading we have suppressed the standard errors associated with each of these estimates In many cases, it is obvious from the standard errors that the range for the means is such that one cannot conclude that a particular submean is significantly greater than another. For completeness the full tables are repeated in the Appendix B.

First, notice that total monthly income by repelita is 60065 vs 57132; however, the difference is not statistically significant. In terms of the components of income, note that government subsidies for the repelita 3 households average 12000 rps against 0 for the repelita 2 households, as expected. Agricultural income is about the same by repelita with the exception of estate income which is 4954 rps compared to 519 for repelita 3. Other income and all other categories apart from "government origin" income are about the same (in a statistical sense).

Table 1

Income Sources by Repelita and Type of Settlement

	Rep 2	Rep 3	Repelita 2			Repelita 3			
	TOTAL		dry	estate	tidal	small dry	large dry	estate	tidal
sample	557	1641	419	19	119	292	788	40	521
govt subs	0	12072	0	0	0	18660	9935	0	12538
food crops	12587	12959	9341	11978	24114	17504	13625	8456	9747
estate	4954	519	4303	31310	3041	1453	532	0	16
livestock	2388	2437	2144	941	3479	2660	3079	308	1506
other agric	1291	1776	1688	631	0	305	1502	1450	3039
non agric	6067	5671	4186	11280	11857	3813	7746	1379	3902
other	28001	24526	29676	18536	23616	28865	26896	57181	16004
transfers in	6132	3954	5389	2263	9367	5520	4716	4900	2020
transfers out	2003	1570	1944	3157	2028	1332	1929	713	1227
other in	6407	7951	5757	16131	7142	11650	6861	29927	5838
other out	4900	2713	5409	4626	3152	4019	3419	5851	672
govt origin	645	6880	723	0	472	6287	9106	1666	4245
total	60065	57132	55508	73785	73921	64730	65265	74628	39230

Table 2 gives the income breakdown by village layout, i.e., linear, nucleated or combination. Here, we notice a startling difference in the income achieved by households in the combination settlements. In the case of combination settlements the average monthly household income is of the order of 80000 rps, whereas for both linear and nucleated it is 56000. A note of caution is in order as the standard error on the mean for combination settlements is 8282 rps and we probably cannot conclude the difference is statistically significant. Looking back for the reasons we see that food crop income in the combination settlements is 2.5 times that of other settlements (but with a relatively high variability). With the exception of government income for the combination settlements and estate income for the nucleated settlements, which are relatively low in both cases, there is not a great deal of difference between the income sources of the cases.

Combination settlements 122 cases
140202 Sei Raleh
630210 - Batu Licin (part?)
640215 - Sepaku }
647101 - Sepaku }

Breakdown by Rupees

TABLE 2

INCOME CROSS CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF VILLAGE LAYOUT AND INCOME ORIGIN

	GOVT SUBS	FOOD CROPS	ESTATE	STOCK	OTHER AGRIC	NON AGRIC	OTHER
LINEAR SMP=856							
MEANS	1928	12969	3161	2184	875	5974	26351
STD ERRORS	293	566	385	180	190	1058	1716
NUCLEATED SMP=1220							
MEANS	14885	11021	384	2450	1838	5485	24759
STD ERRORS	1321	336	104	129	228	588	814
COMBINATION SMP=122							
MEANS	.00	30554	3581	3860	5267	7206	25265
STD ERRORS	.00	6593	1142	434	1275	2749	2946

	TRANS IN	TRANS OUT	OTHER IN	OTHER OUT	GOVT ORIG	TOTAL
LINEAR SMP=856						
MEANS	4358	1636	7750	3404	2383	56621
STD ERRORS	1085	187	1417	614	129	2325
NUCLEATED SMP=1220						
MEANS	4894	1728	7994	3380	7488	56565
STD ERRORS	618	266	788	522	396	1198
COMBINATION SMP=122						
MEANS	1668	1513	1872	1182	3885	79777
STD ERRORS	633	419	739	558	444	8282

Cross classifying total monthly household income by type of settlement and repelita we observe the same apparently favourable results for combination settlements; particularly in repelita 3. The results, in Table 3, present an income level at 85226 (rep 3) and 69397 (rep 2), which are much higher than the other figures which are in the 54-59 thousand rupiah range. Again the standard error on the high figure is very large, suggesting a need for caution. However, it is already obvious we will need to look more closely at this set of outlying results.

TABLE 3

TOTAL INCOME CROSS CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF VILLAGE AND REPELITA

	REP2	REP3
LINEAR		
MEANS	59802	53899
STD ERRORS	3496	3103
NUMBER	395	461
NUCLEATED		
MEANS	57666	56444
STD ERRORS	2975	1289
NUMBER	120	1100
COMBINATION		
MEANS	69397	85226
STD ERRORS	2838	12499
NUMBER	42	80

This is taken one step further in Table 4, which considers the dynamics of income generation in the context of the question on the transmigrants personal comparson of household income with two years previously. The responses are cross classified by repelita and type of settlement and what emerges is unclear. Whilst tidal farmers who settled under repelita 2 clearly consider themselves better off, opinion amongst their repelita 3 counterparts is evenly divided. The spread of opinions amongst other farming categories is also uniform.

TABLE 4

COMPARISON OF CURRENT INCOME TO TWO YEARS AGO FOR TYPE OF SETTLEMENT FOR REPELITA 2 AND REPELITA 3

		MORE	LESS	SAME	OTHER	TOTA
REPELITA 2	DRY LAND NUMBER	131	216	64	6	417
		(31%)	(52%)	(15%)	(2%)	100
	ESTATE NUMBER	8	6	5	0	19
	TIDAL NUMBER	73	10	29	5	117
		62%	9%	25%	4%	100
REPELITA 3	SMALL DRY NUMBER	93	133	62	3	291
		32%	46%	21%	1	
	LARGE DRY NUMBER	359	232	168	25	784
		46%	30%	21%	3%	100
	ESTATE NUMBER	20	1	13	1	35
	TIDAL NUMBER	182	189	110	40	521
		35%	36%	21%	8	100

Should exclude military

— off farm work?

		More	Less	Same	O
					%
Repelita II	Dry	31	52	15	2
	Tidal	62	9	25	4
Repelita III	S. Dry	32	46	21	1
	L Dry	46	30	21	3
	Tidal	35	36	21	8

When the same question is cross classified by type of village similar results emerge, 40% think they are better off, 40% feel they are worse off, and the remainder regard their income level as unchanged. The results are presented below in Table 5.

TABLE 5

COMPARISON OF CURRENT INCOME TO TWO YEARS AGO FOR TYPE OF VILLAGE

	MORE	LESS	SAME	OTHER
LINEAR NUMBER	360	307	165	20
NUCLEATED NUMBER	432	456	265	58
COMBINATION NUMBER	74	24	21	2

In Table 6 we examine household income by province of origin and we again note considerable variabilility in the results with the Javanese and Balinese(51-53) transmigrants apparently faring worst whilst the three groups faring best being those from Riau-Sumatra, Kalimintan and Sulawesi (72-75). However, note that this may not, in fact be a regional difference, but a reflection of the composition of those migrants in particular the representation of military and spontaneous settlers. The mean household income for the Sulawesi group (total number only 24), was 82741 with a standard error of 14000. The Javanese mean income was 55757 with a standard error of 1130, reflecting the law of large numbers. The same occurs with the other high income groups, so it is probably the case that not too much can be placed on this result. A more useful exercise may well be to attempt to

account for income differences by urban and rural Kabupaten in areas of origin, this will be attempted in subsequent regression analysis. The outlying Sulawesi group received no government subsidies but high government origin income and other inward monetary flows - suggesting that we may, in fact, have picked up a group of military settlers. Apart from these factors their performance was not much different from the large mass of Javanese. The first group, from Riau-Sumatra had very high "other income", at 43522 rps almost double the average for that category and relatively low food income, suggesting the possibility of an entrepreneurial-trader group.

TABLE 6

INCOME ORIGIN CROSS CLASSIFIED BY PROVINCE OF ORIGIN

	GOVT SUBS	FOOD CROPS	ESTATE	STOCK	OTHER AG	NON AG	OTHER
RIAU-SUMATRA SMP=114 MEANS	12578	11032	2638	2171	2411	5229	43522
JAVA SMP=1856 MEANS	9485	12788	1729	2384	1549	4662	24319
BALI SMP=133 MEANS	.00	13361	300	3149	1194	10243	23924
KALIMINTAN SMP=71 MEANS	10879	15279	90	2479	4076	22801	27885
SULAWESI SMP=24 MEANS	.00	17513	2311	2634	1451	18994	24412

	TRANS IN	TRANS OUT	OTHER IN	OTHER OUT	GOVT ORIG	TOTAL
RIAU-SUMATRA SMP=114 MEANS	2093	1776	10471	7508	3901	71224
JAVA SMP=1856 MEANS	4632	1514	7632	2798	5224	55757
BALI SMP=133 MEANS	5622	3615	5328	2973	6606	60788
KALIMINTAN SMP=71 MEANS	2830	2059	4032	512	4592	77977
SULAWESI SMP=24 MEANS	4970	2243	927	9206	12696	82741

In Table 7 we examine income by type of transmigrant and note the advantages of the military, spontaneous and local settlers over the sponsored migrants. There really is not a great deal of difference between the income achievements of the four categories with the sole exception of "other income" and "other in" categories for the military transmigrant. These amount to 92000

rps and 21000 rps out of their income of 117000 rps per month, both totals are significantly higher than those achieved by the other transmigrants in that particular category. Spontaneous migrants fare slightly better than sponsored migrants with incomes of 56000 versus 54000; but the difference is not significant. Finally, local migrants are significantly higher than either of these categories with an income level of 74000. This would appear to be attributible to better income achievement in the food, other agriculture and non agriculture categories.

TABLE 7

INCOME BY TYPE OF TRANSMIGRANT

	GOVT SUBS	FOOD	EST	STOCK	OTHER AGRIC	NON AGRIC	OTHER	TR IN	TR OUT	OTH IN	OTH OUT	GOVT ORIG	TOTAL
SPONSORED													
SAMPLE=1800													
MEANS	9175	13036	1705	2506	1629	4934	22370	4332	1487	7201	2649	5432	54441
STD ER	850	559	195	118	181	373	581	596	178	744	325	265	1089
SPONTANEOUS													
SAMPLE=152													
MEANS	4112	10533	671	1722	607	7265	27113	7622	1510	5782	2418	2714	56741
STD ER	1968	897	341	254	243	2368	2140	3160	531	1445	1107	338	4168
MILITITARY													
SAMPLE=57													
MEANS	7320	11782	2101	2342	100	3312	92056	8573	9162	21947	11087	6597	117706
STD ER	3670	1360	992	587	99	1365	5079	3593	2342	11706	3183	2150	7102
LOCAL													
SAMPLE=186													
MEANS	10748	13380	1720	2240	3241	13499	33270	2467	1417	8136	7600	5642	74045
STD ER	2558	1212	756	329	789	4948	7028	590	276	1780	2820	679	8493

Next, in Table 8 we examine income by year of arrival. An examination of mean total income reveals no trend which would be a significant result except that the sampling was done in a stratified way, by village, and the ups and downs by year and really no more than a comparison of villages and it is noticeable that the transmigrants in each village tend to have arrived in a given or the neighbouring year. Not too much can be drawn from this apparent lack of trend in the series. Some obvious results emerge (subsidies and government origin income decreasing with time. Food crop in come in the year of arrival being around half to a third the norm.

TABLE 8

INCOME SOURCES BY YEAR OF ARRIVAL

	GOVT SUBS	FOOD	ESTATE	STOCK	OTHER AGRIC	NON AGRIC	OTHER	TRAN IN	TRAN OUT	OTHER IN	OTHER OUT	GOVT ORIGIN	TOTAL
1974													
SMP=18													
MEANS	0	10874	11726	175	1111	12333	30978	49055	2725	5077	7256	0	103529
1975													
SMP=86													
MEANS	0	12851	3804	1774	3294	5114	21475	910	859	1156	1735	114	48480
1976													
SMP=187													
MEANS	0	7699	5748	2265	1967	2284	28395	5861	930	5874	3800	517	53809
1977													
SMP=38													
MEANS	0	11882	15482	965	0	1859	22995	3335	1602	6513	2731	0	54917
1978													
SMP=108													
MEANS	0	10504	6162	2222	68	8517	30151	7638	4069	9541	6186	0	61195
1979													
SMP=113													
MEANS	0	21212	254	3979	362	4489	32292	3622	2618	8889	8558	1963	65558
1980													
SMP=355													
MEANS	0	19427	1147	2857	2036	5761	28516	2019	1076	6490	2435	3754	64435
1981													
SMP=531													
MEANS	2518	12604	118	2834	2842	8423	22253	2881	1637	6530	1998	5732	56030
1982													
SMP=408													
MEANS	9671	10156	643	2151	526	5869	22610	5675	2169	10603	3444	6676	52126
1983													
SMP=283													
MEANS	34486	12098	487	2094	1386	3549	26704	5913	1584	8245	2800	12891	63491
1984													
SMP=71													
MEANS	67149	5550	352	493	1059	2559	22954	3533	214	8635	4630	8069	44360

In Table 9 we consider the effect of education level of the household head on the household income level achieved. First, note the definition of income used here differs from that used previously; it was drawn from the Type 7 records and forms the component called "other income" in the tables above. We generally observe increases in income with higher levels of education, but it is not completely uniform. In Table 10 we cross classify education against the income definition used previously. Three observations were excluded; there were two college and one university graduate in the sample.

TABLE 9

OTHER INCOME BY EDUCATION LEVEL OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD

	WAGES	PENS	RENT & SH CRP	OTHER AGRIC	OTHER	OTHER NON AG	TOTAL INCOME
SAMPLE=434							
MEANS	10385	0	397	5437	1589	1719	19529
STD ERRORS	825	0	128	470	282	259	947
NOT COMPLETED PRIMARY SAMPLE=798							
MEANS	12335	298	473	6090	2128	1840	23167
STD ERRORS	678	150	102	373	248	177	832
PRIMARY SCHOOL SAMPLE=758							
MEANS	12818	3406	1918	5404	1753	1773	27074
STD ERRORS	845	619	1667	300	235	206	1971
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL SAMPLE=134							
MEANS	20024	9591	231	4472	2461	3020	39801
STD ERRORS	2912	2500	103	734	809	891	3726
HIGH SCHOOL SAMPLE=71							
MEANS	26134	3566	507	6093	3474	2413	42189
STD ERRORS	3998	2016	287	1042	2098	649	4751

The results below indicate a rising level of income with increasing education, but it does not eminate from farming activities. In fact, the increase stems from the "other income" category which is dissected above. Note, other income" increases from 19000 to 42000 rps stepping from the "no education" to high school categories. The wage component of this income tells the story; all the other components of income below seem invariant to the level of education of the transmigrant.

TABLE 10

INCOME BY EDUCATION LEVEL

	GOV SUBS	FOOD	ESTATE	STOCK	OTHER AGRIC	NON AGRIC	OTHER	TRAN IN	TRAN OUT	OTHER IN	OTHER OUT	GOVT ORIG	TOTAL
NO EDUC													
SAMPLE=		434											
MEANS	9636	13024	2395	2166	1556	3703	19529	5039	860	5123	1840	4810	51357
NOT PRIM													
SAMPLE=		798											
MEANS	6135	11718	1258	2199	2386	4813	23167	2938	1160	7434	3371	5335	52649
PRIM													
SAMPLE=		759											
MEANS	12237	14362	1648	2583	1273	6423	27061	4879	2254	7669	2988	5227	61191
JR HIGH													
SAMPLE=		134											
MEANS	5301	11337	703	2719	428	13711	39801	9665	4328	15948	7507	7531	81464
HIGH													
SAMPLE=		71											
MEANS	10344	11662	3095	4133	466	7389	42189	4784	1399	6735	5895	4626	76949

In Table 11 "other income" is examined by type of transmigrant. Apart from the significant advantage given by pensions of the military settlers, there is little to differentiate the four categories. The local settlers gain a substantial bonus from rent and share cropping, not, as one might anticipate, the military.

TABLE 11

OTHER INCOME BY TYPE OF TRANSMIGRANT

	WAGE	PENS	RENT	OTHER AGRIC	OTHER NON AG	OTHER INC	TOTAL OTHER
SPONS							
SAMPLE=	1800						
MEANS	12609	152	323	5602	1901	1780	22370
STD ERR	503	80	45	226	177	120	581
SPONT							
SAMPLE=	153						
MEANS	16166	723	281	5736	2186	1955	27049
STD ERR	1949	682	100	663	583	731	2127
MILIT							
SAMPLE=	57						
MEANS	12210	69721	640	4845	1360	3279	92056
STD ERR	3644	4983	283	1462	465	1112	5079
LOCAL							
SAMPLE=	186						
MEANS	14858	0	7577	5913	2503	2415	33270
STD ERR	1947	0	6786	652	535	541	7028

Considering other income by village layout, we notice first the relative constancy of total other income. However, there are some differences in the components, wage income is highest on combination settlements, pensions and rent or share cropping income highest on linear settlements. In Table 13 the proposition that "experience counts" is examined. The totals suggest that being over 35 carries an income premium, yet this conclusion must immediately be played down due to the large standard errors. The subtotals also do not give strong pointers despite their signs of within group constancy, they too have large standard errors.

TABLE 12

OTHER INCOME BY VILLAGE LAYOUT

	WAGE	PENS	RENT	OTHER AGRIC	OTHER NON AG	OTHER INC	TOTAL OTHER
LINEAR							
SAMPLE=	856						
MEANS	11901	3022	1989	6154	1466	1818	26351
STD ERR	711	547	1478	323	236	163	1716
NUCL							
SAMPLE=	1221						
MEANS	13364	1413	269	5516	2464	1724	24753
STD ERR	633	325	59	278	229	167	813
COMB							
SAMPLE=	122						
MEANS	17418	368	327	2913	307	3930	25265
STD ERR	2787	367	326	584	177	908	2946

TABLE 13

INCOME BY AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

	GOVT SUBS	FOOD	ESTATE	STOCK	OTH AGRIC	NON AGRIC	OTHER	TRAN IN	TRAN OUT	OTH IN	OTH OUT	GVT ORIG	TOTAL
0-20													
SAMPLE=		21											
MEANS	4107	10704	0	984	321	3730	25766	7686	583	4923	1078	3504	52046
STD ERR	4008	2635	0	518	256	2044	7780	4966	189	1763	665	950	9807
21-25													
SAMPLE=		198											
MEANS	9420	12637	818	1969	1408	7366	22654	2805	1389	5498	3129	4534	52791
STD ERR	2365	998	356	231	381	2010	2040	1074	330	965	1111	447	3015
26-30													
SAMPLE=		397											
MEANS	10730	11567	1118	2330	1832	7307	22519	3447	1470	6335	2827	6421	55044
STD ERR	2021	614	334	191	384	2227	1277	769	206	800	572	644	2752
31-35													
SAMPLE=		394											
MEANS	8840	13361	1546	2018	1520	5265	26232	3133	1560	6556	4315	5107	56608
STD ERR	1477	1121	390	171	292	1044	3397	515	288	886	1309	592	3780
35+													
SAMPLE=		1189											
MEANS	8508	13200	2015	2692	1703	5192	26543	5544	1857	8691	3125	5154	60179
STD ERR	1045	749	269	166	249	486	854	939	278	1231	476	308	1540

The results indicate remarkably little, a lot of variation in the data, some suggestions of differences between tidal and non tidal returns, some suggestion that the combination settlements achieve superior levels of income than non-combination settlements. This latter feature might be accounted for if the combination settlements were shown to have a higher proportion of military transmigrants. However, in Table 14 below we find that it is just due to the effect of one outlying settlement with a very high figure for food income.

TABLE 14

INCOME OF COMBINATION FARMERS

	GOV	FOOD SUBS	ESTATE	STOCK	OTHER	NON AGRIC	OTHER AGRIC	TRAN	TRAN IN	OTHER OUT	OTHER IN	GOVT OUT	TOTAL ORIG
140108													
SAMPLE=1													
MEANS	0	0	0	604	0	0	24000	0	0	0	6500	0	24604
STD ERR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
140202													
SAMPLE=19													
MEANS	0	41859	39	6516	0	3517	17444	0	4731	0	1342	2890	67536
STD ERR	0	2564	38	1231	0	1671	1393	0	1330	0	717	941	2186
140205													
SAMPLE=4													
MEANS	0	23003	698	3531	0	0	22750	0	50	8750	250	0	49933
STD ERR	0	3507	209	630	0	0	8938	0	43	3247	216	0	7302
630210													
SAMPLE=59													
MEANS	0	12674	129	3640	608	7372	26983	898	203	0	966	6320	58425
STD ERR	0	1758	69	619	185	2018	2973	620	177	0	957	70	4007
640215													
SAMPLE=20													
MEANS	0	96519	14230	4009	991	15750	31000	3875	1250	2075	2225	2195	167321
STD ERR	0	35799	6057	1147	585	15351	13377	2065	1218	1460	1686	2140	43678
647101													
SAMPLE=19													
MEANS	0	8534	7429	1973	30886	3280	22315	3842	3026	8000	515	121	75357
STD ERR	0	2548	1818	691	5038	1476	7921	2698	1603	4054	409	60	5097

TABLE 14 (cont)

OTHER INCOME OF COMBINATION FARMERS

	WAGES	PENS	RENT	OTH AG	NON AG	OTHER	TOTAL
140108							
SAMPLE=1							
MEANS	24000	0	0	0	0	0	24000
STD ERR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
140202							
SAMPLE=19							
MEANS	2842	0	0	13313	0	1289	17444
STD ERR	1325	0	0	780	0	707	1393
140205							
SAMPLE=4							
MEANS	11250	0	0	7750	3750	0	22750
STD ERR	9742	0	0	1441	3247	0	8938
630210							
SAMPLE=59							
MEANS	19118	762	0	1211	381	5508	26983
STD ERR	2595	756	0	791	266	1303	2973
640215							
SAMPLE=20							
MEANS	31000	0	0	0	0	0	31000
STD ERR	13377	0	0	0	0	0	13377
647101							
SAMPLE=19							
MEANS	13368	0	2105	0	0	6842	22315
STD ERR	5281	0	2049	0	0	3853	7921

The outlier is settlement 640215 with a food income alone of 96000 rps and a wage income of 31000. Not surprisingly, the mean household income for that village is around 134000 rps, which together with the performance of a couple of other combination villages, drags the combined total up. A closer examination of the household records for that village revealed one household of 7 members with a total income of around 950,000 rps, 75% of which originated from food and about 20% from sharecropping. The household looked like a genuine outlier rather than a series of keypunch errors. In the next section we examine the returns to tidal and dry-land farming.

Section 3.2

Comparison of Sponsored Dryland and Sponsored Tidal Transmigrants

In this section we compare the performance of sponsored dryland and sponsored tidal farmers using the same table layouts as previously. To start with the dryland farmers in Repelita 3 appear (from totals) to be faring better than their Repelita 2 equivalents. An examination of the components reveals this can be accounted for by government origin income together with food crops. Their returns from estate crops are less than those achieved by Repelita 2 farmers; other than that we observe the usual high degree of variablity.

For tidal farmers we notice a dramatic, and significant degree of difference, compared to the dryland farmers and between the two repelitas. The income totals for tidal farmers in the two repelitas are 66000 and 33000 rps respectively. This breaks down by food (25000 to 9000), estate (3000 to 16), livestock (3000 to 1400), other (20000 to 11000), transfers in (9500 to 1600), and so on. There are some minor variations the other way. Anyway it would be sufficient to say that there was a dramatic deterioration in the income generating performance of the tidal farmers in Repelita 3. Subsequently we will pinpoint the villages involved and attempt to identify reasons, apriori, probably a futile task.

TABLE 15

INCOME CROSS CLASSIFIED BY REPELITA AND INCOME ORIGIN
(SPONSORED DRYLAND) EXCLUDES MILITARY, SPON & LOCAL

	GOVT SUBS	FOOD CROPS	ESTATE	STOCK	OTHER AG	NON AG	OTHER WAGES
REPELITA 2							
SAMPLE=358							
MEANS	.00	9482	4840	2303	1819	3646	26344
STD ERRORS	.00	1151	754	284	480	807	1117
REPELITA 3							
SAMPLE=	874						
MEANS	12331	15053	575	3039	1038	6156	25058
STD ERRORS	1459	989	175	185	264	593	973

	TRANS IN	TRANS OUT	OTHER IN	OTHER OUT	GOVT ORIG	TOTAL
REPELITA 2						
SAMPLE=358						
MEANS	5359	2001	5368	5659	771	52567
STD ERRORS	1489	690	1150	1302	142	2197
REPELITA 3						
SAMPLE=874						
MEANS	4635	1427	7229	2371	8658	62761
STD ERRORS	531	186	1316	375	506	1683

TABLE 16

INCOME CROSS CLASSIFIED BY REPELITA AND INCOME ORIGIN (SPONSORED TIDAL)

	GOVT SUBS	FOOD CROPS	ESTATE	STOCK	OTHER AG	NON AG	OTHER WAGES
REPELITA 2							
SAMPLE=95							
MEANS	.00	25865	3220	3921	.00	6222	20019
STD ERRORS	.00	1488	583	721	.00	1336	2436
REPELITA 3							
SAMPLE=423							
MEANS	13565	9457	16	1490	3247	3315	11402
STD ERRORS	1913	497	9	126	348	632	466

	TRANS IN	TRANS OUT	OTHER IN	OTHER OUT	GOVT ORIG	TOTAL
REPELITA 2						
SAMPLE=95						
MEANS	9557	2391	8577	2809	282	66698
STD ERRORS	8185	652	4294	1032	78	8390
REPELITA 3						
SAMPLE=423						
MEANS	1613	1025	5979	532	4382	33871
STD ERRORS	400	254	614	115	212	774

In Tables 17 and 18 we compare sponsored dryland and tidal farmers. The results are much as before. Tidal sponsored farmers derive about twice as much income from food crops as do dryland and estate farmers. Curiously, the income sponsored transmigrants derive from estate sources were 3400 rps for dryland farmers and only 300 for estate farmers. The "other income" category yields 25000 rps for both tidal and estate farmers but 20000 rps for tidal farmers. Finally, note that government origin income is highest for estate farmers at 9300 rps and lowest for tidal farmers at 200. This, presumably will be related partly to the gestation period of estate farming and partly to the number of tidal settlements in the last part of Repelita 3.

TABLE 17

INCOME CROSS CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF SETTLEMENT AND INCOME ORIGIN FOR REP 2
(SPONSORED DRYLAND)

	GOVT SUBS	FOOD CROPS	ESTATE	STOCK	OTHER AG	NON AG	OTHER
DRY							
SAMPLE=594							
MEANS	7459	13190	3406	2478	1217	3408	25794
STD ERRORS	1666	1544	513	218	293	612	928
ESTATE							
SAMPLE=638							
MEANS	9946	13661	332	3148	1310	7306	25095
STD ERRORS	1296	453	111	220	360	730	1194

	TRANS IN	TRANS OUT	OTHER IN	OTHER OUT	GOVT ORIG	TOTAL
DRY						
SAMPLE=594						
MEANS	4771	1592	7035	4409	3153	55804
STD ERRORS	993	425	1851	834	276	2210
ESTATE						
SAMPLE=638						
MEANS	4914	1596	6365	2319	9358	63517
STD ERRORS	611	242	835	445	656	1619

TABLE 18

INCOME CROSS CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF SETTLEMENT AND INCOME ORIGIN FOR REP 2 (SPONSORED TIDAL)

	GOVT SUBS	FOOD CROPS	ESTATE	STOCK	OTHER AG	NON AG	OTHER
TIDAL SAMPLE=95							
MEANS	.00	25865	3220	3921	.00	6222	20019
STD ERRORS	.00	1488	583	721	.00	1336	2436

	TRANS IN	TRANS OUT	OTHER IN	OTHER OUT	GOVT ORIG	TOTAL
MEANS	9557	2391	8577	2809	282	66698
STD ERRORS	8185	652	4294	1032	78	8390

The issue of which type of settlement, linear, nucleated or combination, provides the best income returns. Income is further decomposed by sponsored dryland and sponsored tidal transmigrants. As noted before, farmers in combination settlements do best with total income for dryland and tidal farmers at 80800 and 64000 repsectively. These figures compare with subtotals of 53600, 60900 for linear and nucleated dryland farmers and 44000 and 32000 for linear and nucleated tidal farmers. Again, the standard errors on these totals are quite large, making it difficult conclude that the difference is real rather than an illusion due to sampling variation. The components of income for the sponsored tidal and sponsored dryland farmers bear much the same pattern as observed previously. Tidal farmers get the most significant incomes, in absolute and relative terms, from food crops, especially on the combination settlements. However, the tidal farmers seem to have less access to income from wages, share cropping and the remaining components of "other income".

TABLE 19

INCOME CROSS CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF VILLAGE LAYOUT AND INCOME ORIGIN (SPONSORED DRYLAND)

	GOVT SUBS	FOOD CROPS	ESTATE	STOCK	OTHER AG	NON AG	OTHER
LINEAR SAMPLE=413							
MEANS	.00	12640	3885	2859	400	3860	24815
STD ERRORS	.00	1042	653	317	131	554	1118
NUCLEATED SAMPLE=737							
MEANS	14623	12021	275	2731	1024	6274	26118
STD ERRORS	1717	403	95	180	314	723	1031
COMBINATION SAMPLE=82							
MEANS	.00	30137	5215	3497	7795	5699	22365
STD ERRORS	.00	9658	1669	527	1833	1504	3705

	TRANS IN	TRANS OUT	OTHER IN	OTHER OUT	GOVT ORIG	TOTAL
LINEAR SAMPLE=413						
MEANS	3873	1162	7345	4086	2443	53616
STD ERRORS	986	159	2615	1063	222	2005
NUCLEATED SAMPLE=737						
MEANS	5653	1933	6856	3121	8795	60930
STD ERRORS	776	389	765	489	595	1461
COMBINATION SAMPLE=82						
MEANS	2481	719	1871	1345	4298	80771
STD ERRORS	928	397	960	809	588	11635

TABLE 20

INCOME CROSS CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF VILLAGE LAYOUT AND INCOME ORIGIN (SPONSORED TIDAL)

	GOVT SUBS	FOOD	ESTATE CROPS	STOCK	OTHER NON AG	OTHER AG	
LINEAR							
SAMPLE=264							
MEANS	5719	14755	1047	1925	1057	6565	13987
STD ERRORS	878	680	229	266	304	1064	986
NUCLEATED							
SAMPLE=236							
MEANS	17915	7805	143	1639	4638	819	11480
STD ERRORS	3267	735	46	203	507	277	700
COMBINATION							
SAMPLE=18							
MEANS	.00	40015	138	5978	.00	3712	17941
STD ERRORS	.00	2854	74	1172	.00	1752	2384

	TRANS IN	TRANS OUT	OTHER IN	OTHER OUT	GOVT ORIG	TOTAL
LINEAR						
SAMPLE=264						
MEANS	4753	1792	8012	1345	2421	44722
STD ERRORS	2994	409	1740	363	163	3237
NUCLEATED						
SAMPLE=236						
MEANS	1421	439	5059	496	5146	32602
STD ERRORS	462	222	621	230	343	1065
COMBINATION						
SAMPLE=18						
MEANS	.00	4661	1944	1083	1488	64614
STD ERRORS	.00	1421	1120	682	265	3077

In Tables 21 and 22 we examine the response of transmigrants to a question asking them to compare their income with that achieved two years previously. This is tabulated by sponsored dryland, sponsored tidal, and type of settlement. As before, tidal farmers in linear and combination settlemenets seem well satisfied, while their compatriots in combination settlements do not. Curiously, for dryland farmers, it is the nucleated and combination settlement farmers who appear to be doing best whilst the linear dryland farmers seem to be indicating their income is declining.

TABLE 21

COMPARISON OF CURRENT INCOME TO TWO YEARS AGO FOR TYPE OF VILLAGE (SPONSORED DRYLAND)

	MORE	LESS	SAME	OTHER
LINEAR				
NUMBER	127	207	73	1
	(31)	(51)	(18)	(0)
NUCLEATED				
NUMBER	300	257	146	10
	(42)	(36)	(21)	(1)
COMBINATION				
NUMBER	51	15	7	0

TABLE 22

COMPARISON OF CURRENT INCOME TO TWO YEARS AGO FOR TYPE OF VILLAGE (SPONSORED TIDAL)

	MORE	LESS	SAME	OTHER
LINEAR				
NUMBER	154	48	52	8
	(59)	(18)	(20)	(3)
NUCLEATED				
NUMBER	44	118	50	23
	(19)	(50)	(21)	10
COMBINATION				
NUMBER	9	1	7	1

3.3 Results by Subdistrict

With 31 sub-districts or villages it is not possible to detail all the cross tabulations as part of a report like this. Instead we consign the tables to Appendix B and discuss the results, with some summary tables, in the body of the text below. To commence we represent the villages with some additional information on class of settlement, typical date of arrival of settlers, how the settlers see their income compared to (i) two years ago and (ii) pre-transmigration, their source of income in their area of origin and their opinion about their health now compared to pre-transmigration.

In Table 23 column 4 gives the earliest date of settlement of each village, typically settlement was completed within two to three years. The next two columns ask the transmigrants to compare their income to two years ago; it is clear the tend to point to improved income overall, with some notable exceptions. Columns 7 and 8 ask the same question in terms of income prior to transmigration and it is very clear that a significant majority of transmigrants consider themselves better off. The next three columns list the occupations of the settlers prior to migration. The other category includes non-agricultural and "other" in the original questionaire and has been included here to pick up "non-farmer" transmigrants in an attempt to see if any villages have a disproportionate number of non-farmer settlers and if those villages are low income villages. Finally, the last column reports the transmigrants' statements n their health. The idea of this information was to ascertain if the migrants in tidal areas suffered more from health problems than those assigned to dryland areas. This does not appear to be the case.

One possibility, that villages with high household incomes were, in fact, villages with a higher than usual proportion of pensioned military transmigrants, is dismissed by the results in Table 24. When total household income for a village is high it would be nice to be able to say that this is either because food income is high or other (especially wage) income is high, but such a simple explanation is not borne out by the figures.

Table 23

Question Responses by Village

Prov	Sample	Class	Arriv	Income to Two Years Ago		Income to Transmigration		Source of Income in Area of Origin			Health of Origin	
				More	Less	More	Less	Food	Trees	Other	Bett	Wrse
Riau												
140102	20	Dry	80	9	9	12	1	14	0	5	4	3
140104	40	Dry	80	11	21	24	8	29	0	11	21	1
140108	180	Dry	81	61	66	98	40	101	5	72	64	23
140202	19	Tidal	79	9	1	14	2	14	2	3	1	4
140205	20	Tidal	78	12	0	19	0	18	0	2	5	0
140404	20	Dry	83	19	1	13	3	3	4	13	8	2
South Sumatra												
160109	80	Dry	78	46	21	60	7	41	21	17	31	6
160110	60	Dry	80	12	31	40	6	19	2	36	27	8
160171	40	Dry	76	16	14	28	6	16	3	21	26	3
160203	40	Dry	82	21	0	39	0	13	0	27	15	4
160204	201	Dry	74	35	141	125	61	133	2	63	66	58
160205	205	Dry	74	39	154	166	54	166	3	69	58	32
160212	120	Tidal	81	63	19	116	1	92	2	26	83	7
160374	59	Dry	82	4	45	30	8	26	4	29	11	6
160605	101	Tidal	82	54	23	69	7	42	2	56	36	8
160607	40	Tidal	80	29	0	35	5	31	4	5	21	0
Central Kalimintan												
620102	40	Dry	83	32	0	32	3	15	0	25	6	4
620203	20	Dry	83	12	3	7	1	3	0	16	3	0
620401	120	Tidal	80	18	74	44	42	62	4	46	70	10
620413	140	Tidal	81	31	60	78	12	71	1	66	37	9
630210	178	Dry	80	85	40	132	17	74	1	101	70	18
630211	20	Dry	82	8	1	17	2	8	0	12	8	1
630403	20	Tidal	80	11	5	13	3	17	0	2	11	3
630408	20	Tidal	80	5	8	15	0	12	0	8	11	1
East Kalimintan												
640104	20	Tidal	80	6	9	16	1	11	1	6	7	1
640109	20	Dry	76	23	8	26	3	25	0	15	20	2
640215	20	Dry	80	17	1	18	0	18	0	2	8	1
647101	20	Dry	74	7	10	17	2	6	6	4	16	0
Central Sulawesi												
720314	100	Tidal	76	64	3	88	9	36	2	60	67	9
740307	119	Dry	81	69	17	46	48	33	3	76	52	13
740314	40	Dry	82	38	2	31	6	17	3	18	20	6

Table 24

Income Components by Village

Province	Number	Sample	Class Income	Total Crops	Food	Other Origin	Govt	Wages	Pensions
Riau									
	140102	20	Dry	103426	16668	58886	9756	48310	0
	140104	40	Dry	78011	16314	39040	9521	20775	0
	140202	19	Tidal	67536	41859	17444	2895	2842	0
	140205	20	Tidal	54858	24329	22674	110	11100	0
	140404	20	Dry	99842	11418	71563	3333	61903	0
South Sumatra									
	160109	80	Dry	51771	7572	28056	385	7818	3571
	160110	60	Dry	62700	10219	37137	8153	13078	6511
	160171	40	Dry	86030	9480	31161	3241	10751	3717
	160203	40	Dry	35714	14525	8506	1846	4237	0
	160204	201	Dry	56104	13321	34122	2086	14100	3668
	160205	205	Dry	44820	11376	26203	823	13376	1609
	160212	120	Tidal	35578	13303	12764	2320	2270	825
	160374	59	Dry	70219	9595	48015	4621	30483	5244
	160605	101	Tidal	55258	12503	32078	3490	4903	4071
	160607	40	Tidal	76888	18033	20527	182	13587	0
Central Kalimintan									
	620102	40	Dry	51258	17235	18471	11905	6040	1110
	620203	20	Dry	71348	8705	48542	5042	4775	0
	620401	120	Tidal	36717	4974	13619	2212	5861	0
	620413	140	Tidal	33133	9121	11316	7953	1428	1007
	630210	178	Dry	57088	12710	36283	6160	12623	2756
	630211	20	Dry	82851	9444	27961	6883	12700	3000
	630403	20	Tidal	31307	7697	12632	5516	9775	0
	630408	20	Tidal	45752	10094	25512	4663	22373	0
East Kalimintan									
	640104	20	Tidal	111802	22542	48781	137	37250	0
	640109	20	Dry	92254	33560	44253	5016	31412	3525
	640215	20	Dry	167321	96527	40528	2277	31000	0
	647101	20	Dry	75889	9034	33850	257	13700	0
Central Sulawesi									
	720314	100	Tidal	60157	10412	32967	33	14935	2579
	740307	119	Dry	87754	15364	25356	27288	14499	0
	740314	40	Dry	69310	11490	20557	13647	8842	0

Further tables are presented in Appendix B. The first section is devoted to questions relating to income. Table B1 provides the income breakdown by village already given in Table 22, together with standard errors. Tables B2 -B4 give full details of three questions summarised in Table 21, i.e. relating to income two years ago, income prior to transmigration, and income source in area of origin. In most settlements the transmigrants income sources remain unchanged over a two year period; however, one (140404) has 19 respondents from whose income patter stands out as originating both currently and two years perviously from other non-rural origins. The income figure of that village is 99842 per household but 75% of that income originates from other non-agricultural sources. Table B5 indicates that around a third to a half the transmigrants list their occupations prior to migration as being in the other class. A few villages are dominated by this group of people, notably 140404, 620102, 620203 and 630211; the total household incomes for these villages are 99842, 51258, 71348 and 72851 respectively. In other words, their incomes tend to be on the higher side but in only two of the four cases could it be said to originate predominantly from non-agricultural origins. The next Table is B8 which lists those villages still receiving subsistence support.

The subsequent tables in Appendix B look at socio-economic questions. Table B9 lists the response to the "family members ~~away~~ in primary school question; Table B10 asks the same question with respect of junior high school. About 60% of families have children ~~away~~ in primary school, but that figure drops to 15-20% for junior high school. Tables B11 and B12 contain the responses to questions on the provision of education services; it is very clear that, both in regard to primary and secondary education, the transmigrants questioned generally regard the education facilities as being superior to those existing in their areas of origin. Table B13 contains responses to the

"transportation" question. Here, the consensus appears to be that transportation facilities are worse. As mentioned, there is no evidence that the health of transmigrants in tidal areas is worse than their counterparts on the dryland sites and when the response to the question on medical services (Table B15) is examined it is clear that the level of services is about the same as in the areas of origin.

The remaining questions relate to housing (Table B16), which is generally seen as better and land ownership and usage. From the results in Table B18 it is apparent that about 35% of migrants owned some land before moving and there is a considerable spread of responses between villages. Table B19 lists land use by village (average per householder). Table B20 provides annual figures for food production, sales and income, tree crop production sales and income and finally income derived from cattle and poultry. The last two tables also relate to land cultivation and contain the responses to the question comparing the amount of land cultivated compared with two years ago and the reason why less land is cultivated. The usual response is that the same amount of land is being cultivated and when less is cultivated it is because it "doesn't pay". The last two tables, B23 and B24, were added as an afterthought to the question, what if the villages are so remote they have no access to markets? The most popular commercial outlet for food crops is the marketplace, whilst estate crops (the sample is much smaller), tend to be disposed of to co-operatives or traders.

As can be seen we have been overwhelmed by a mass of data; tabular presentation is only of limited usefulness in analysing all the detail as it does not isolate underlying influences. Because of this we turn to regression analysis in section 4.

Section 4

Exploratory Regression Analysis

In this section we apply regression analysis in an attempt to isolate the causal influences on the various components of income. In a strict sense we are not identifying causality, we are advocating no theoretical model of wage or income determination. We are, however, looking for association between factors likely to influence income in a partial derivative context; that is, with the effects of variation in other explanatory variables removed. Such an analysis is more valuable than the preceeding tabular exercise, looking at a one or two way classification for a particular variable or variables. The hidden influences, which might underlie an apparent relationship in a tabular or graphical presentation, are brought out using multiple regression.

In the first set of results, presented in Table 25, an attempt is made to account for the variation in the various components of income by a selected set of explanatory variables. In some cases the variables are continuous; for example, age of head of household, number of adults in household, year of arrival, area of land opened (in 00 hectares), or areas of land under cultivation for particular purposes. The remaining variables are binary (0 or 1) dummies: for example, the variable Rep2 is a variable which takes on the value 1 if the household arrived in Repelita 2, but is zero otherwise. A second dummy variable for Repelita 3 (which would be zero for a rep 2 household and one for a rep 3 case) cannot be included because together they are equivalentto an intercept term, which is already included in the equation. Had the second dummy (for Repelita 3) been included in place of the first dummy its coefficient would have been the negative of its partner. The reason is that the binary variables together measure the shift in the dependent

variable, up and down, due to the components of a particular explanatory variable.

Other dummy variables are included for type of settlement (small dry, large dry, estate and tidal), type of village, actual subdistrict, sex of household head, education level of household head, classification of migrant, area of origin of migrant, means by which the settler is able to dispose of food and/or tree crops (market, trader, co-op or other). This collection of binary variables, 74 in all, exhausts the possible set of reasonable explanators in the data set.

In Table 25 we list the dependent variable across the row, beneath the title. Thus we are trying to explain the variation in wages, other agricultural income, income from food, income from tree crops, and so on. In each case the set of explanatory variables is the same; however, we only report those coefficients which are significantly different from zero at the 5% (*) and1% (**) levels. This is to avoid the temptation of placing too much weight on results which are statistically insignificant. The effect of including these insignificant variables in a regression equation is a general loss in the precision with which the effects of the remaining variables is measured but it should not bias the remaining estimates. After presenting the results we will indicate why this is an exploratory exercise and we will proceed with a further analysis.

To interpret the results in Table 25 note that the intercept term is extremely large; it is composed of the unobserved constant and all the neglected dummy variable effects. No interpretation can be placed on this term. Next is the effect of the age of the head of household, this is only significant in the case of wages and non-agricultural income. The coefficient

of -142 in the wage equation means a household head of 30 years of age on average receives 1420 rps less per month from wage income than does a 20 year old household head. Causation is not implicit in the result as the 30 year household head may be more established and may derive more income from other sources, without the need to seek wage remuneration. The results for the number of adults indicate that a household with 5 adults receives 16920 rps more, on average, in total income per household than a family with 2 adults. This would seem to suggest that the typical extra adults in a household are dependants rather than active production members. Year of arrival has a negative relationship with wage and other (which includes wages as a major component) income. The later a household's year of arrival, the less the average income that household draws from wages; this would appear to suggest that the opportunities for earning wage income increase with the age of a settlement, or possibly that the newer settlers are too busy getting established to be able engage in direct wage generating activities. The differences implied are quite startling, on average a household arriving in 1984 earns 23120 less rps per month from wage sources than one which arrived in 1974.

Table 25

Regression Coefficients for Various Income Categories as a function of the Specified Variables

	wages	other agriculture	food	tree crops	non-agriculture	other	total income
constant	214771**					274984**	
age head	-142**				-137*		
number adults	1819**	435*	1058*		1133*	2004**	5640**
year arrival	-2312**					-3060**	
land opened	-24*						
irr sawah open					-108*		
tidal open			68**				
bunded open		14*	75**				
swamp open							
dry field			30*		-30*		62*
fish pond	122*		123*				
tree crop		-16**	53**	35**		-56*	
other food		-84*					
repelita 2			-10123**				
small dry		4544*					
large dry		5437*					
estate	17212*	5667*					
linear	-19429**	-4322**			10450*	-25633**	
nucleated	-8827*				12891**		
vill 140102	49249**					49432**	
vill 140104	11868*						
vill 140108	14635**				-11366*		
vill 140202		13995**	31108**				
vill 140205		9626*		-4445*			
vill 140404	46146**	7232*		-3695*		50474**	
vill 160109		13410**				21415*	
vill 160110	15700**	8521**				22594*	
vill 160171	24362**	11885**		16117**		28155*	
vill 160203		-3818*			-16142*		-39884**
vill 160204	9031*	10155**			-12193*	15647*	
vill 160205							-22970*
vill 160212		10828**					
vill 160374	22522**				-17452**	24302**	
vill 160605		7898**					
vill 160607		10227**					
vill 620102					-17864**		-33886*
vill 620203		39783**	-17016*			51725*	

Table 25(cont.)
Regression Coefficients for Various Income Categories as a function of the Specified Variables

	wages	other agriculture	food	tree crops	non-agriculture	other	total income
vill 620401		6738*					
vill 620413							-43511*
vill 630210		-3739*					-26041*
vill 630211							
vill 630403			-19426*				
vill 630408							
vill 640104	33365**				30623**	40910**	51614*
vill 640109	38695**		20816**			37335**	28670*
vill 640215	22115**	-8005**	74423**	5990**	18049*		77213**
vill 647101				-8220**			
vill 720314							
vill 740314					-10614*		
male							
no education							
not compl prim							
primary school							
jr high school							
high school							
spons migrant							
spont migrant							
military					-12090*	60222**	35155**
food/orig	-4841**	-1231**			-2924*	-8121**	-11488**
trees/orig					-6984*		-12859
stock/origin	-13057*						-14191
fish/orig							-6192
non-ag/orig						-6643*	-7300
owned land/origin			1873*				8919**
from riau/sumatra							
from java							
from bali							
from kalimintan							
food sold market		1147*	4386**				
food sold trader	-3125*	1667**	8038**	-672*			
food sold co-op		2557*		-2232**			
tree sold market	-10739**		8606**	7275**			22575**
tree sold trader		4297**		18352**			20360*
tree sold co-op	-14801**			25670**			24158*
R-squared	.256	.311	.261	.668	.098	.198	.222

The next set of variables relate to land usage, amount of land opened, bunded paddy used in production, irrigated sawah used in production, and so on. As one might anticipate, this has little effect on wage, non agriculture and other income, but is a significant determinant of food income. The units of measurement are in hundreds (actually .00 ha). Hence, on average, a difference of .1 hectare opened makes a difference of 6800 rps to household income from food, if the land is tidal. The difference is slightly more for bunded land and much more for fish ponds.

Immediately below these continuous variables is the first of the dummy variables - Repelita 2. The effect of arrival in the second or third repelita is generally insignificant for most income categories. The one exception to this is the food group, where the results suggest a significantly lower food-income performance for this group of transmigrants. The effect of being in the second or third repelita is insignificant on total income, suggesting (perhaps) that the transmigrants compensate by turning their efforts to other activities.

The effect of settlement type on income is generally negligible, with the exception of the other agriculture category. In this case the tidal category experiences an income reduction of around 15000 rps, whilst the other three categories show average levels of household income of around 5000 rps. One notable figure here is the relatively high wage earnings of estate settlers, when other effects are removed.

The next set of dummies account for the village layout; linear, nucleated or combination. The results point to wage income of combination farmers being higher than those on linear or nucleated settlements, whilst non-agricultural income is less. There is no significant variation in total income due to type of

village and no significant variation in food income. The outlier noticed in the tabular presentation is subsumed as part of the overall random variation.

Following the village layout dummy variables are 31 dummies for the actual villages themselves. These can be interpreted as "with effects such as age, sex of head, year of arrival, and so on removed, what is the average effect on income of a particular transmigrant household being in a given subdistrict. Some villages show up particularly well, others with negative total income dummies rather poorly. A pattern emerges of subdistricts in Riau and Sumatra deriving notable contributions to income from wages, other agriculture and the other income category. With the exception of subdistrict 640215, already commented on, there is a fair amount of variation in income derived from food production, so that subdistrict is not a significant determinant of food income.

The next results are slightly surprising, the presence or absence of a male as head of household is of no consequence to the various levels of income achieved. Education is unimportant. The migrant categories do not differ from each other in terms of income earning capacity, with the obvious exception of the income obtained by the military settlers from the other income (including pensions) category. Note that the military, on average, receive less income from non-agriculture than the other categories of migrants, after adjustment for other influences.

The final set of variables were introduced to assess the importance of trading arrangements on income generation. In the case of wages the significant terms are negative for market, trader and co-op disposal of food and tree crops. This suggests that in the absence of such outlets it is more profitable for migrants to seek wage generating employment. The other returns are generally significant and positive; a household disposing of food via

markets tends to receive 4386 rps per month on average, if done through a trader this figure becomes 8038 rps, and so on. The tree crop income result is interesting in that it demonstrates that those farmers who use the co-op as their outlet receive, on average 25670 rps compared to 18352 rps via traders and 7275 rps via markets. Likewise the effect of access to commercial disposal of produce is extremely important in terms of its contribution to total income, of those who dispose of their produce in this way.

Finally, the measure of goodness of fit is given in the last row of Table 25; whilst these results indicate that relatively low proportions of the variation in the sources of income have been explained a number of individually significant influences have been discovered. Furthermore, in each case the F test on the overall relationship, calculated as $[r^2/(n-k)] / [(1-r^2)/k] \sim F_{n-k,k}$ would lead to rejection of the null hypothesis - indicating that the equations do, in fact, explain a significant proportion of the variation in the dependent variables.

One problem present in the treatment of the income equations used in Table 25 is that in many cases the fraction of the dependent variable observations which is non zero is relatively small. The appropriate estimator in this case is a Tobit model rather than least squares. The bias arises because the dependent variable follows the zero axis for some way before assuming positive values. The least squares model, fits the entire data set and the line will straddle both the zero observations and the positive income terms. What is needed is a regression model which predicts if the household will avail itself of a particular income source and, given that it does, how much the conditional response of income to the explanatory variables is. One way to produce an asymptotically unbiased estimator of the slope coefficients was re-discovered by Greene [1981] and is based on an earlier paper by Pearson and Lee

[1907]. Greene proves, under rather over-stringent conditions for our purposes, that all one need do is estimate the least squares regression using only the subsample of observations for which the dependent variable is non-zero. The resulting least squares slope coefficients are then scaled by the reciprocal of the non-limit sampling fraction to produce the asymptotically unbiased estimates. No standard error adjustments were given in that paper and the problem appears to be that the standard errors on the coefficients can be quite large if the proportion of non-zero dependent variables is low. In Tables 26 and 27 below, we have re-estimated the equations based on the subsample of observations for which the dependent variable is positive. The sample fraction can be calculated from the final row in each table. Thus, for wages in Table 26 we find that 1012 of the 2199 households obtain income from wages which means the slope coefficients must be multiplied by 2199/1012 to be asymptotically unbiased. One problem, which occurs in the context of dummy variable regression, is that selection of a subsample can mean selection of all of one type of a given dummy variable. In other words what had been a dummy variable becomes a column of ones and one or more columns of zeros, leading to singularity of the moment matrix. We avert this by examination of the results and deletion of sets of regressors to which this happens. For one income source with a very small non-limit sampling fraction, rent and sharecropping income, this was a particular headache, and the equation was eventually completely eliminated.

Table 26

Regression Coefficients for Various Income Categories as a Function of Specified Variables

	wages	other agric	other non-agric	other income
constant	286225**	-39845	79071	-84199**
age head	-43	-34	-38	28
number adults	790	805**	350	25
year arrival	-3530**	568*	-779	977**
land opened	-33	-9	-13	8
irr sawah open	-90	-57**	33	24
tidal open	-30	-5	-6	5
bunded open	-57	3	42	8
swamp open	105	-47	12	-117
dry field	45*	8	42	-2
fish pond	136	14	8	12
tree crop	-7	8	19	-1
other food	-151	-195	-867**	-57
repelita 2	-9308	4196**	-5560	862
small dry	-2946	2882*	-33847**	20270**
large dry	7994	4150**	-26796*	15251*
estate	24677	-1326	-55148**	32923**
linear	-5968		9129	-12759*
nucleated	746		10334	-10611*
vill 140102	39450**		7783	11307
vill 140104	18305*		2641	19623**
vill 140108	19817**		11239*	12573**
vill 140202	13861			8036
vill 140205	21518		-25265	18956
vill 140404	30955*		32745	
vill 160109	10076		8445	-3638
vill 160110	3399		12769	1963
vill 160171	18208		-11749	2220
vill 160203	-14854*		6998	4915
vill 160204	5920		4944	-708
vill 160205	5996		13900**	1743
vill 160212	17266		-25690	15412*
vill 160374	11117		13798**	1773
vill 160605	6425		-23727	17892*
vill 160607	22031		-24658	
vill 620102	-4364		1096	-3747
vill 620203	11693		12199	-1482
vill 620401	13162		-23366	12450
vill 620413	5562		-22871	10364
vill 630210	3558		20590**	727
vill 630211	20615			7138
vill 630403	9716			17986*
vill 630408	16737		-16216	15675

Table 26(cont)

Regression Coefficients for Various Income Categories as a Function of Specified Variables

	wages	other agriculture	other non-agric	other income
vill 640104	65407**			118418**
vill 640109	54368**		7491	-3645
vill 640215	87911**			
vill 647101	1762			29842**
vill 720314	14204		37611**	19892**
vill 740314	6662		-3097	-609
male	-988	756	-735	1173
no education	12444		-653	-208
not compl prim	13173		-985	43
primary school	15277		-1401	-320
jr high school	25172		2104	3810
high school	21572		2733	505
spons migrant	4221	-319	7265	-1420
spont migrant	9713	-187	6078	-2204
military	30361**	-527	8469	468
food/orig	-5872**	-2031**	1745	10
trees/orig	-1036	-2129	10851**	1622
stock/origin	-32390**	-6111	3179	155
fish/orig	-2924	-544	1408	-861
non-ag/orig	-809	-386	3121	-164
owned land/orig	2914*	1558**	483	-452
from riau/sumtr	5166		5298	1771
from java	-1072		-4122	2660
from bali	8039		-7243	5791
from kalimintan	20861**		4509	664
fd sold market	1217	845	3663*	-139
fd sold trader	-551	4785**	-991	460
fd sold co-op	-8146	3921	-2513	2089
tr sold market	-1596	-562	1777	729
tr sold trader	7514	17638**	-3580	-8267
tr sold co-op	11	519	30284**	2389
R-squared	.382	.153	.359	.538
Sample	1012	1246	509	790

Table 27

Regression Coefficients for Various Income Categories on Selected Regressor Variables

	food	treecrops	stock	other agriculture	other income	total income
constant	-10368	15976	24982	54688	263548**	95979
age head	-25	-73	16	-72	-85	-166
number adults	1064*	1658*	331	461	1749*	5640**
year arrival	53	-187	-208	-459	-2950**	-430
land opened	-3	-27	4	-19	-27	-50
irr sawah open	46	26	-8	-40	-47	-136
tidal open	69**	31	-16*	-28	0	57
bunded open	71**	15	-8	20	-11	66
swamp open	-17	-72	45*	1123**	20	270
dry field	28*	31	0	-19	20	62
fish pond	124*	-224	-194	-702**	79	283
tree crop	55**	197**	-2	76**	-40	51
other food	-106	69	18	-326	-113	-303
repelita 2	-11606**	-30806	-454	22239**	-6211	-9552
small dry	-535	-15917	-4761	-12453*	-7811	-946
large dry	1970	-11266	-2450	-7344	-4571	4206
estate	3640	-26660	-4692	30641*	-4567	9486
linear	4208	2503	-605	248	-11530	-8013
nucleated	-2340	-2198	243	1472	6624	-345
vill 140102	-5032	3448	5565*		50232**	21662
vill 140104	6727	18536	2875		14669	-738
vill 140108	-2050	22210*	2752		13475	-20461
vill 140202	34774**	21358	1156		771	-1653
vill 140205	15727	27631	144		1257	-21610
vill 140404	-2128		5072		64579**	21038
vill 160109	-722	68556**	4819		23118*	-14605
vill 160110	-9256	31695	9386**		24686*	-12230
vill 160171	-784	69804**	3122		24058	2370
vill 160203	7650		4172**		-13773	-39885**
vill 160204	6216	39463**	4036*		14780	-13468
vill 160205	4654		2477		8612	-22970
vill 160212	-6901		508		7968**	-27493
vill 160374	-748	18925	752		24196	-13814
vill 160605	-6642	-7911	8		19359	-15773
vill 160607	-2326	27419	-3934		6533	-449
vill 620102	8557		5496		-6640	-33886*
vill 620203	-15683*				51183**	-4202
vill 620401	-7826		-1095		-13105	36231
vill 620413	-7595	1909	-1106		-12747	-43511*
vill 630210	13	8012	2304		13394	-26042*
vill 630211	171		1174		10333	-2941
vill 630403	-17565		394		6722	-37553
vill 630408	-9190		-1355		-899	-32479
vill 640104	16375	22918	11694**		62275**	51614*
vill 640109	23023**	40837**	9361**		50144**	28671

Table 27(cont)

Regression Coefficients for Various Income Categories on Selected Regressor Variables

	food	treecrops	stock	other agriculture	other income	total income
vill 640215	85188**	39461**	7011**		85486**	77214**
vill 647101	13821	45866**	2075		13284	-1087
vill 720314	12017*	42472**	3079		10523	-8816
vill 740314	2867	11715	1642		898	4234
male	703	-5444	440	-6056	-2186	1230
no education	10226	4655	-6777		3964	6842
not compl prim	8222	313	-6808		4704	4691
primary school	8587	705	-6350		6978	8653
jr high school	7573	7487	-5358		14645	23632
high school	9130	8426	-3460		15318	22676
spons migrant	-1536	-5943	688	-6919	-6089	-12887
spont migrant	-2141	-6158	389	-8691	-2070	-9189
military	-1856	-2526	674	-24176	52249**	35156**
food/orig	25	3099	6	3140	-8208**	-11488**
trees/orig	-7	1529	1341	157	-2507	-12859
stock/origin	7772	2038	4228**	16403	-16558	-14191
fish/orig	573	5326	693	12183**	-7785	-6192
non-ag/orig	783	-1056	2478**	-598	-5650	-7300
owned land/orig	1954*	876	497	-547	3261	8919**
from riau/sumtr	-3570	-11334	179	18938**	11928	6258
from java	572	7617	-104	15849	1715	7608
from bali	1830	8663	2098	13337	6666	9800
from kalimintan	-1587	4003	925	5019	5555	17445
fd sold market	3703**	2670	717	2578	1975	5488
fd sold trader	6808**	-3616	-624	-1369	1220	3959
fd sold co-op	3374	-13399**	151		663	-8181
tr sold market	9766**	2255	1128	9484	-5557	22575**
tr sold trader	5344	-41	20	6119	5278	20361*
tr sold co-op	-1469	796	1406	10042	-945	24159*
R-sqd	.267	.806	.177	.700	.222	.222
Sample	2095	250	1100	237	1955	2199

As mentioned, to interpret the coefficients it is necessary to multiply the slope coefficients by the reciprocals of the sampling fractions. For wages, we note that year of arrival is again significant, and the interpretation is the same as before. Many of the previously significant variables, in the statistical sense, are no longer so. However, subdistricts 64104-64215 again show up as being different from the rest in relation to wage income. The military transmigrants now appear as a group with a significantly higher wage income than other groups; whilst migrants who were involved in food and stock production in their areas of origin do not tend to seek wage income in the new areas.

Skipping to the variables explaining food income, in Table 27, we note that 2095 of the 2199 households derive some revenue from food. Given the non-limit sampling fraction is so low it may be anticipated the results will be much the same as for Table 25, and this is indeed the case except that some previously insignificant variables now appear significant.

Proceeding to treecrops it is advisable to first note that the sampling fraction is small. Only 250 of the households derived income from treecropping. Of those households that do derive income from treecropping we note that the explanation provided by the regressor variables is very high; 80% of the variation in the dependent variable has been explained. However, when one looks to the reasons we can explain this variation, it is rather disappointing. The most significant set of explanatory variables are the subdistricts (vill) themselves. All this means is that this group of households have a different pattern in relation to treecrop income than other households.

Proceeding quickly through the remaining columns in Table 27 note that the derivation of stock income in the transmigrant areas relates positively to that same activity being the primary source of income in the transmigrants area of origin. "Other agriculture" involves few transmigrants and there is little of significance in the results. The results for "non-agriculture" involved large and implausible coefficients, presumably due to a dummy variable problem as the non-limit sampling fraction was low. Hence the column was deleted. The remaining two columns of Table 27 are for "other income" and "total income" and the results in the former case are essentially the same as in Table 25 (with 1955 non-limit observations) while in the latter case they are exactly the same.

To summarise, regression analysis provides some pointers as to the factors influencing income determination; however, as with the tabular analysis of the previous section the results tend to be inconclusive and should be interpreted with caution.

Section 5

Comparison of Consumption Patterns

The transmigration survey tape includes a section drawn from a susenas style questionnaire. Consumption of 19 food items, in the last week, is recorded in quantity and expenditure terms. For non-food items the information is recorded on a monthly basis, for expenditure only. Collecting disparate commodities under a single label poses aggregation problems whether one is considering food or non-food items: the quantities in the food group are not particularly meaningful given the different items they represent and the different quality levels possible within those same items. Nevertheless, getting back to the quantity level enables us to make some comparisons of consumption between transmigrant households and other households in transmigrant areas or households in rural Java. Income comparisons would not be particularly useful in the absence of knowledge of the prices paid for commodities in the areas under comparison. One proposition to be examined below is whether price levels are generally higher in transmigrant areas.

The commodity classification used in the survey is listed on page 10 of the User Guide to the 1984 Transmigration Survey. There are 19 food and 19 non-food items. As mentioned, the food group are on a weekly basis and include quantities as well as expenditures. To form total monthly expenditure per household the weekly food figures are multiplied by 30/7. The results below have been converted to a per capita basis. Unfortunately, it was not possible to weight this "per capitaisation" by child-adult factors as the only information on the extracts of the susenas tapes used related to total number of individuals in each household.

Three Susenas tapes were made available to the author. They were released very soon after the material was corrected and as a result still contain some discrepancies. When obvious inconsistencies were noticed the entire household record was removed from the sample. The result was that the samples for the respective groups were: dryland transmigrants - 1555, tidal transmigrants - 640, susenas (transmigrant areas) - 2755, susenas (rural Java 1) - 6490, susenas (rural Java 2) - 1593. We experienced a few minor problems in matching the 38 commodities used in the transmigration survey, in the absence of document translations. As will be noticed below, the consumption patterns for some items differ markedly between the transmigrant and non-transmigrant areas, and the worry is that this could in one or two cases by due to inappropriate aggregation.

Table 28 presents the quantities and expenditures on each item in the food and non-food categories. Obviously, qty refers to quantity whilst exp refers to expenditures. Standard errors are recorded in parenthesis and it will be noted they are almost invariably small relative to their group means.

The quantity of rice consumed per head is lower on dryland than tidal settlements but is slightly higher than in other areas, with the exception of Rural Java (2), which covers the provinces of ... and . The quantity of fresh (and dry) corn consumed per capita is much higher for dryland transmigrant families than any other in the samples. In the ground corn category it will be noticed that the quantity consumed is higher on dryland than tidal settlements, very low amongst non-transmigrants in transmigration areas but extremely high in the Java-2 areas. For cassava, sweet potatoes and "other starch" we notice very much higher consumption

levels amongst the transmigrants when compared with the remaining groups considered here.

Table 28
Weekly Food Consumption:
Quantities and Expenditures per Capita
(standard errors in parenthesis)

	transmig dryland	transmig tidal	non-transmig	rural Java 1	rural Java 2
rice qty	235	255.3	220.7	221.2	145.0
	(4.0)	(7.7)	(1.7)	(1.3)	(2.1)
rice exp	739.2	785.7	817.4	697.4	432.8
	(13.0)	(24.3)	(6.9)	(4.3)	(6.6)
fresh corn qty	30.0	8.8	7.1	6.5	1.3
	(2.6)	(2.2)	(0.6)	(0.4)	(0.3)
fresh corn exp	30.3	11.8	9.6	5.9	1.5
	(2.7)	(3.9)	(0.9)	(0.4)	(0.4)
dry corn qty	6.4	3.18	0.8	0.85	4.8
	(1.1)	(1.0)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.9)
dry corn exp	7.9	4.0	1.23	0.96	5.1
	(1.1)	(1.1)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(1.0)
ground corn qty	21.9	14.0	4.8	29.3	92.3
	(2.0)	(1.7)	(0.5)	(1.0)	(3.2)
ground corn exp	28.3	16.2	7.2	33.3	114.5
	(2.8)	(2.1)	(0.8)	(1.1)	(4.0)
cassava qty	109.4	61.8	54.4	32.6	29.0
	(6.0)	(4.0)	(1.7)	(0.8)	(1.7)
cassava exp	35.3	24.5	38.2	17.2	16.2
	(2.2)	(2.0)	(1.4)	(0.4)	(0.9)
ground cassava qty	53.5	39.4	6.6	8.0	4.4
	(3.4)	(4.9)	(0.7)	(0.5)	(0.7)
ground cassava exp	26.7	36.0	6.5	6.9	2.5
	(1.8)	(3.7)	(0.7)	(0.4)	(0.4)

Table 28(cont.)
Weekly Food Consumption
Quantities and Expenditures per Capita
(standard errors in parenthesis)

	transmig dryland	transmig tidal	non-transmig	rural Java 1	rural Java 2
sweet potato qty	10.6	10.3	0.7	1.5	4.2
	(1.4)	(1.8)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.5)
sweet potato exp	8.4	5.6	3.2	4.0	5.6
	(1.1)	(1.0)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.6)
other starch qty	34.0	40.6	27.1	3.5	2.9
	(2.9)	(3.8)	(1.4)	(0.2)	(0.4)
other starch exp	22.0	24.6	36.1	3.1	2.2
	(1.9)	(2.2)	(1.8)	(0.2)	(0.3)
fish qty	153.9	134.4	80.1	54.3	39.8
	(5.0)	(6.6)	(1.8)	(0.8)	(1.2)
fish exp	158.6	156.9	373.1	143.7	129.3
	(5.3)	(9.4)	(6.2)	(2.5)	(3.3)
meat qty	13.3	4.3	6.3	3.3	1.7
	(1.8)	(1.4)	(0.4)	(0.1)	(0.1)
meat exp	34.4	9.3	83.0	53.7	36.7
	(1.8)	(2.5)	(4.4)	(2.1)	(3.0)
eggs qty	73.7	46.7	58.2	55.5	59.2
	(3.5)	(4.4)	(1.9)	(1.2)	(2.6)
eggs exp	60.2	42.4	58.6	42.9	38.1
	(4.1)	(3.8)	(1.9)	(1.0)	(1.8)
milk qty	27.7	8.8	2.5	1.0	0.7
	(2.6)	(1.7)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)
milk exp	26.6	18.1	28.8	11.6	11.4
	(4.5)	(3.0)	(1.6)	(0.7)	(1.7)

Table 28(cont.)
Weekly Food Consumption:
Quantities and Expenditures per Capita
(standard errors in parenthesis)

	transmig dryland	transmig tidal	non-transmig	rural Java 1	rural Java 2
vegetables qty	195.3	170.0	37.4	40.8	36.1
	(6.2)	(6.4)	(0.7)	(0.5)	(0.8)
vegetables exp	203.7	178.4	250.0	194.3	157.2
	(4.7)	(8.2)	(4.0)	(1.8)	(2.5)
beans qty	132.6	80.9	6.1	12.0	12.0
	(5.0)	(5.4)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.3)
beans exp	99.5	56.5	43.5	97.8	107.8
	(3.2)	(4.0)	(1.7)	(1.4)	(2.7)
fruit qty	148.4	105.4	44.7	26.0	14.1
	(5.6)	(5.7)	(1.1)	(0.5)	(0.6)
fruit exp	98.0	80.1	143.1	87.8	52.2
	(3.4)	(5.1)	(4.1)	(2.1)	(3.4)
other qty	195.3	174.8	26.4	14.8	14.3
	(6.1)	(6.6)	(1.1)	(0.4)	(0.8)
other exp	405.5	356.9	518.8	322.7	341.6
	(9.1)	(13.5)	(6.3)	(2.7)	(5.0)
proc food qty	48.3	35.0	22.1	16.7	13.2
	(3.2)	(4.2)	(0.8)	(0.5)	(0.8)
proc food exp	38.3	30.0	165.6	218.3	213.1
	(3.0)	(3.9)	(11.9)	(5.3)	(10.8)
tobac & alcohol qty	177.9	151.9	143.9	66.9	89.9
	(6.1)	(6.4)	(8.9)	(1.0)	(2.5)
tobac & alcohol exp	196.6	199.3	291.4	167.6	180.1
(6.0)	(8.4)	(7.5)	(2.8)	(5.7)	

Table 29

Monthly Per Capita Expenditures on Non-Food Items

(standard errors in parenthesis)

	transmig dryland	transmig tidal	non-transmig	rural Java 1	rural Java 2
energy/ fuel	696.0 (19.5)	738.1 (23.8)	1002.2 (21.4)	1464.0 (13.6)	1516.1 (26.3)
housing	354.8 (32.5)	238.9 (36.4)	1327.5 (37.8)	908.8 (13.4)	745.8 (34.7)
personal effects	317.7 (9.1)	242.1 (10.4)	267.1 (11.6)	163.8 (6.6)	208.5 (18.2)
cosmetics	143.2 (5.6)	104.0 (5.9)	337.8 (17.3)	190.4 (6.8)	222.6 (20.0)
medical	189.2 (12.8)	120.3 (16.3)	376.9 (18.8)	398.5 (40.1)	339.1 (24.9)
schooling	198.1 (12.2)	140.7 (13.0)	225.4 (12.5)	244.1 (11.2)	216.7 (19.3)
local transport	158.2 (12.3)	124.1 (18.4)	48.1 (9.3)	67.8 (6.6)	85.0 (13.1)
other transport	270.9 (66.1)	198.2 (73.7)	208.7 (26.2)	207.5 (8.8)	180.4 (16.7)
recreation	62.4 (16.0)	54.8 (31.5)	16.2 (3.1)	23.8 (2.4)	35.6 (6.9)
material (cloth)	248.6 (23.6)	177.7 (31.5)	288.2 (17.6)	628.1 (24.9)	914.0 (77.2)
readymade clothes	558.0 (46.6)	452.5 (49.1)	1705.8 (65.3)	2181.9 (450.3)	1613.4 (78.0)
hats,shoes socks	402.7 (42.9)	302.5 (41.9)	1002.5 (59.2)	1483.0 (243.0)	1388.4 (80.7)

Table 29(cont)

Monthly Per Capita Expenditures on Non-Food Items

(standard errors in parenthesis)

	transmig dryland	transmig tidal	non-transmig	rural Java 1	rural Java 2
furniture	101.8 (16.5)	16.3 (5.9)	187.7 (17.5)	136.7 (12.9)	132.5 (22.2)
matress & bedding	184.7 (20.9)	69.8 (11.8)	285.3 (18.2)	157.9 (10.8)	125.8 (14.7)
kitchen utensils	370.3 (40.6)	238.2 (35.8)	370.1 (18.2)	248.2 (10.9)	245.2 (29.5)
household items	129.4 (15.1)	64.9 (9.5)	168.0 (11.2)	142.8 (7.2)	184.9 (14.9)
durable goods	310.7 (45.9)	186.4 (57.8)	400.7 (42.2)	626.5 (62.0)	604.5 (70.6)
taxes & insurance	26.8 (4.9)	40.3 (10.2)	104.5 (9.4)	122.8 (6.9)	207.0 (23.7)
ceremonial costs	571.9 (61.4)	349.5 (65.3)	419.0 (43.2)	299.3 (26.9)	339.5 (30.4)
total non-food	9512	8726	12322	9039	7919
total food (monthly)	5295	3859	8741	9696	9305
total expenditure	14807	12586	21064	18735	17224
sample	1555	640	2755	6490	1593

Next, turning to fish, it will again be noticed that the quantities consumed per capita are much higher in the transmigrant areas (dry and tital); expenditures however, are at similar or lower levels than for non-transmigrant households. For meat it will be noticed that the quantities consumed tend to be higher (much higher in the case of dryland farmers), whilst the expenditures are much lower. Egg consumption is roughly the same accross all groups with the dryland transmigrants again recording the greatest per capita consumption figures. The same is true of milk (and vegetable) quantities, but is not so marked in the comparison of milk expenditures. For beans, enormous differences will be noticed. Dryland transmigrants consume over 20 times the quantity of beans of their non-transmigrant compatriots in transmigrant areas and 10 times the quantity of Javanese rural households. Again, expenditure levels are relatively similar. The same could be said of fruit, processed foods and the "other category. The impression is of higher consumption levels and lower unit values (prices). The final food item is tobacco and alcohol. We again note higher consumption levels, this time in all transmigrant areas, than in rural Java. Per capita expenditure levels; however, are about the same.

Next, turn to monthly expenditures on non-food items. The transmigrants pay far less for housing, energy and fuel than do households in the three other groups. Expenditure on the medical and schooling categories is lower for transmigrant households than the other three groups. Expenditure on local transport is considerably higher, expenditure on "other transport" about the same. There are some marked differences in the clothin category. The rural Javanese spend far more on material, readymade clothes and the "hats, shoes and socks" category than do the transmigrants. In addition, the non-transmigrants in the transmigration areas also outspend the transmigrants in those categories. For durable items like furniture, mattresses and bedding,

kitchen utensils and household items the expenditure levels are about the same. The lowest spending group in each case being the tidal transmigrants. Finally, in the case of durable goods, the expenditure of the transmigrants is quite restrained relative to the three non-transmigrant categories.

The last two categories relate to services; "taxes and insurance" and "ceremonial costs". In the former case the transmigrants expenses are considerably lower than non-transmigrant households; in the latter they are about the same for the tidal farmers, but the dryland transmigrants outspend the next closest group by 130 rps per capita per month.

Total per capita expenditure on non-food is considerably lower for the transmigrant households, but the most significant part of this saving is derived from housing and energy (say a saving of 1500 rps per month). Lower expenditures on the clothing group contribute a further 2200 rps per capita per month. There may be social reasons for this particular expenditure difference.

The upshot is that one cannot base a welfare comparison of transmigrant versus non-transmigrant households on simple expenditure levels. By that criterion it would appear that non-transmigrant households in the transmigrant areas are better off than any other group, with rural Javanese households next and the transmigrants a poor third. Whilst it may be true that the non-transmigrant/transmigrant area households are better off than any other group the relative price effects which show up in food consumption and the higher expenditures of the Javanese on housing and energy point to a reversal of the above ordering. As the survey questions on welfare compared to area of origin indicate, the transmigrants appear better off than their counterparts in rural Java.

Table 30

Unit Values for Food Items

	transmig dryland	transmig tidal	non-transmig	rural Java 1	rural Java 2
rice	3.1	3.0	3.7	3.1	2.9
fresh corn	1.0	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.1
dry corn	1.2	1.25	1.53	1.12	1.0
ground corn	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.2
cassava	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5
ground cassava	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.5
sweet potato	0.7	0.5	4.5	2.6	1.3
other starch	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.8	0.7
fish	1.0	1.1	4.6	2.6	3.2
meat	2.5	2.1	13.1	16.2	21.5
eggs	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.6
milk	0.9	2.0	11.5	11.6	16.2
vegetables	1.0	1.0	6.6	4.7	4.3
beans	0.7	0.6	7.1	8.1	8.9
fruit	0.6	0.7	3.2	3.3	3.7
other	2.0	2.0	19.6	21.8	23.8
proc food	0.7	0.8	7.4	13.0	16.1
tobac & alcohol	1.1	1.3	2.0	2.5	2.0

Finally, the calculated unit values (prices) are presented in Table 30. These show some discrepancies which point to quality differences between the items being considered. Prices for basic staples, rice through to other starch are within acceptible ranges of one another; fish and eggs likewise. Meat and all other items in the food budget, except alcohol and tobacco are very much dearer in Java and other areas. Whilst this may be plausible for milk, vegetables, beans and fruit; the most likely explanation for the remaining items is that different items are being consumed in those categories. An example would be if processed foods in the transmigrant areas are predominantly necessities, whilst in Java relative luxuries are included.

6. Preliminary Conclusions

The first part of the analysis was a simple collection of tables, or a two way classification of variables which might be related to income determination. One minor embellishment over usual reports of this kind was that standard errors were calculated and included. The result of this inclusion was that most trends in the tables were, in fact, an illusion. At first glance this seems disappointing; however, the presence of predominantly negative results indicates how complicated are the factors in determining which transmigrants will be successful in an income generation sense.

Many of the results in Section 3 are important in their own right. Duration of time since transmigration appeared unimportant (Table 8); however, this could be a counfounding of a number of other effects. For example, a better selection of sites in later years. Education, appeared important, if the standard errors are ignored; yet, a closer examination of the results reveals that it is wage, not farm income, which is driving this result.

Tidal farmers are pretty conclusively shown as being worse off than any other group - something which was known already. Settlement type, per se, makes very little difference. It also appears to make very little difference which type of transmigrant is being considered, once the persions of the military settlers are removed. One exception to this is the local transmigrants, who do appear to fare better, and this could be attributed to greater participation in sharecropping and other activities. There is a slight upward trend by age of head of household, but this is

probably a reflection of the number of adults in the household increasing with the age of its head.

A collection of detailed responses to the questionaire, by subdistrict, are presented in Section 3.3. It is difficult for the non-specialist to appraise these, and they are left to the reader. In passing one can note that the response to the health question by the tidal farmers is much the same as that of the dryland farmers. Further detailed results are given in Appendix B and the reader is referred to pages 41 and 42 for a discussion.

Because of the problems of separating all possible influences on income, regression analysis was tried in Section 4. The complications casued by the Tobit nature of the problem for income subcategories, meaning that one needs to forecase whether a household will avail itself of an income source and then how much it will earn, led to the use of least squares and then adjusted least squares estimation. Neither was particularly successful and more work needs to be done to explain subcategory income. As all households earn some income these problems do not relate to the total category. The results in Tables 25 and 27 indicate that very few of the explanatory variables are statistically significant. Number of adults is important (age of head is not). The amount of land opened is not significant; however, the presence of a fish pond is. Some subdistricts show significant positive influences, some negative; more detailed knowledge could make sense of this. Education shows up as an unimportant factor in determining total income. However, being a military transmigrant results in a statistically significant income boost of 35155 rps. On the other hand, if the household head was a farmer in his area of origin, all other influences removed, he (or she) will tend to have a lower income (and that result is statistically significant). Finally, four factors

which significantly and positively affect total household income: land ownership in area of origin and marketing arrangements for cash income from tree crops. Despite the multitude of explanatory variables used, the regression equation only accounts for 22% of the variation in total income. In itself that is quite enlightening and could be interpreted as, (i) an indication of a need for further work or, (ii) an indication of the essential randomness of the data.

Section 4 considers the well-being of the transmigrants by looking at consumption rather than income data. This was an obvious strategy in the absence of price information enabling inter-spatial comparisons. Unfortunately, the absence of detailed household information on the extracts of the Susenas tapes made available to the author made comparison of equivalent households impossible. The results below are just a comparison of household consumption in the transmigrant areas with those in rural Java. It would be possible to select a subdistrict in rural Java for further comparisons, but the results on food consumption, in particular, strongly suggest the transmigrants are much better off than their compatriots in rural Java. The quantity comparisons indicate per capita consumption levels so much higher that one is left with doubts about the quality and cleanlieness of the data. The results are given in Tables 28 and 29 and discussed in the adjacent pages.

This represents a preliminary report, there is clearly a need for a great deal of further work, in collaboration with an Indonesian specialist, if one is to be able to extract a more positive story on the income determination side.

USER GUIDE TO 1984 TRANSMIGRATION DATA

FILENAME: TRANSDAT
LOCATION: Backed up on TSR tape 600142
FORMAT: Free format variable length integer records (locked)

RECORD DESCRIPTION:

There are 13 record types identified by the first digits. Types 1, 12 and 13 relate to the original type 01 records in the raw transmigration data tapes.

Record Type 1 Location and Basic Information

Item 1	record type
2	Repelita (2 or 3)
3	type of settlement (for Rep 21=dry land, 2=estate, 3=tidal) but (for Rep 3, 1=small dry, 2=large dry, 3=estate, 4=tidal)
4	Province-district-subdistrict; 6 digit record
5	sample number
6	family number
7	number of family members

Record Type 12 Family member information

Item 1	record type (12)
2	number of family member
3	relation to head(1=head, 2=wife, husband, 3=child, 4=nephew,niece, 5=grandchild, 6=grandparent, 7=relative, 8=servant, 9=other)
4	sex (1=male, 2=female)
5	age
6	education(1=no school, 2=not compl. primary, 3=primary, 4=not compl high school, 5=high school, 6=college, 7=university)

Record Type 13 Household Activities

Item 1	record type (13)		
2	year of arrival		
3	province of origin		
4	Kabupaten of origin		
5	type of transmigrant (1=sponsored, 2= spontaneous, 3= military, 4= local)		
6	income source	food crops	labourer
7			self empl
8			total
9		estate	labourer
10			self employed
11			total
12		livestock	labourer
13			self employed
14			total
15		other agric	labourer
16			self employed
17			total
18		indust/crafts	labourer
19			self employed
20			total
21		trade-hotels	labourer
22			self employed
23			total
24		other(const-transport)	labourer
25			self employed
26			total
27	received income		
28	main source of income (3 digits)		
29	comparison of current income to income two years ago (1=more, 2=less, 3=same, 4=other)		

Record Type 2		**Land Information**
Item 1	record type (2)	
2	govt allocation	wetland (hectare - 3digits 0.00)
3		dryland
4		total
5	how much received	wetland
6		dryland
7		total
8	how much opened by govt	wetland
9		dryland
10		total
11	opened by transmigrant	wetland
12		dryland
13		total
14	total opened	wetland
15		dryland
16		total
17	unopened	wetland
18		dryland
19		total
20	used by others	wetland
21		dryland
22		total
23	land sold or rented	wetland
24		dryland
25		total
26	amount under your control	wetland
27		dryland
28		total
29	under dispute	wetland
30		dryland
31		total

Record Type 3 **Land Use**

Item 1	Record type (3)	
2	Irrig sawah (0,00 ha)	
3	tidal	
4	bunded	
5	other (eg swamp)	
6	dry fields	
7	fish ponds	
8	smallhold tree crops	
9	other	
10	sub-total	
Non-agricultural land		
11	business yard	
12	unused	sawar
13		dryfields
14		other
15		subtotal
16		total

17 more or less land cultivated than two years ago (1=more, 2=less, 3=same, 4=other)

18 If less, why? (1=doesn't pay, 2=no time, 3=not enough labour, 4=other)

Record Type 4

Yields, Expenses and Income from Food Crops

Item 1	record type(4)		
2	type of crop		
3	harvested area		
4	production		kilos
5			value
6	seed	prod sendiri	kilos
7			value
8		pembelian	kilos
9			value
10		pembagian	kilos
11			value
12	fertilizer	pembelian	kilos
13			value
14		pembagian	kilos
15			value
16	pesticide	pembelian	kilos
17			value
18		pembagian	kilo
19			value
20	manure		value
21	labour payment		value
22	taxes		value
23	other expenses		value
24	payment in kind		kilos
25			value
26	subtotal		
27	income		
28	amount sold		kilos
29			value
30	place sold (1=market, 2=tengkulak, 3=co-op, 4=other)		

Record Type 5

Yield, Expenses and Income from Estate Crops

Item 1	record type(5)		
2	type of crop		
3	harvested area		
4	production		kilos
5			value
6	seed	prod sendiri	kilos
7			value
8		pembelian	kilos
9			value
10		pembagian	kilos
11			value
12	fertilizer	pembelian	kilos
13			value
14		pembagian	kilos
15			value
16	pesticide	pembelian	kilos
17			value
18		pembagian	kilos
19			value
20	manure		value
21	labour payment		value
22	taxes		value
23	other expenses		value
24	payment in kind		kilos
25			value
26	subtotal		
27	income		
28	amount sold		kilos
29			value
30	place sold (1=market, 2=tengkulak, 3=co-op, 4=other)		

Record Type 6 **Income from Other Activities**

Item 1	record type(6)
2	source(11=cattle,12=poultry, 13=oth livestock, 14=other, milk eggs, 19=sub-total, 20=fish, 30=forestry labour, 41=industry/handcrafts, 42=trade, 43=other construction)
3	production(value)
4	sales(value)
5	consumed or given away
6	sub total
7	cost of production
8	income

Record Type 7 **Other Income last Month**

Item 1	record type
2	wages received by hh members
3	pensions
4	rent & share cropping
5	other agricultural income
6	other non-agricultural income
7	other income
8	total
9	money received
10	inheritance
11	gifts
12	total in
13	money sent
14	gifts given
15	total out

Record Type 8 **Other Financial Items last Month**

Item 1	record type (8)	
2	Incoming	
		sale of valuables
3		sale of non-portable assets
4		sale of possessions
5		savings withdrawls
6		insurance
7		repayment of loans
8		pawning
9		lottery
10		other
11		total incoming
12	Outgoing	
		purchase of valuables
13		purchase of non-portable goods
14		assurance premiums
15		savings
16		paying off loans
17		recovery from pawning
18		lottery payments
19		other outgoings
20		total outgoings

Record Type 9 **Assistance from Government**

Item 1	record type (9)		
2	agricultural inputs	seed	cost
3			value
4		fertilizer	cost
5			value
6		pesticide	cost
7			value
8	agricultural implements		value
9	cattle		cost
10			value
11	other assistance		value
12	Receiving subsistence support (Y=1, N=2)		
13	If yes, since when (4 digits)		
14	Value of subsistenc payments		
15	Value of total assistance in last year		
16	Income		food crops
17			estate crops
18			livestock
19			other ag.
20			non-ag
21			other inc
22	incoming transfer payments		
23	outgoing transfer payments		
24	other funds coming in		
25	other funds going out		
26	government support		
27	total income		

Record Type 10 **Consumption Expenditure**

Item 1 record type (10)

2 consumption category

1=rice	2=fresh corn
3=dry corn	4=ground corn
5=cassava	6=dry or ground cassava
7=sweet potato	8=other starch
9=fish	10=meat
11=eggs	12=milk
13=vegetables	14=beans
15=fruit	16=other(eg salt,oil)
17=processed food	18=tobacco & alcohol
19=total food	
20=energy/fuel	21=housing
22=personal effects	23=cosmetics
24=medical	25=school payments
26=local transport	27=other transport
28=recreation	29=material(cloth)
30=readymade clothes	31=hats, shoes, socks
32=furniture	33=mattress & bedding
34=kitchen utensils	35=household items
36=durable goods	37=taxes & insurance
38=ceremonial costs	39=total non-food

40=total food (19 x 30/7 i.e. monthly)

41=total expenditure

For Food Items (1 - 19)

3	purchased	amount
4		value
5	produced	amount
6		value
7	received	amount
8		value
9	total	amount
10		value

For Non-Food Items(20-39)

3	value last year
4	value last month

Record Type 11 **Family Welfare**

Item 1	record type (11)	
2	how does hh income compare to before migration (1=better, 2=worse, 3=just as good, 4=just as bad)	
3	how does hh income compare with two years ago (1-4)	
4	main source of income in area of origin (1=foodcrops, 2=treecrops, 3=livestock, 4=fish, 5=non-ag, 6=other)	
5	main source of income two years ago	
6	family members away at primary school (1=Y, 2=N)	
7	family members away at jr. high (1=Y, 2=N)	
8	Is chance of getting primary education better or worse than in area of origin? (1=better, 2=worse, 3=just as easy, 4=just as hard)	
9	Is chance of getting to jr high better or worse than in area of origin (1- 4, as above)	
10	transportation compared to area of origin (1- 4, as above)	
11	health compared to area of origin (1=better, 2=worse, 3=just as good, 4=just as bad)	
12	if sick, compare medical services to area of origin (1- 4)	
13	housing compared to area of origin (1- 4)	
14	what have you done to improve your housing (1=improved quality, 2=expanded, 3=both, 4=neither)	
15	**possessions**	
	bed	before
16		after
17	dresser	before
18		after
19	sitting room suite	before
20		after
21	eating table & chairs	before
22		after
23	pressure lamp	before
24		after
25	sewing machine	before
26		after

possessions (cont.)

27	radio, recorder	before
28		after
29	T.V.	before
30		after
31	cart	before
32		after
33	bicycle	before
34		after
35	motor bike	before
36		after
37	boat	before
38		after
39	gold(gram)	before
40		after
41	cattle(number)	before
42		after

43 did you own land before moving (1=Y, 2=N)

44 how much land do you still own in your area of origin (00,00ha)

45 still own land in area of origin (1=Y, 2=N)

46 if so, how much (4 digits)

47 when in area of origin did you own a house (Y/N)

48 if yes, area (sq metres)

49 do you still have a house in area of origin (Y/N)

Table B1

Wages

INCOME CROSS CLASSIFIED BY LOCATION AND INCOME ORIGIN

	GOVT SUMS	FOOD CROPS	ESTATE CROP	LIVESTOCK	OTHER AGRIC	NON AGRIC	OTHER
140102							
SAMPLE= 20							
MEANS	75.00	16666.60	1369.45	6872.70	2787.50	7647.45	58686.25
STD ERRORS	.00	3439.16	653.93	1538.75	1779.75	2827.08	5695.51
140104							
SAMPLE= 40							
MEANS	74.38	16314.70	300.27	5750.92	5087.27	37578.77	39040.63
STD ERRORS	.52	1822.73	248.52	715.57	1667.85	3298.65	3716.18
140106							
SAMPLE= 100							
MEANS	32135.28	7692.35	729.11	1868.66	980.00	13914.77	30035.15
STD ERRORS	6140.64	565.76	387.95	223.18	283.63	2333.78	1972.98
140202							
SAMPLE= 19							
MEANS	97.37	41859.64	40.89	6516.26	27.37	3549.37	17444.74
STD ERRORS	2.56	2564.12	32.34	1231.47	6.35	1667.97	1393.25
140206							
SAMPLE= 20							
MEANS	86.65	24329.20	1571.55	6118.75	2.00	8607.50	22675.00
STD ERRORS	7.15	2202.59	393.09	1496.33	.00	1541.29	3753.54
140404							
SAMPLE= 20							
MEANS	51.00	11418.15	3.00	3800.00	29001.00	2522.40	71563.00
STD ERRORS	10.96	2353.07	.00	352.19	6484.37	1342.71	3480.98
160106							
SAMPLE= 80							
MEANS	236.61	7572.38	7990.19	661.14	407.84	38867.06	28056.06
STD ERRORS	9.25	845.09	1719.64	239.06	145.97	3142.07	2781.30
160110							
SAMPLE= 60							
MEANS	209.20	10219.92	1620.30	4630.32	1293.15	25580.43	37137.25
STD ERRORS	10.35	858.78	1581.71	1253.38	321.25	1624.80	4682.35
160171							
SAMPLE= 40							
MEANS	170.10	9480.75	38012.88	2907.25	920.63	22620.65	31161.75
STD ERRORS	11.99	1337.44	3564.42	1006.64	703.28	1610.06	3703.05
160202							
SAMPLE= 40							
MEANS	3.82	14525.07	3.00	6227.65	196.88	38291.50	8506.25
STD ERRORS	1.30	916.18	.00	506.64	3.09	1619.65	750.03
160204							
SAMPLE= 201							
MEANS	62.60	13321.73	288.49	2637.91	124.88	21053.32	34122.31
STD ERRORS	6.42	955.58	157.75	280.62	5.51	1333.57	2616.09
160205							
SAMPLE= 241							
MEANS	6875.50	11376.22	2.28	3171.68	372.45	11641.67	26203.57
STD ERRORS	1458.78	699.19	.06	287.93	96.12	763.59	1658.08
160212							
SAMPLE= 120							
MEANS	6875.42	13303.82	1.97	2511.52	1222.83	41585.32	12764.69
STD ERRORS	1477.60	772.01	.09	251.77	375.05	2830.10	889.64
160774							
SAMPLE= 59							
MEANS	34311.22	9595.02	2566.36	426.97	80.51	17301.31	48015.25
STD ERRORS	6627.33	1249.78	1639.66	156.56	1.35	3853.81	4142.31
160805							
SAMPLE= 101							
MEANS	8358.44	12503.84	8.22	1266.00	2505.85	15543.00	32078.32
STD ERRORS	1478.54	1037.63	5.72	309.78	784.88	1315.12	12472.02
160807							
SAMPLE= 40							
MEANS	175.00	16033.88	6848.70	4008.95	31.40	21090.40	20527.25
STD ERRORS	2.65	1601.44	1134.00	454.21	7.13	2974.20	3644.65
620102							
SAMPLE= 40							
MEANS	113255.55	17235.77	1.47	695.00	805.02	9240.88	18471.25
STD ERRORS	6829.50	1038.37	.15	355.11	460.00	1701.82	2071.69
620302							
SAMPLE= 20							
MEANS	75.00	8705.80	2.60	75.00	9122.05	36667.00	48542.50
STD ERRORS	.00	791.43	.13	.00	5215.79	.00	4666.26
620401							
SAMPLE= 120							
MEANS	191.88	4974.78	1.97	1671.71	11681.64	6452.48	13619.39
STD ERRORS	2.32	846.67	.08	229.61	762.27	1259.93	2091.12
620413							
SAMPLE= 140							
MEANS	34999.14	9121.34	59.77	2425.25	1206.96	17558.01	11316.61
STD ERRORS	5353.58	1178.34	30.49	245.06	147.10	3613.96	1156.55
630210							
SAMPLE= 178							
MEANS	66.83	12710.78	204.20	3212.96	383.60	28844.55	36283.48
STD ERRORS	2.26	858.91	56.87	401.56	79.28	1760.58	2640.98
630211							
SAMPLE= 20							
MEANS	77.50	9444.30	2.60	3559.55	2003.60	13333.00	27961.25
STD ERRORS	1.68	1446.16	.13	816.12	793.78	.00	6843.68
630403							
SAMPLE= 20							
MEANS	195.00	7697.85	2.05	2438.10	88.75	23999.80	12632.75
STD ERRORS	4.87	677.76	.22	181.05	2.78	2921.22	1083.23
630408							
SAMPLE= 20							
MEANS	200.00	10094.15	1.90	325.20	495.20	22810.00	25512.50
STD ERRORS	.00	1298.40	.21	186.32	365.00	4306.96	3123.59
640104							
SAMPLE= 20							
MEANS	83.25	22542.45	496.75	10489.05	8000.00	81050.25	48781.75
STD ERRORS	9.06	4217.81	380.94	2857.29	.00	54332.71	9865.59
640109							
SAMPLE= 40							
MEANS	97.72	33560.60	642.95	9241.95	189.13	11330.85	44253.42
STD ERRORS	2.25	9009.55	139.42	1311.15	78.36	2204.40	6148.65
640215							
SAMPLE= 20							
MEANS	80.50	96527.00	14231.55	9151.45	1695.90	78787.50	40528.75
STD ERRORS	6.83	35798.64	6057.31	2344.35	672.99	30494.90	13346.20
647101							
SAMPLE= 20							
MEANS	11.50	9034.85	7058.30	2099.35	41784.15	11949.80	33850.00
STD ERRORS	3.93	2443.78	1765.16	662.74	3646.77	1655.32	6820.29
720314							
SAMPLE= 100							
MEANS	28.94	10412.97	819.15	6777.32	11748.48	14754.82	32967.58
STD ERRORS	3.78	1067.87	380.14	685.89	1372.12	2952.81	2306.32
740907							
SAMPLE= 119							
MEANS	52.76	15364.54	678.89	5132.48	6078.40	27541.50	25356.18
STD ERRORS	3.76	1287.94	265.80	705.93	1622.53	3758.62	2885.82
743314							
SAMPLE= 40							
MEANS	69.38	11490.75	39.53	2728.77	748.30	26641.65	20557.92
STD ERRORS	2.22	1662.10	26.59	492.97	309.56	8350.71	2548.35

Table B1 continued

INCOME CROSS CLASSIFIED BY LOCATION AND INCOME ORIGIN

	TRANS IN	TRANS OUT	OTHER IN	OTHER OUT	GOVT ORIG	TOTAL
140102						
SAMPLE= 20						
MEANS	14765.55	1426.25	17476.65	9012.60	9756.80	103426.60
STD ERRORS	5075.52	169.55	3972.92	2604.56	1022.66	6741.17
140104						
SAMPLE= 40						
MEANS	6647.30	3725.10	9668.75	2476.22	9521.75	78011.25
STD ERRORS	2776.47	1110.28	2475.71	2093.79	413.93	3334.96
140108						
SAMPLE= 180						
MEANS	9415.08	2867.13	14300.66	2846.76	11680.27	55655.89
STD ERRORS	2003.28	454.45	2186.71	721.79	714.08	2628.23
140202						
SAMPLE= 19						
MEANS	30.05	5313.16	11.37	7772.11	2895.53	67536.53
STD ERRORS	3.54	1262.65	3.51	2700.18	940.17	2186.14
140205						
SAMPLE= 20						
MEANS	5529.80	19855.00	15925.55	10975.60	110.00	54858.75
STD ERRORS	1929.04	4956.98	3637.23	3345.14	6.71	4416.36
140404						
SAMPLE= 20						
MEANS	11068.90	1937.75	25767.15	3853.55	3333.00	99862.05
STD ERRORS	5186.67	537.73	8144.88	1427.71	.00	6055.60
160109						
SAMPLE= 80						
MEANS	15014.27	4939.71	28022.64	11245.63	385.47	51771.20
STD ERRORS	2115.72	680.86	12445.40	1592.74	109.95	3711.11
160110						
SAMPLE= 60						
MEANS	13706.77	8331.97	20000.85	24880.83	8153.12	62700.25
STD ERRORS	1887.67	1343.28	4678.06	7100.66	759.44	5488.53
160171						
SAMPLE= 40						
MEANS	12485.60	5533.75	26001.77	22526.30	3241.20	86030.15
STD ERRORS	3328.60	808.21	10650.85	10949.78	656.96	5355.16
160203						
SAMPLE= 40						
MEANS	6610.63	2340.00	5675.00	1220.63	1846.17	35714.85
STD ERRORS	1639.91	222.51	159.64	288.98	92.37	2416.37
160204						
SAMPLE= 201						
MEANS	7901.93	3465.71	7019.26	6404.74	2086.33	56104.05
STD ERRORS	2145.16	745.37	3184.87	1575.48	316.01	3689.27
160205						
SAMPLE= 241						
MEANS	6295.12	5000.45	8009.69	3999.70	623.45	44820.07
STD ERRORS	959.57	826.79	1192.73	810.32	126.37	1713.91
160213						
SAMPLE= 120						
MEANS	1687.24	4394.07	12092.94	1797.21	2320.18	35576.65
STD ERRORS	295.96	1001.67	806.92	296.24	125.41	1715.43
160374						
SAMPLE= 59						
MEANS	16417.80	4014.83	21066.61	8815.68	4621.73	70219.85
STD ERRORS	4394.26	1956.73	5262.62	3500.04	632.66	5018.62
160605						
SAMPLE= 101						
MEANS	6320.31	1670.30	9831.23	8999.53	3490.19	55285.98
STD ERRORS	1839.18	431.07	2238.58	1328.97	327.03	12694.97
160607						
SAMPLE= 40						
MEANS	138532.97	2513.00	9566.65	2862.80	181.90	76838.82
STD ERRORS	46729.33	740.55	1193.98	1724.45	5.59	19272.05
620102						
SAMPLE= 40						
MEANS	4396.22	1530.52	2652.80	85.30	11905.47	51258.05
STD ERRORS	2073.13	476.02	1639.51	36.47	538.74	2361.42
620203						
SAMPLE= 20						
MEANS	560.50	2.60	4550.00	5.00	5042.00	71348.60
STD ERRORS	388.92	.00	646.05	.00	.00	4864.89
620401						
SAMPLE= 120						
MEANS	13523.51	1950.37	10216.79	2399.62	2212.31	36717.11
STD ERRORS	3013.79	239.22	790.10	540.54	275.33	2492.28
620417						
SAMPLE= 140						
MEANS	1996.60	3571.96	12378.89	3689.63	7953.64	33133.91
STD ERRORS	569.96	366.26	1627.23	1002.59	439.20	2093.30
630210						
SAMPLE= 178						
MEANS	1960.20	2961.34	5445.12	2439.14	6160.29	57086.46
STD ERRORS	537.39	465.56	1112.46	642.10	171.59	2177.08
630211						
SAMPLE= 20						
MEANS	35750.00	2680.00	12438.30	5306.25	6883.65	72851.30
STD ERRORS	.00	343.05	7703.90	2635.84	297.22	5919.67
630403						
SAMPLE= 20						
MEANS	3800.00	600.80	81.45	81.45	5516.75	31307.75
STD ERRORS	554.98	109.33	11.37	11.37	225.45	1753.47
630408						
SAMPLE= 20						
MEANS	21616.60	6215.80	3590.65	4607.50	4663.45	45752.40
STD ERRORS	6734.42	2019.71	1103.39	1521.49	184.15	5032.18
640104						
SAMPLE= 20						
MEANS	98.50	52.75	23791.10	5159.75	137.25	111802.35
STD ERRORS	13.36	2.30	19481.07	3342.36	56.85	36733.34
640109						
SAMPLE= 40						
MEANS	6582.17	6303.60	8407.15	18608.02	5016.85	92254.82
STD ERRORS	3005.66	1267.37	3458.36	6914.86	382.59	10250.51
640215						
SAMPLE= 20						
MEANS	5202.50	23770.00	3545.35	4271.25	2277.10	167321.40
STD ERRORS	2285.90	1198.86	1664.62	2293.23	2136.09	43678.20
647101						
SAMPLE= 20						
MEANS	15056.25	9700.00	10370.50	630.60	256.80	75889.30
STD ERRORS	2906.54	2048.60	4478.87	380.12	73.07	4870.41
720314						
SAMPLE= 100						
MEANS	17773.39	8897.40	12545.67	23505.21	33.57	60157.92
STD ERRORS	6239.91	2460.84	2372.68	3132.22	3.62	5499.31
740307						
SAMPLE= 119						
MEANS	5353.17	4700.13	9436.15	9016.96	27288.25	87754.10
STD ERRORS	1666.99	1118.12	3016.19	2293.11	2091.68	4945.66
740314						
SAMPLE= 40						
MEANS	6056.50	2165.00	16312.32	17783.30	12647.27	69310.60
STD ERRORS	1006.62	290.41	4046.39	10751.61	445.15	8620.09

Table B2

COMPARISON OF HH INCOME WITH TWO YEARS AGO

	BETTER	WORSE	JUST AS GOOD	JUST AS BAD
140102 FREQUENCIES	12	6	1	1
140104 FREQUENCIES	19	13	7	1
140108 FREQUENCIES	78	46	50	5
140202 FREQUENCIES	18	1	0	0
140205 FREQUENCIES	10	0	10	0
140404 FREQUENCIES	17	2	1	0
160109 FREQUENCIES	50	21	9	0
160110 FREQUENCIES	34	9	15	2
160171 FREQUENCIES	34	1	5	0
160203 FREQUENCIES	28	4	8	0
160204 FREQUENCIES	78	105	13	5
160205 FREQUENCIES	132	62	37	3
160212 FREQUENCIES	90	14	15	0
160374 FREQUENCIES	18	12	29	0
160605 FREQUENCIES	56	22	23	0
160607 FREQUENCIES	5	2	32	1
620102 FREQUENCIES	5	3	17	0
620203 FREQUENCIES	9	4	5	2
620401 FREQUENCIES	30	61	27	2
620413 FREQUENCIES	32	33	48	27
630210 FREQUENCIES	93	25	41	15
630211 FREQUENCIES	9	0	11	0
630403 FREQUENCIES	8	2	1	9
630408 FREQUENCIES	11	2	3	4
640104 FREQUENCIES	13	2	5	0
640109 FREQUENCIES	19	6	8	7
640215 FREQUENCIES	17	1	2	0
647101 FREQUENCIES	11	7	2	0
720314 FREQUENCIES	87	2	10	1
740307 FREQUENCIES	69	10	39	1
740314 FREQUENCIES	33	4	2	1

Table B3

COMPARISON OF INCOME WITH PRE-TRANSMIGRATION, BY VILLAGE

	BETTER	WORSE	AS GOOD AS	BAD
140102				
FREQUENCIES	12	1	7	0
140104				
FREQUENCIES	24	8	8	0
140108				
FREQUENCIES	98	40	39	3
140202				
FREQUENCIES	14	2	3	0
140205				
FREQUENCIES	19	0	1	0
140404				
FREQUENCIES	13	3	4	0
160109				
FREQUENCIES	60	7	13	0
160110				
FREQUENCIES	40	6	14	0
160171				
FREQUENCIES	28	6	6	0
160203				
FREQUENCIES	39	0	1	0
160204				
FREQUENCIES	125	61	11	4
160205				
FREQUENCIES	166	54	21	0
160212				
FREQUENCIES	116	1	3	0
160374				
FREQUENCIES	30	8	21	0
160605				
FREQUENCIES	69	7	25	0
160607				
FREQUENCIES	35	5	0	0
620102				
FREQUENCIES	32	3	5	0
620203				
FREQUENCIES	7	1	12	0
620401				
FREQUENCIES	44	42	29	5
620413				
FREQUENCIES	78	12	32	18
630210				
FREQUENCIES	132	17	27	2
630211				
FREQUENCIES	17	2	1	0
630403				
FREQUENCIES	13	3	1	3
630408				
FREQUENCIES	15	0	4	1
640104				
FREQUENCIES	16	1	3	0
640109				
FREQUENCIES	26	3	11	0
640215				
FREQUENCIES	18	0	2	0
647101				
FREQUENCIES	17	2	1	0
720314				
FREQUENCIES	88	9	2	1
740307				
FREQUENCIES	46	48	22	3
740314				
FREQUENCIES	31	6	3	0

Table B4

INCOME SOURCE TWO YEARS AGO, BY VILLAGE

	AG	TREE	STOCK	FISH	NON AG	OTHER
140102						
FREQUENCIES	15	0	0	1	0	4
140104						
FREQUENCIES	23	0	0	7	0	10
140108						
FREQUENCIES	156	2	2	0	4	15
140202						
FREQUENCIES	19	0	0	0	0	0
140205						
FREQUENCIES	18	1	1	0	0	0
140404						
FREQUENCIES	0	1	0	0	0	19
160102						
FREQUENCIES	78	1	0	0	0	1
160110						
FREQUENCIES	56	1	0	0	0	3
160171						
FREQUENCIES	23	16	0	0	0	1
160203						
FREQUENCIES	39	0	1	0	0	0
160204						
FREQUENCIES	184	1	0	0	2	14
160205						
FREQUENCIES	201	0	0	0	0	20
160212						
FREQUENCIES	118	2	0	0	0	0
160374						
FREQUENCIES	51	2	0	0	0	6
160605						
FREQUENCIES	97	1	2	0	0	0
160607						
FREQUENCIES	35	0	0	0	1	4
620102						
FREQUENCIES	38	0	0	0	1	1
620203						
FREQUENCIES	19	0	0	1	0	0
620401						
FREQUENCIES	107	0	1	11	1	0
620413						
FREQUENCIES	137	0	0	0	0	3
630210						
FREQUENCIES	135	3	0	2	6	30
630211						
FREQUENCIES	19	0	0	0	0	1
630403						
FREQUENCIES	20	0	0	0	0	0
630408						
FREQUENCIES	18	0	0	0	1	1
640104						
FREQUENCIES	13	1	0	1	0	5
640109						
FREQUENCIES	28	0	0	0	2	10
640215						
FREQUENCIES	19	0	0	0	0	1
647101						
FREQUENCIES	9	7	0	1	1	1
720714						
FREQUENCIES	78	4	1	3	3	10
740307						
FREQUENCIES	80	1	3	5	16	14
740714						
FREQUENCIES	34	1	0	0	1	4

Table B5

MAIN SOURCE OF HH INCOME IN AREA OF ORIGIN

	AG	TREE	STOCK	FISH	NON AG	OTHER
140102						
FREQUENCIES	14	0	0	1	0	5
140104						
FREQUENCIES	29	0	0	0	1	10
140109						
FREQUENCIES	101	5	0	2	7	65
140202						
FREQUENCIES	14	2	0	0	2	1
140205						
FREQUENCIES	18	0	0	0	1	1
140404						
FREQUENCIES	3	4	0	0	3	10
160109						
FREQUENCIES	41	21	1	0	3	14
160110						
FREQUENCIES	19	2	1	2	8	28
160171						
FREQUENCIES	16	3	0	0	2	19
160203						
FREQUENCIES	13	0	0	0	0	27
160204						
FREQUENCIES	133	2	1	2	4	59
160205						
FREQUENCIES	166	3	1	2	10	59
160212						
FREQUENCIES	92	2	0	0	2	24
160374						
FREQUENCIES	26	4	0	0	3	26
160605						
FREQUENCIES	42	2	1	0	13	43
160607						
FREQUENCIES	31	4	0	0	1	4
620102						
FREQUENCIES	15	0	0	0	1	24
620203						
FREQUENCIES	3	0	0	1	3	13
620401						
FREQUENCIES	62	4	1	7	6	40
620413						
FREQUENCIES	71	1	1	1	3	63
630210						
FREQUENCIES	74	1	0	1	15	86
630211						
FREQUENCIES	8	0	0	0	0	12
630403						
FREQUENCIES	17	0	0	1	2	0
630408						
FREQUENCIES	12	0	0	0	0	8
640104						
FREQUENCIES	11	1	1	1	0	6
640109						
FREQUENCIES	25	0	0	0	1	14
640215						
FREQUENCIES	18	0	0	0	0	2
647101						
FREQUENCIES	6	6	1	3	0	4
720314						
FREQUENCIES	36	2	1	0	21	39
740307						
FREQUENCIES	33	3	5	2	18	58
740314						
FREQUENCIES	17	3	0	2	4	14

Table B8

RESPONSE TO ARE YOU STILL RECEIVING SUBSISTENCE SUPPORT - BY VILLAGE

	YES	NO
140102		
FREQUENCIES	0	20
140104		
FREQUENCIES	0	40
140108		
FREQUENCIES	34	146
140202		
FREQUENCIES	0	19
140205		
FREQUENCIES	0	20
140404		
FREQUENCIES	0	20
160109		
FREQUENCIES	0	80
160110		
FREQUENCIES	0	60
160171		
FREQUENCIES	0	40
160203		
FREQUENCIES	0	40
160204		
FREQUENCIES	0	201
160205		
FREQUENCIES	20	221
160212		
FREQUENCIES	19	101
160374		
FREQUENCIES	17	42
160605		
FREQUENCIES	27	74
160607		
FREQUENCIES	0	40
620102		
FREQUENCIES	37	3
620203		
FREQUENCIES	0	20
620401		
FREQUENCIES	0	120
620413		
FREQUENCIES	40	100
630210		
FREQUENCIES	0	178
630211		
FREQUENCIES	0	20
630403		
FREQUENCIES	0	20
630408		
FREQUENCIES	0	20
640104		
FREQUENCIES	0	20
640109		
FREQUENCIES	0	40
640215		
FREQUENCIES	0	20
647101		
FREQUENCIES	0	20
720314		
FREQUENCIES	0	100
740307		
FREQUENCIES	0	119
740314		
FREQUENCIES	0	40

Table B9

FAMILY MEMBERS AWAY AT PRIMARY SCHOOL

	YES	NO
140102		
FREQUENCIES	14	6
140104		
FREQUENCIES	18	22
140108		
FREQUENCIES	107	70
140202		
FREQUENCIES	8	11
140205		
FREQUENCIES	12	8
140404		
FREQUENCIES	9	11
160109		
FREQUENCIES	46	34
160110		
FREQUENCIES	29	31
160171		
FREQUENCIES	28	12
160203		
FREQUENCIES	18	22
160204		
FREQUENCIES	140	61
160205		
FREQUENCIES	163	78
160212		
FREQUENCIES	64	55
160374		
FREQUENCIES	35	24
160605		
FREQUENCIES	71	30
160607		
FREQUENCIES	30	9
620102		
FREQUENCIES	27	13
620203		
FREQUENCIES	12	8
620401		
FREQUENCIES	81	39
620413		
FREQUENCIES	66	74
630210		
FREQUENCIES	113	65
630211		
FREQUENCIES	13	7
630403		
FREQUENCIES	16	4
630408		
FREQUENCIES	11	9
640104		
FREQUENCIES	17	3
640109		
FREQUENCIES	25	15
640215		
FREQUENCIES	16	4
647101		
FREQUENCIES	15	3
720314		
FREQUENCIES	73	27
740307		
FREQUENCIES	59	60
740314		
FREQUENCIES	19	21

Table B10

FAMILY MEMBERS AWAY AT JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

	YES	NO
140102		
FREQUENCIES	5	15
140104		
FREQUENCIES	7	33
140108		
FREQUENCIES	21	156
140202		
FREQUENCIES	0	19
140205		
FREQUENCIES	2	18
140404		
FREQUENCIES	1	19
160109		
FREQUENCIES	15	65
160110		
FREQUENCIES	8	52
160171		
FREQUENCIES	12	28
160203		
FREQUENCIES	2	38
160204		
FREQUENCIES	33	168
160205		
FREQUENCIES	32	209
160212		
FREQUENCIES	11	107
160374		
FREQUENCIES	8	51
160605		
FREQUENCIES	20	80
160607		
FREQUENCIES	3	36
620102		
FREQUENCIES	6	34
620203		
FREQUENCIES	3	17
620401		
FREQUENCIES	12	108
620413		
FREQUENCIES	8	132
630210		
FREQUENCIES	17	159
630211		
FREQUENCIES	2	18
630403		
FREQUENCIES	1	19
630408		
FREQUENCIES	0	20
640104		
FREQUENCIES	4	16
640109		
FREQUENCIES	12	28
640215		
FREQUENCIES	5	15
647101		
FREQUENCIES	4	12
720314		
FREQUENCIES	15	82
740307		
FREQUENCIES	18	101
740314		
FREQUENCIES	8	32

Table B11

PRIMARY EDUCATION BETTER OR WORSE THAN IN AREA OF ORIGIN

	AS GOOD	WORSE	AS GOOD	AS BAD
140102 FREQUENCIES	19	0	1	0
140104 FREQUENCIES	35	1	4	0
140108 FREQUENCIES	126	1	21	0
140202 FREQUENCIES	11	0	7	0
140205 FREQUENCIES	17	1	2	0
140404 FREQUENCIES	7	0	2	0
160109 FREQUENCIES	28	8	44	0
160110 FREQUENCIES	37	1	22	0
160171 FREQUENCIES	23	0	14	0
160203 FREQUENCIES	37	2	0	0
160204 FREQUENCIES	157	4	27	1
160205 FREQUENCIES	186	4	45	0
160212 FREQUENCIES	96	6	7	0
160374 FREQUENCIES	11	1	47	0
160605 FREQUENCIES	60	2	32	0
160607 FREQUENCIES	33	0	7	0
620102 FREQUENCIES	32	0	8	0
620203 FREQUENCIES	19	0	1	0
620401 FREQUENCIES	105	0	15	0
620413 FREQUENCIES	71	0	59	0
630210 FREQUENCIES	121	4	38	0
630211 FREQUENCIES	11	0	2	0
630403 FREQUENCIES	20	0	0	0
630408 FREQUENCIES	17	0	3	0
640104 FREQUENCIES	18	0	1	0
640109 FREQUENCIES	29	1	7	0
640215 FREQUENCIES	17	0	3	0
647101 FREQUENCIES	15	2	1	0
720314 FREQUENCIES	81	1	8	0
740307 FREQUENCIES	105	0	13	0
740314 FREQUENCIES	34	1	5	0

Table B12

SECONDARY EDUCATION BETTER OR WORSE THAN IN AREA OF ORIGIN

	BETTER	WORSE	AS GOOD AS	BAD
140102				
FREQUENCIES	18	1	1	0
140104				
FREQUENCIES	37	0	2	0
140108				
FREQUENCIES	100	0	20	0
140202				
FREQUENCIES	8	7	2	1
140205				
FREQUENCIES	16	1	3	0
140404				
FREQUENCIES	1	0	0	0
160109				
FREQUENCIES	28	30	22	0
160110				
FREQUENCIES	31	3	25	1
160171				
FREQUENCIES	21	3	6	1
160203				
FREQUENCIES	26	13	0	0
160204				
FREQUENCIES	156	4	17	2
160205				
FREQUENCIES	162	18	45	0
160212				
FREQUENCIES	85	13	2	0
160374				
FREQUENCIES	12	0	47	0
160605				
FREQUENCIES	55	0	25	0
160607				
FREQUENCIES	20	3	17	0
620102				
FREQUENCIES	39	0	0	0
620203				
FREQUENCIES	20	0	0	0
620401				
FREQUENCIES	111	0	6	1
620413				
FREQUENCIES	69	4	47	1
630210				
FREQUENCIES	103	7	31	0
630211				
FREQUENCIES	2	0	0	0
630403				
FREQUENCIES	0	19	0	1
630408				
FREQUENCIES	5	15	0	0
640104				
FREQUENCIES	18	0	1	0
640109				
FREQUENCIES	26	3	4	0
640215				
FREQUENCIES	15	0	5	0
647101				
FREQUENCIES	15	2	1	0
720314				
FREQUENCIES	55	2	4	1
740307				
FREQUENCIES	114	0	3	0
740314				
FREQUENCIES	37	1	1	0

Table B13

TRANSPORTATION COMPARED TO AREA OF ORIGIN

	BETTER	WORSE	AS GOOD AS	BAD
140102 FREQUENCIES	7	8	5	0
140104 FREQUENCIES	5	29	6	0
140108 FREQUENCIES	51	84	35	10
140202 FREQUENCIES	0	17	2	0
140205 FREQUENCIES	1	19	0	0
140404 FREQUENCIES	1	19	0	0
160109 FREQUENCIES	30	36	14	0
160110 FREQUENCIES	8	51	1	0
160171 FREQUENCIES	25	10	5	0
160203 FREQUENCIES	4	35	1	0
160204 FREQUENCIES	34	153	4	10
160205 FREQUENCIES	14	220	5	2
160212 FREQUENCIES	25	86	9	0
160374 FREQUENCIES	2	24	25	8
160605 FREQUENCIES	8	90	2	1
160607 FREQUENCIES	10	7	23	0
620102 FREQUENCIES	0	39	1	0
620203 FREQUENCIES	4	14	2	0
620401 FREQUENCIES	23	80	14	3
620413 FREQUENCIES	8	76	48	8
630210 FREQUENCIES	28	119	22	9
630211 FREQUENCIES	2	18	0	0
630403 FREQUENCIES	1	19	0	0
630408 FREQUENCIES	1	19	0	0
640104 FREQUENCIES	11	0	8	0
640109 FREQUENCIES	16	17	7	0
640215 FREQUENCIES	4	4	11	1
647101 FREQUENCIES	10	3	2	0
720314 FREQUENCIES	21	79	0	0
740307 FREQUENCIES	15	88	13	3
740314 FREQUENCIES	1	36	0	3

Table B14

HEALTH COMPARED TO AREA OF ORIGIN

	BETTER	WORSE	AS GOOD AS	BAD
140102				
FREQUENCIES	4	3	13	0
140104				
FREQUENCIES	21	1	18	0
140108				
FREQUENCIES	64	23	92	1
140202				
FREQUENCIES	1	4	14	0
140205				
FREQUENCIES	5	0	15	0
140404				
FREQUENCIES	8	2	10	0
160109				
FREQUENCIES	31	6	43	0
160110				
FREQUENCIES	27	8	25	0
160171				
FREQUENCIES	26	3	10	0
160203				
FREQUENCIES	15	4	21	0
160204				
FREQUENCIES	66	58	76	1
160205				
FREQUENCIES	58	32	149	2
160212				
FREQUENCIES	83	7	30	0
160374				
FREQUENCIES	11	6	42	0
160605				
FREQUENCIES	36.	8	57	0
160607				
FREQUENCIES	21	0	19	0
620102				
FREQUENCIES	6	4	30	0
620203				
FREQUENCIES	3	0	17	0
620401				
FREQUENCIES	70	10	40	0
620413				
FREQUENCIES	37	9	90	4
630210				
FREQUENCIES	70	18	90	0
630211				
FREQUENCIES	8	1	11	0
630403				
FREQUENCIES	11	3	6	0
630408				
FREQUENCIES	11	1	8	0
640104				
FREQUENCIES	7	1	10	1
640109				
FREQUENCIES	20	2	17	1
640215				
FREQUENCIES	8	1	11	0
647101				
FREQUENCIES	16	0	4	0
720314				
FREQUENCIES	67	9	24	0
740307				
FREQUENCIES	52	13	54	0
740314				
FREQUENCIES	20	6	14	0

Table B15

COMPARISON OF MEDICAL SERVICES WITH AREA OF ORIGIN

	BETTER	WORSE	AS GOOD AS	BAD
140102				
FREQUENCIES	8	4	8	0
140104				
FREQUENCIES	21	11	8	0
140108				
FREQUENCIES	45	63	71	1
140202				
FREQUENCIES	1	9	9	0
140205				
FREQUENCIES	4	1	15	0
140404				
FREQUENCIES	6	12	2	0
160109				
FREQUENCIES	23	24	33	0
160110				
FREQUENCIES	24	12	24	0
160171				
FREQUENCIES	26	3	10	0
160203				
FREQUENCIES	1	32	5	2
160204				
FREQUENCIES	76	87	33	5
160205				
FREQUENCIES	41	110	89	1
160212				
FREQUENCIES	42	64	14	0
160374				
FREQUENCIES	31	7	21	0
160605				
FREQUENCIES	22	33	46	0
160607				
FREQUENCIES	19	0	21	0
620102				
FREQUENCIES	3	26	11	0
620203				
FREQUENCIES	12	2	6	0
620401				
FREQUENCIES	85	17	18	0
620413				
FREQUENCIES	53	12	74	1
630210				
FREQUENCIES	62	47	65	1
630211				
FREQUENCIES	5	0	15	0
630403				
FREQUENCIES	9	9	2	0
630408				
FREQUENCIES	14	1	5	0
640104				
FREQUENCIES	14	0	5	0
640109				
FREQUENCIES	19	10	11	0
640215				
FREQUENCIES	11	0	9	0
647101				
FREQUENCIES	16	2	2	0
720314				
FREQUENCIES	66	1	33	0
740307				
FREQUENCIES	64	23	31	1
740314				
FREQUENCIES	14	21	5	0

Table B16

HOUSING COMPARED TO AREA OF ORIGIN

	BETTER	WORSE	AS GOOD AS BAD	
140102				
FREQUENCIES	10	5	3	2
140104				
FREQUENCIES	25	9	6	0
140108				
FREQUENCIES	84	59	37	0
140202				
FREQUENCIES	14	2	3	0
140205				
FREQUENCIES	15	0	5	0
140404				
FREQUENCIES	7	8	5	0
160109				
FREQUENCIES	57	12	11	0
160110				
FREQUENCIES	27	14	18	1
160171				
FREQUENCIES	22	11	4	3
160203				
FREQUENCIES	35	0	5	0
160204				
FREQUENCIES	102	59	30	10
160205				
FREQUENCIES	134	34	66	7
160212				
FREQUENCIES	53	23	44	0
160374				
FREQUENCIES	21	12	26	0
160605				
FREQUENCIES	53	16	32	0
160607				
FREQUENCIES	32	3	5	0
620102				
FREQUENCIES	16	9	15	0
620203				
FREQUENCIES	11	2	7	0
620401				
FREQUENCIES	55	16	44	5
620413				
FREQUENCIES	72	7	50	11
630210				
FREQUENCIES	100	27	51	0
630211				
FREQUENCIES	10	6	4	0
630403				
FREQUENCIES	18	1	1	0
630408				
FREQUENCIES	14	1	5	0
640104				
FREQUENCIES	13	4	2	0
640109				
FREQUENCIES	16	6	17	1
640215				
FREQUENCIES	9	2	8	0
647101				
FREQUENCIES	15	2	3	0
720314				
FREQUENCIES	75	12	12	1
740307				
FREQUENCIES	95	16	7	1
740314				
FREQUENCIES	15	16	9	0

Table B17

WHAT HAVE YOU DONE TO IMPROVE YOUR HOUSING

	QUAL	EXPAND	BOTH	NEITH
140102				
FREQUENCIES	1	8	4	7
140104				
FREQUENCIES	1	14	4	21
140108				
FREQUENCIES	53	30	21	76
140202				
FREQUENCIES	12	1	0	6
140205				
FREQUENCIES	11	0	2	7
140404				
FREQUENCIES	7	6	1	6
160109				
FREQUENCIES	10	9	24	37
160110				
FREQUENCIES	0	19	11	30
160171				
FREQUENCIES	7	27	0	6
160203				
FREQUENCIES	17	2	1	20
160204				
FREQUENCIES	42	32	41	86
160205				
FREQUENCIES	41	90	15	95
160212				
FREQUENCIES	35	39	5	41
160374				
FREQUENCIES	16	8	3	32
160605				
FREQUENCIES	19	12	5	65
160607				
FREQUENCIES	11	9	14	6
620102				
FREQUENCIES	1	1	1	37
620203				
FREQUENCIES	1	0	0	19
620401				
FREQUENCIES	1	1	11	107
620413				
FREQUENCIES	13	7	2	118
630210				
FREQUENCIES	43	39	46	50
630211				
FREQUENCIES	0	1	12	7
630403				
FREQUENCIES	3	0	3	14
630408				
FREQUENCIES	3	3	7	7
640104				
FREQUENCIES	1	2	7	9
640109				
FREQUENCIES	2	6	3	29
640215				
FREQUENCIES	0	5	0	14
647101				
FREQUENCIES	0	7	9	4
720314				
FREQUENCIES	21	12	14	53
740307				
FREQUENCIES	34	20	34	31
740314				
FREQUENCIES	5	4	14	17

Table B18

DID YOU OWN LAND BEFORE MOVING

	YES	NO
140102		
FREQUENCIES	15	5
140104		
FREQUENCIES	16	24
140108		
FREQUENCIES	88	92
140202		
FREQUENCIES	17	2
140205		
FREQUENCIES	10	10
140404		
FREQUENCIES	14	6
160109		
FREQUENCIES	29	51
160110		
FREQUENCIES	23	37
160171		
FREQUENCIES	18	22
160203		
FREQUENCIES	1	39
160204		
FREQUENCIES	108	93
160205		
FREQUENCIES	85	156
160212		
FREQUENCIES	26	94
160374		
FREQUENCIES	20	39
160605		
FREQUENCIES	54	47
160607		
FREQUENCIES	18	22
620102		
FREQUENCIES	15	25
620203		
FREQUENCIES	5	15
620401		
FREQUENCIES	55	65
620413		
FREQUENCIES	38	102
630210		
FREQUENCIES	76	102
630211		
FREQUENCIES	9	11
630403		
FREQUENCIES	13	7
630408		
FREQUENCIES	10	10
640104		
FREQUENCIES	11	9
640109		

Table B19

LAND USE BY VILLAGE

	IRR SAW	TIDAL	BUNDED	SWAMP	DRY FLD	FISH PD	TREE	OTHER
140102								
SAMPLE= 20								
MEANS	0	0	51	0	55	0	4	5
STD ERRORS	0	0	9	0	9	0	2	1
140104								
SAMPLE= 40								
MEANS	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	3
STD ERRORS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
140109								
SAMPLE= 180								
MEANS	0	0	30	4	62	0	2	0
STD ERRORS	0	0	3	1	3	0	1	0
140202								
SAMPLE= 19								
MEANS	0	0	95	0	82	0	18	0
STD ERRORS	0	0	8	0	6	0	1	0
140205								
SAMPLE= 20								
MEANS	0	17	56	0	82	0	18	0
STD ERRORS	0	7	7	0	6	0	1	0
140404								
SAMPLE= 20								
MEANS	0	0	0	0	21	1	0	0
STD ERRORS	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
160109								
SAMPLE= 80								
MEANS	0	0	5	0	94	1	46	0
STD ERRORS	0	0	2	0	5	1	5	0
160110								
SAMPLE= 60								
MEANS	0	0	2	0	138	0	15	0
STD ERRORS	0	0	1	0	8	0	6	0
160171								
SAMPLE= 40								
MEANS	0	0	0	0	172	0	98	0
STD ERRORS	0	0	0	0	12	0	4	0
160203								
SAMPLE= 40								
MEANS	0	0	0	0	102	0	0	0
STD ERRORS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
160204								
SAMPLE= 201								
MEANS	0	0	1	0	170	1	1	0
STD ERRORS	0	0	0	0	5	1	1	0
160205								
SAMPLE= 241								
MEANS	0	0	0	0	108	0	0	6
STD ERRORS	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
160212								
SAMPLE= 120								
MEANS	0	89	20	0	19	0	0	0
STD ERRORS	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
160374								
SAMPLE= 59								
MEANS	0	0	0	0	98	0	14	0
STD ERRORS	0	0	0	0	3	0	9	0
160605								
SAMPLE= 101								
MEANS	0	68	20	0	21	0	0	0
STD ERRORS	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0
160607								
SAMPLE= 40								
MEANS	0	170	0	0	3	0	18	0
STD ERRORS	0	6	0	0	1	0	1	0
620102								
SAMPLE= 40								
MEANS	0	0	0	0	70	2	0	0
STD ERRORS	0	0	0	0	7	2	0	0
620203								
SAMPLE= 20								
MEANS	0	0	30	0	64	3	72	0
STD ERRORS	0	0	2	0	4	3	57	0
620401								
SAMPLE= 120								
MEANS	7	143	4	0	13	0	2	0
STD ERRORS	2	5	2	0	0	0	0	0
620413								
SAMPLE= 140								
MEANS	0	80	64	0	17	0	0	0
STD ERRORS	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0
630210								
SAMPLE= 178								
MEANS	0	0	12	0	97	0	4	2
STD ERRORS	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0
630211								
SAMPLE= 20								
MEANS	0	0	0	0	97	0	0	24
STD ERRORS	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
630403								
SAMPLE= 20								
MEANS	0	176	0	0	14	0	1	0
STD ERRORS	0	9	0	0	1	0	0	0
630408								
SAMPLE= 20								
MEANS	0	191	0	0	18	0	0	0
STD ERRORS	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
640104								
SAMPLE= 20								
MEANS	0	62	9	0	45	0	12	0
STD ERRORS	0	8	4	0	7	0	12	0
640109								
SAMPLE= 40								
MEANS	17	2	70	0	83	0	10	0
STD ERRORS	6	2	7	0	6	0	2	0
640215								
SAMPLE= 20								
MEANS	0	0	62	8	77	0	11	0
STD ERRORS	0	0	10	4	14	0	9	0
647101								
SAMPLE= 20								
MEANS	0	0	2	0	90	0	30	0
STD ERRORS	0	0	2	0	8	0	8	0
720314								
SAMPLE= 100								
MEANS	0	0	21	0	66	0	6	2
STD ERRORS	0	0	3	0	6	0	2	0
740307								
SAMPLE= 119								
MEANS	6	0	22	4	96	0	4	0
STD ERRORS	1	0	3	2	4	0	1	0
740314								
SAMPLE= 40								
MEANS	59	0	21	0	39	0	1	0
STD ERRORS	6	0	5	0	4	0	1	0

Table B20

VALUE OF PRODUCTION, INCOME AND CROPS SOLD BY VILLAGE

	FD PROD	FD INC	FD SOLD	TR PROD	TR INC	TR SOLD	CATTLE	POULT
140102								
SAMPLE= 20								
MEANS	73677	62592	47226	17700	16417	13350	7125	73087
STD ERRORS	18629	17125	15644	8458	7848	6770	6944	17343
140104								
SAMPLE= 40								
MEANS	171431	99884	112362	3575	3575	3500	0	67450
STD ERRORS	16094	14018	15180	2983	2983	2977	0	8315
140109								
SAMPLE= 180								
MEANS	42961	33492	20828	10258	7957	7750	2008	13979
STD ERRORS	4179	3298	2783	6046	4599	4589	761	2470
140202								
SAMPLE= 19								
MEANS	92480	81717	75071	473	473	0	35236	42957
STD ERRORS	11369	10423	9998	461	461	0	15673	2142
140205								
SAMPLE= 20								
MEANS	76625	67421	58262	20275	18850	11225	23000	50425
STD ERRORS	13742	12631	12949	5042	4719	4002	15245	7523
140404								
SAMPLE= 20								
MEANS	39562	35033	14750	0	0	0	1335	0
STD ERRORS	6895	8053	6795	0	0	0	1301	0
160109								
SAMPLE= 80								
MEANS	45468	39655	17235	99467	95867	89660	1250	3798
STD ERRORS	6240	5800	3342	21402	20636	19553	664	2494
160110								
SAMPLE= 60								
MEANS	44202	37671	29401	46000	21827	46000	30383	22950
STD ERRORS	8344	7662	5354	40009	18981	40009	11467	7045
160171								
SAMPLE= 40								
MEANS	49507	41216	35152	479739	456150	465456	16600	15743
STD ERRORS	12011	9775	7706	44884	42774	46075	11768	3671
160203								
SAMPLE= 40								
MEANS	20312	24703	9965	0	0	0	0	67882
STD ERRORS	5530	5057	2989	0	0	0	0	6778
160204								
SAMPLE= 201								
MEANS	54672	44571	39035	3689	3335	2013	7971	7988
STD ERRORS	5079	4230	4830	2034	1857	1472	2414	1491
160205								
SAMPLE= 241								
MEANS	49213	43102	29425	0	0	0	16203	21839
STD ERRORS	4747	4260	3965	0	0	0	2212	2218
160212								
SAMPLE= 120								
MEANS	35255	33930	23371	0	0	0	0	24035
STD ERRORS	3712	3584	2827	0	0	0	0	2878
160374								
SAMPLE= 59								
MEANS	49435	42018	33711	16121	15909	15909	0	3764
STD ERRORS	6307	5628	4622	12560	12357	12357	0	1645
160605								
SAMPLE= 101								
MEANS	26136	21440	9190	69	69	49	5400	7426
STD ERRORS	2770	2654	1332	68	68	49	2622	2029
160607								
SAMPLE= 40								
MEANS	200457	183126	98050	83687	82181	77832	2625	0
STD ERRORS	23362	22520	13058	13702	13608	12907	1966	0
620102								
SAMPLE= 40								
MEANS	40520	37793	22325	0	0	0	0	7225
STD ERRORS	5875	5275	4686	0	0	0	0	4093
620207								
SAMPLE= 20								
MEANS	46740	40002	39072	0	0	0	0	0
STD ERRORS	6105	5573	6441	0	0	0	0	0
620401								
SAMPLE= 120								
MEANS	58963	46656	14377	0	0	0	941	15055
STD ERRORS	11324	9847	6350	0	0	0	937	2443
620417								
SAMPLE= 140								
MEANS	27073	25603	19523	835	691	342	875	17625
STD ERRORS	6928	6828	6437	448	366	248	560	2575
630210								
SAMPLE= 178								
MEANS	27722	26292	15541	2744	2425	1412	3316	24736
STD ERRORS	2796	2663	2200	813	682	613	1024	3438
630211								
SAMPLE= 20								
MEANS	42312	36920	31700	0	0	0	0	38075
STD ERRORS	9665	9093	8404	0	0	0	0	9585
630403								
SAMPLE= 20								
MEANS	24000	20830	9912	0	0	0	0	1625
STD ERRORS	3725	2992	2150	0	0	0	0	1583
630408								
SAMPLE= 20								
MEANS	19750	17127	5690	0	0	0	1920	0
STD ERRORS	2921	2773	1371	0	0	0	1641	0
640104								
SAMPLE= 20								
MEANS	140050	113657	112630	33200	30460	28400	61500	10100
STD ERRORS	31208	25993	28839	26418	24011	26261	27685	9544
640109								
SAMPLE= 40								
MEANS	32215	28361	20012	7715	5800	1758	39925	48075
STD ERRORS	4680	4111	3585	1676	1327	867	17980	10545
640215								
SAMPLE= 20								
MEANS	213325	211980	213325	170760	170760	170760	0	46112
STD ERRORS	86215	86208	86215	72689	72689	72689	0	13774
647101								
SAMPLE= 20								
MEANS	62225	59925	25725	52350	48100	50750	7000	15500
STD ERRORS	23608	22883	18144	12634	10991	12590	6822	5263
720314								
SAMPLE= 100								
MEANS	104677	84158	43793	11125	9269	9525	7980	10005
STD ERRORS	14917	11693	7843	5593	4529	4859	2601	3673
740307								
SAMPLE= 119								
MEANS	20347	18842	13712	8603	8033	5510	13173	37500
STD ERRORS	2558	2351	2228	3587	3190	2711	5649	4030
740314								
SAMPLE= 40								
MEANS	35665	30248	20788	675	456	287	3236	19614
STD ERRORS	10189	8618	9914	468	319	207	2611	3173

Table B21

COMPARISON OF LAND CULTIVATION TO TWO YEARS AGO BY VILLAGE

	MORE	LESS	SAME	OTHER
140102 FREQUENCIES	14	0	6	0
140104 FREQUENCIES	7	9	24	0
140109 FREQUENCIES	67	15	87	8
140202 FREQUENCIES	12	3	4	0
140205 FREQUENCIES	14	0	6	0
140404 FREQUENCIES	0	0	20	0
160109 FREQUENCIES	43	21	16	0
160110 FREQUENCIES	32	11	16	1
160171 FREQUENCIES	18	14	7	0
160203 FREQUENCIES	0	0	40	0
160204 FREQUENCIES	41	87	71	2
160205 FREQUENCIES	55	73	104	9
160212 FREQUENCIES	61	5	51	3
160374 FREQUENCIES	19	20	20	0
160605 FREQUENCIES	27	9	57	8
160607 FREQUENCIES	20	0	20	0
620102 FREQUENCIES	32	0	5	3
620203 FREQUENCIES	2	0	18	0
620401 FREQUENCIES	49	26	45	0
620413 FREQUENCIES	53	8	78	1
630210 FREQUENCIES	57	10	106	4
630211 FREQUENCIES	2	0	18	0
630403 FREQUENCIES	9	1	10	0
630408 FREQUENCIES	10	2	8	0
640104 FREQUENCIES	2	8	8	2
640109 FREQUENCIES	33	1	5	1
640215 FREQUENCIES	4	3	12	1
647101 FREQUENCIES	5	6	9	0
720314 FREQUENCIES	56	3	36	3
740307 FREQUENCIES	44	11	63	1
740314 FREQUENCIES	24	6	10	0

Table B22

REASON WHY LESS LAND CULTIVATED THAN TWO YEARS AGO

	DOESN'T PAY	NO TIME	NO LABOUR	OTHER
140102				
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	0
140104				
FREQUENCIES	8	0	0	1
140108				
FREQUENCIES	12	0	2	0
140202				
FREQUENCIES	2	0	0	0
140205				
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	0
140404				
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	0
160109				
FREQUENCIES	2	3	6	0
160110				
FREQUENCIES	7	0	4	0
160171				
FREQUENCIES	7	0	2	3
160203				
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	0
160204				
FREQUENCIES	73	1	5	1
160205				
FREQUENCIES	57	0	4	3
160212				
FREQUENCIES	1	1	2	1
160374				
FREQUENCIES	8	0	9	0
160605				
FREQUENCIES	5	1	1	0
160607				
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	0
620102				
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	0
620203				
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	0
620401				
FREQUENCIES	21	0	0	4
620413				
FREQUENCIES	8	0	0	0
630210				
FREQUENCIES	0	0	4	1
630211				
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	0
630403				
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	0
630408				
FREQUENCIES	2	0	0	0
640104				
FREQUENCIES	2	0	0	1
640109				
FREQUENCIES	1	0	0	0
640215				
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	2
647101				
FREQUENCIES	0	0	4	2
720314				
FREQUENCIES	1	0	0	1
740307				
FREQUENCIES	7	0	1	0
740314				
FREQUENCIES	0	0	2	0

Table B23

disposal of food crops by village

	mark	trad	coop	other
140102				
FREQUENCIES	13	2	0	3
140104				
FREQUENCIES	31	1	0	6
140108				
FREQUENCIES	18	47	9	16
140202				
FREQUENCIES	18	0	1	0
140205				
FREQUENCIES	20	0	0	0
140404				
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	5
160109				
FREQUENCIES	10	17	2	15
160110				
FREQUENCIES	8	37	0	2
160171				
FREQUENCIES	14	15	2	2
160203				
FREQUENCIES	1	3	1	20
160204				
FREQUENCIES	39	59	0	5
160205				
FREQUENCIES	121	25	9	8
160212				
FREQUENCIES	67	32	0	6
160374				
FREQUENCIES	41	0	0	7
160605				
FREQUENCIES	21	31	0	1
160607				
FREQUENCIES	25	2	7	1
620102				
FREQUENCIES	21	0	0	0
620203				
FREQUENCIES	1	15	0	2
620401				
FREQUENCIES	13	4	0	0
620413				
FREQUENCIES	46	53	1	0
630210				
FREQUENCIES	49	29	0	29
630211				
FREQUENCIES	12	6	0	1
630403				
FREQUENCIES	7	4	0	3
630408				
FREQUENCIES	3	8	0	1
640104				
FREQUENCIES	13	0	0	1
640109				
FREQUENCIES	15	12	0	0
640215				
FREQUENCIES	0	18	0	0
647101				
FREQUENCIES	0	5	0	0
720314				
FREQUENCIES	26	16	8	11
740307				
FREQUENCIES	33	3	0	22
740314				
FREQUENCIES	7	0	0	11

Table B24

disposal of estate crops by village

	mark	trad	coop	oth
140102				
FREQUENCIES	5	0	0	0
140104				
FREQUENCIES	1	0	0	2
140108				
FREQUENCIES	4	2	0	2
140202				
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	0
140205				
FREQUENCIES	12	0	0	0
140404				
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	0
160109				
FREQUENCIES	0	7	11	0
160110				
FREQUENCIES	0	2	0	0
160171				
FREQUENCIES	3	1	29	0
160203				
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	0
160204				
FREQUENCIES	4	1	0	0
160205				
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	0
160212				
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	0
160374				
FREQUENCIES	0	2	1	0
160605				
FREQUENCIES	1	0	0	0
160607				
FREQUENCIES	30	1	1	0
620102				
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	0
620203				
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	0
620401				
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	0
620413				
FREQUENCIES	2	0	0	0
630210				
FREQUENCIES	4	2	0	6
630211				
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	0
630403				
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	0
630408				
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	0
640104				
FREQUENCIES	1	1	0	1
640109				
FREQUENCIES	6	1	0	0
640215				
FREQUENCIES	0	10	0	0
647101				
FREQUENCIES	0	6	7	0
720314				
FREQUENCIES	2	4	2	4
740307				
FREQUENCIES	8	0	0	13
740314				
FREQUENCIES	1	0	0	1

Relationship between Subdistricts and Settlements

Each line below gives the subdistrict followed by settlement and number of households in that settlement (in pairs).

140102, 60 - 20
140104, 61 - 20, 62 -20 Teluk Kuantan
140106, 51 - 20, 52 -20, 53-20, 54-20, 55 - 20, 56 - 20, 57 - 20, Belias
58 - 20, 59 - 20
140202, 2-19,
140205, 1-20, Sei Rateh
140404, 63 - 20 PIR PROJECT-Tapung tandon

160109, 15-20, 16-20, 17-20, 81-20 Baturaja
160110, 78-20, 79-20, 80-20
160171, 13-20, 14-20
160203, 75-20, 76-20
160204, 3-20, 5-20, 7-20, 8-20, 9-20, 10-1, 11-20, 64-20, 65-20, Pematang Panggang
66-20 ,67-20
160205, 4-20, 6-20, 10-20, 12-20, 68-20, 69-20, 70-20, 71-21,
72-20, 73-20, 74-20, 77-20
160212, 87-19, 88-20, 89-21, 90-20, 91-20, 92-20
160374, 93-20, 94-20, 95-19 Sunggai Waras (lady) Air Sugihan
160605, 82-20, 83-20, 84-21, 85-20, 86-20
160607, 18-20, 19-20 Upang

620102, 110-20, 111-20 Kumai
620203, 109-20 Hanjalipan
620401, 96-20, 97-20,98-20,99-20, 100-20, 101-20 Terusan Tengah
620413, 102-20, 103-20, 104-20, 105-20, 106-20, 107-20, 108-20 Pankoh
630210, 112-20, 113-19, 114-20, 115-19, 116-20, 117-20, 118-20,
119-20, 121-20
630211, 120-20 Batu Licin
630403, 123-20 Sunggai Muhur
630408, 122-20 Saka Laqon
640104, 126-20 Tamah Grogot
640109, 124-20, 125-20 Babulu Darat
640215, 127-20
647101, 20-20, Sepaku

720314, 21-20, 22-20, 23-20, 24-20, 25-20 Malonas
740307, 127-1, 128-20, 129-20, 130-20, 131-20, 132-19, 133-19 Lahumbuti
740314, 134-20, 135-20 Lahumbuti (?)

Section 3

Tabular Analysis

Section 3.1

Overall Results

Our initial concern will be with the components of income (from the Type 9 records); we will cross tabulate this by repelita, type of settlement, village layout, type of transmigrant etc.

In Table 1 we detail income sources for transmigrants by repelita. For convenience of reading we have suppressed the standard errors associated with each of these estimates In many cases, it is obvious from the standard errors that the range for the means is such that one cannot conclude that a particular submean is significantly greater than another. For completeness the full tables are repeated in the Appendix B.

First, notice that total monthly income by repelita is 60065 vs 57132; however, the difference is not statistically significant. In terms of the components of income, note that government subsidies for the repelita 3 households average 12000 rps against 0 for the repelita 2 households, as expected. Agricultural income is about the same by repelita with the exception of estate income which is 4954 rps compared to 519 for repelita 3. Other income and all other categories apart from "government origin" income are about the same (in a statistical sense).

Table 1

Income Sources by Repelita and Type of Settlement

	Rep 2	Rep 3	Repelita 2			Repelita 3			
			dry	estate	tidal	small dry	large dry	estate	tidal
sample	557	1641	419	19	119	292	788	40	521
govt subs	0	12072	0	0	0	18660	9935	0	12538
food crops	12587	12959	9341	11978	24114	17504	13625	8456	9747
estate	4954	519	4303	31310	3041	1453	532	0	16
livestock	2388	2437	2144	941	3479	2660	3079	308	1506
other agric	1291	1776	1688	631	0	305	1502	1450	3039
non agric	6067	5671	4186	11280	11857	3813	7746	1379	3902
other	28001	24526	29676	18536	23616	28865	26896	57181	16004
transfers in	6132	3954	5389	2263	9367	5520	4716	4900	2020
transfers out	2003	1570	1944	3157	2028	1332	1929	713	1227
other in	6407	7951	5757	16131	7142	11650	6861	29927	5838
other out	4900	2713	5409	4626	3152	4019	3419	5851	672
govt origin	645	6880	723	0	472	6287	9106	1666	4245
total	60065	57132	55508	73785	73921	64730	65265	74628	39230

Table 2 gives the income breakdown by village layout, i.e., linear, nucleated or combination. Here, we notice a startling difference in the income achieved by households in the combination settlements. In the case of combination settlements the average monthly household income is of the order of 80000 rps, whereas for both linear and nucleated it is 56000. A note of caution is in order as the standard error on the mean for combination settlements is 8282 rps and we probably cannot conclude the difference is statistically significant. Looking back for the reasons we see that food crop income in the combination settlements is 2.5 times that of other settlements (but with a relatively high variability). With the exception of government income for the combination settlements and estate income for the nucleated settlements, which are relatively low in both cases, there is not a great deal of difference between the income sources of the cases.

TABLE 2

INCOME CROSS CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF VILLAGE LAYOUT AND INCOME ORIGIN

	GOVT SUBS	FOOD CROPS	ESTATE	STOCK	OTHER AGRIC	NON AGRIC	OTHER
LINEAR SMP=856							
MEANS	1928	12969	3161	2184	875	5974	26351
STD ERRORS	293	566	385	180	190	1058	1716
NUCLEATED SMP=1220							
MEANS	14885	11021	384	2450	1838	5485	24759
STD ERRORS	1321	336	104	129	228	588	814
COMBINATION SMP=122							
MEANS	.00	30554	3581	3860	5267	7206	25265
STD ERRORS	.00	6593	1142	434	1275	2749	2946

	TRANS IN	TRANS OUT	OTHER IN	OTHER OUT	GOVT ORIG	TOTAL
LINEAR SMP=856						
MEANS	4358	1636	7750	3404	2383	56621
STD ERRORS	1085	187	1417	614	129	2325
NUCLEATED SMP=1220						
MEANS	4894	1728	7994	3380	7488	56565
STD ERRORS	618	266	788	522	396	1198
COMBINATION SMP=122						
MEANS	1668	1513	1872	1182	3885	79777
STD ERRORS	633	419	739	558	444	8282

Cross classifying total monthly household income by type of settlement and repelita we observe the same apparently favourable results for combination settlements; particularly in repelita 3. The results, in Table 3, present an income level at 85226 (rep 3) and 69397 (rep 2), which are much higher than the other figures which are in the 54-59 thousand rupiah range. Again the standard error on the high figure is very large, suggesting a need for caution. However, it is already obvious we will need to look more closely at this set of outlying results.

TABLE 3

TOTAL INCOME CROSS CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF VILLAGE AND REPELITA

	REP2	REP3
LINEAR		
MEANS	59802	53899
STD ERRORS	3496	3103
NUMBER	395	461
NUCLEATED		
MEANS	57666	56444
STD ERRORS	2975	1289
NUMBER	120	1100
COMBINATION		
MEANS	69397	85226
STD ERRORS	2838	12499
NUMBER	42	80

This is taken one step further in Table 4, which considers the dynamics of income generation in the context of the question on the transmigrants personal comparson of household income with two years previously. The responses are cross classified by repelita and type of settlement and what emerges is unclear. Whilst tidal farmers who settled under repelita 2 clearly consider themselves better off, opinion amongst their repelita 3 counterparts is evenly divided. The spread of opinions amongst other farming categories is also uniform.

TABLE 4

COMPARISON OF CURRENT INCOME TO TWO YEARS AGO FOR TYPE OF SETTLEMENT FOR REPELITA 2 AND REPELITA 3

		MORE	LESS	SAME	OTHER
REPELITA 2	DRY LAND NUMBER	131	216	64	6
	ESTATE NUMBER	8	6	5	0
	TIDAL NUMBER	73	10	29	5
REPELITA 3	SMALL DRY NUMBER 93	133	62	3	
	LARGE DRY NUMBER	359	232	168	25
	ESTATE NUMBER 20	1	13	1	
	TIDAL NUMBER	182	189	110	40

When the same question is cross classified by type of village similar results emerge, 40% think they are better off, 40% feel they are worse off, and the remainder regard their income level as unchanged. The results are presented below in Table 5.

TABLE 5

COMPARISON OF CURRENT INCOME TO TWO YEARS AGO FOR TYPE OF VILLAGE

	MORE	LESS	SAME	OTHER
LINEAR NUMBER	360	307	165	20
NUCLEATED NUMBER	432	456	265	58
COMBINATION NUMBER	74	24	21	2

In Table 6 we examine household income by province of origin and we again note considerable variabilility in the results with the Javanese and Balinese(51-53) transmigrants apparently faring worst whilst the three groups faring best being those from Riau-Sumatra, Kalimintan and Sulawesi (72-75). However, note that this may not, in fact be a regional difference, but a reflection of the composition of those migrants in particular the representation of military and spontaneous settlers. The mean household income for the Sulawesi group (total number only 24), was 82741 with a standard error of 14000. The Javanese mean income was 55757 with a standard error of 1130, reflecting the law of large numbers. The same occurs with the other high income groups, so it is probably the case that not too much can be placed on this result. A more useful exercise may well be to attempt to

account for income differences by urban and rural Kabupaten in areas of origin, this will be attempted in subsequent regression analysis. The outlying Sulawesi group received no government subsidies but high government origin income and other inward monetary flows - suggesting that we may, in fact, have picked up a group of military settlers. Apart from these factors their performance was not much different from the large mass of Javanese. The first group, from Riau-Sumatra had very high "other income", at 43522 rps almost double the average for that category and relatively low food income, suggesting the possibility of an entrepreneurial-trader group.

TABLE 6

INCOME ORIGIN CROSS CLASSIFIED BY PROVINCE OF ORIGIN

	GOVT SUBS	FOOD CROPS	ESTATE	STOCK	OTHER AG	NON AG	OTHER
RIAU-SUMATRA							
SMP=114							
MEANS	12578	11032	2638	2171	2411	5229	43522
JAVA							
SMP=1856							
MEANS	9485	12788	1729	2384	1549	4662	24319
BALI							
SMP=133							
MEANS	.00	13361	300	3149	1194	10243	23924
KALIMINTAN							
SMP=71							
MEANS	10879	15279	90	2479	4076	22801	27885
SULAWESI							
SMP=24							
MEANS	.00	17513	2311	2634	1451	18994	24412

	TRANS IN	TRANS OUT	OTHER IN	OTHER OUT	GOVT ORIG	TOTAL
RIAU-SUMATRA						
SMP=114						
MEANS	2093	1776	10471	7508	3901	71224
JAVA						
SMP=1856						
MEANS	4632	1514	7632	2798	5224	55757
BALI						
SMP=133						
MEANS	5622	3615	5328	2973	6606	60788
KALIMINTAN						
SMP=71						
MEANS	2830	2059	4032	512	4592	77977
SULAWESI						
SMP=24						
MEANS	4970	2243	927	9206	12696	82741

In Table 7 we examine income by type of transmigrant and note the advantages of the military, spontaneous and local settlers over the sponsored migrants. There really is not a great deal of difference between the income achievements of the four categories with the sole exception of "other income" and "other in" categories for the military transmigrant. These amount to 92000

rps and 21000 rps out of their income of 117000 rps per month, both totals are significantly higher than those achieved by the other transmigrants in that particular category. Spontaneous migrants fare slightly better than sponsored migrants with incomes of 56000 versus 54000; but the difference is not significant. Finally, local migrants are significantly higher than either of these categories with an income level of 74000. This would appear to be attributible to better income achievement in the food, other agriculture and non agriculture categories.

TABLE 7

INCOME BY TYPE OF TRANSMIGRANT

	GOVT SUBS	FOOD	EST	STOCK	OTHER AGRIC	NON AGRIC	OTHER	TR IN	TR OUT	OTH IN	OTH OUT	GOVT ORIG	TOTAL
SPONSORED													
SAMPLE=1800													
MEANS	9175	13036	1705	2506	1629	4934	22370	4332	1487	7201	2649	5432	54441
STD ER	850	559	195	118	181	373	581	596	178	744	325	265	1089
SPONTANEOUS													
SAMPLE=152													
MEANS	4112	10533	671	1722	607	7265	27113	7622	1510	5782	2418	2714	56741
STD ER	1968	897	341	254	243	2368	2140	3160	531	1445	1107	338	4168
MILITITARY													
SAMPLE=57													
MEANS	7320	11782	2101	2342	100	3312	92056	8573	9162	21947	11087	6597	117706
STD ER	3670	1360	992	587	99	1365	5079	3593	2342	11706	3183	2150	7102
LOCAL													
SAMPLE=186													
MEANS	10748	13380	1720	2240	3241	13499	33270	2467	1417	8136	7600	5642	74045
STD ER	2558	1212	756	329	789	4948	7028	590	276	1780	2820	679	8493

Next, in Table 8 we examine income by year of arrival. An examination of mean total income reveals no trend which would be a significant result except that the sampling was done in a stratified way, by village, and the ups and downs by year and really no more than a comparison of villages and it is noticeable that the transmigrants in each village tend to have arrived in a given or the neighbouring year. Not too much can be drawn from this apparent lack of trend in the series. Some obvious results emerge (subsidies and government origin income decreasing with time. Food crop in come in the year of arrival being around half to a third the norm.

TABLE 8

INCOME SOURCES BY YEAR OF ARRIVAL

	GOVT SUBS	FOOD	ESTATE	STOCK	OTHER AGRIC	NON AGRIC	OTHER	TRAN IN	TRAN OUT	OTHER IN	OTHER OUT	GOVT ORIGIN	TOTAL
1974 SMP=18 MEANS	0	10874	11726	175	1111	12333	30978	49055	2725	5077	7256	0	103529
1975 SMP=86 MEANS	0	12851	3804	1774	3294	5114	21475	910	859	1156	1735	114	48480
1976 SMP=187 MEANS	0	7699	5748	2265	1967	2284	28395	5861	930	5874	3800	517	53809
1977 SMP=38 MEANS	0	11882	15482	965	0	1859	22995	3335	1602	6513	2731	0	54917
1978 SMP=108 MEANS	0	10504	6162	2222	68	8517	30151	7638	4069	9541	6186	0	61195
1979 SMP=113 MEANS	0	21212	254	3979	362	4489	32292	3622	2618	8889	8558	1963	65558
1980 SMP=355 MEANS	0	19427	1147	2857	2036	5761	28516	2019	1076	6490	2435	3754	64435
1981 SMP=531 MEANS	2518	12604	118	2834	2842	8423	22253	2881	1637	6530	1998	5732	56030
1982 SMP=408 MEANS	9671	10156	643	2151	526	5869	22610	5675	2169	10603	3444	6676	52126
1983 SMP=283 MEANS	34486	12098	487	2094	1386	3549	26704	5913	1584	8245	2800	12891	63491
1984 SMP=71 MEANS	67149	5550	352	493	1059	2559	22954	3533	214	8635	4630	8069	44360

In Table 9 we consider the effect of education level of the household head on the household income level achieved. First, note the definition of income used here differs from that used previously; it was drawn from the Type 7 records and forms the component called "other income" in the tables above. We generally observe increases in income with higher levels of education, but it is not completely uniform. In Table 10 we cross classify education against the income definition used previously. Three observations were excluded; there were two college and one university graduate in the sample.

TABLE 9

OTHER INCOME BY EDUCATION LEVEL OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD

	WAGES	PENS	RENT & SH CRP	OTHER AGRIC	OTHER	OTHER NON AG	TOTAL INCOME
SAMPLE=434							
MEANS	10385	0	397	5437	1589	1719	19529
STD ERRORS	825	0	128	470	282	259	947
NOT COMPLETED PRIMARY SAMPLE=798							
MEANS	12335	298	473	6090	2128	1840	23167
STD ERRORS	678	150	102	373	248	177	832
PRIMARY SCHOOL SAMPLE=758							
MEANS	12818	3406	1918	5404	1753	1773	27074
STD ERRORS	845	619	1667	300	235	206	1971
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL SAMPLE=134							
MEANS	20024	9591	231	4472	2461	3020	39801
STD ERRORS	2912	2500	103	734	809	891	3726
HIGH SCHOOL SAMPLE=71							
MEANS	26134	3566	507	6093	3474	2413	42189
STD ERRORS	3998	2016	287	1042	2098	649	4751

The results below indicate a rising level of income with increasing education, but it does not eminate from farming activities. In fact, the increase stems from the "other income" category which is dissected above. Note, other income" increases from 19000 to 42000 rps stepping from the "no education" to high school categories. The wage component of this income tells the story; all the other components of income below seem invariant to the level of education of the transmigrant.

TABLE 10

INCOME BY EDUCATION LEVEL

	GOV SUBS	FOOD	ESTATE	STOCK	OTHER AGRIC	NON AGRIC	OTHER	TRAN IN	TRAN OUT	OTHER IN	OTHER OUT	GOVT ORIG	TOTAL
NO EDUC													
SAMPLE=		434											
MEANS	9636	13024	2395	2166	1556	3703	19529	5039	860	5123	1840	4810	51357
NOT PRIM													
SAMPLE=		798											
MEANS	6135	11718	1258	2199	2386	4813	23167	2938	1160	7434	3371	5335	52649
PRIM													
SAMPLE=		759											
MEANS	12237	14362	1648	2583	1273	6423	27061	4879	2254	7669	2988	5227	61191
JR HIGH													
SAMPLE=		134											
MEANS	5301	11337	703	2719	428	13711	39801	9665	4328	15948	7507	7531	81464
HIGH													
SAMPLE=		71											
MEANS	10344	11662	3095	4133	466	7389	42189	4784	1399	6735	5895	4626	76949

In Table 11 "other income" is examined by type of transmigrant. Apart from the significant advantage given by pensions of the military settlers, there is little to differentiate the four categories. The local settlers gain a substantial bonus from rent and share cropping, not, as one might anticipate, the military.

TABLE 11

OTHER INCOME BY TYPE OF TRANSMIGRANT

	WAGE	PENS	RENT	OTHER AGRIC	OTHER NON AG	OTHER INC	TOTAL OTHER
SPONS							
SAMPLE=	1800						
MEANS	12609	152	323	5602	1901	1780	22370
STD ERR	503	80	45	226	177	120	581
SPONT							
SAMPLE=	153						
MEANS	16166	723	281	5736	2186	1955	27049
STD ERR	1949	682	100	663	583	731	2127
MILIT							
SAMPLE=	57						
MEANS	12210	69721	640	4845	1360	3279	92056
STD ERR	3644	4983	283	1462	465	1112	5079
LOCAL							
SAMPLE=	186						
MEANS	14858	0	7577	5913	2503	2415	33270
STD ERR	1947	0	6786	652	535	541	7028

Considering other income by village layout, we notice first the relative constancy of total other income. However, there are some differences in the components, wage income is highest on combination settlements, pensions and rent or share cropping income highest on linear settlements. In Table 13 the proposition that "experience counts" is examined. The totals suggest that being over 35 carries an income premium, yet this conclusion must immediately be played down due to the large standard errors. The subtotals also do not give strong pointers despite their signs of within group constancy, they too have large standard errors.

TABLE 12

OTHER INCOME BY VILLAGE LAYOUT

	WAGE	PENS	RENT	OTHER AGRIC	OTHER NON AG	OTHER INC	TOTAL OTHER
LINEAR							
SAMPLE=	856						
MEANS	11901	3022	1989	6154	1466	1818	26351
STD ERR	711	547	1478	323	236	163	1716
NUCL							
SAMPLE=	1221						
MEANS	13364	1413	269	5516	2464	1724	24753
STD ERR	633	325	59	278	229	167	813
COMB							
SAMPLE=	122						
MEANS	17418	368	327	2913	307	3930	25265
STD ERR	2787	367	326	584	177	908	2946

TABLE 13

INCOME BY AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

	GOVT SUBS	FOOD	ESTATE	STOCK	OTH AGRIC	NON AGRIC	OTHER	TRAN IN	TRAN OUT	OTH IN	OTH OUT	GVT ORIG	TOTAL
0-20													
SAMPLE=		21											
MEANS	4107	10704	0	984	321	3730	25766	7686	583	4923	1078	3504	52046
STD ERR	4008	2635	0	518	256	2044	7780	4966	189	1763	665	950	9807
21-25													
SAMPLE=		198											
MEANS	9420	12637	818	1969	1408	7366	22654	2805	1389	5498	3129	4534	52791
STD ERR	2365	998	356	231	381	2010	2040	1074	330	965	1111	447	3015
26-30													
SAMPLE=		397											
MEANS	10730	11567	1118	2330	1832	7307	22519	3447	1470	6335	2827	6421	55044
STD ERR	2021	614	334	191	384	2227	1277	769	206	800	572	644	2752
31-35													
SAMPLE=		394											
MEANS	8840	13361	1546	2018	1520	5265	26232	3133	1560	6556	4315	5107	56608
STD ERR	1477	1121	390	171	292	1044	3397	515	288	886	1309	592	3780
35+													
SAMPLE=		1189											
MEANS	8508	13200	2015	2692	1703	5192	26543	5544	1857	8691	3125	5154	60179
STD ERR	1045	749	269	166	249	486	854	939	278	1231	476	308	1540

The results indicate remarkably little, a lot of variation in the data, some suggestions of differences between tidal and non tidal returns, some suggestion that the combination settlements achieve superior levels of income than non-combination settlements. This latter feature might be accounted for if the combination settlements were shown to have a higher proportion of military transmigrants. However, in Table 14 below we find that it is just due to the effect of one outlying settlement with a very high figure for food income.

TABLE 14

INCOME OF COMBINATION FARMERS

	GOV	FOOD SUBS	ESTATE	STOCK	OTHER	NON AGRIC	OTHER AGRIC	TRAN	TRAN IN	OTHER OUT	OTHER IN	GOVT OUT	TOTAL ORIG
140108													
SAMPLE=1													
MEANS	0	0	0	604	0	0	24000	0	0	0	6500	0	24604
STD ERR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
140202													
SAMPLE=19													
MEANS	0	41859	39	6516	0	3517	17444	0	4731	0	1342	2890	67536
STD ERR	0	2564	38	1231	0	1671	1393	0	1330	0	717	941	2186
140205													
SAMPLE=4													
MEANS	0	23003	698	3531	0	0	22750	0	50	8750	250	0	49933
STD ERR	0	3507	209	630	0	0	8938	0	43	3247	216	0	7302
630210													
SAMPLE=59													
MEANS	0	12674	129	3640	608	7372	26983	898	203	0	966	6320	58425
STD ERR	0	1758	69	619	185	2018	2973	620	177	0	957	70	4007
640215													
SAMPLE=20													
MEANS	0	96519	14230	4009	991	15750	31000	3875	1250	2075	2225	2195	167321
STD ERR	0	35799	6057	1147	585	15351	13377	2065	1218	1460	1686	2140	43678
647101													
SAMPLE=19													
MEANS	0	8534	7429	1973	30886	3280	22315	3842	3026	8000	515	121	75357
STD ERR	0	2548	1818	691	5038	1476	7921	2698	1603	4054	409	60	5097

TABLE 14 (cont)

OTHER INCOME OF COMBINATION FARMERS

	WAGES	PENS	RENT	OTH AG	NON AG	OTHER	TOTAL
140108							
SAMPLE=1							
MEANS	24000	0	0	0	0	0	24000
STD ERR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
140202							
SAMPLE=19							
MEANS	2842	0	0	13313	0	1289	17444
STD ERR	1325	0	0	780	0	707	1393
140205							
SAMPLE=4							
MEANS	11250	0	0	7750	3750	0	22750
STD ERR	9742	0	0	1441	3247	0	8938
630210							
SAMPLE=59							
MEANS	19118	762	0	1211	381	5508	26983
STD ERR	2595	756	0	791	266	1303	2973
640215							
SAMPLE=20							
MEANS	31000	0	0	0	0	0	31000
STD ERR	13377	0	0	0	0	0	13377
647101							
SAMPLE=19							
MEANS	13368	0	2105	0	0	6842	22315
STD ERR	5281	0	2049	0	0	3853	7921

The outlier is settlement 640215 with a food income alone of 96000 rps and a wage income of 31000. Not surprisingly, the mean household income for that village is around 134000 rps, which together with the performance of a couple of other combination villages, drags the combined total up. A closer examination of the household records for that village revealed one household of 7 members with a total income of around 950,000 rps, 75% of which originated from food and about 20% from sharecropping. The household looked like a genuine outlier rather than a series of keypunch errors. In the next section we examine the returns to tidal and dry-land farming.

Section 3.2

Comparison of Sponsored Dryland and Sponsored Tidal Transmigrants

In this section we compare the performance of sponsored dryland and sponsored tidal farmers using the same table layouts as previously. To start with the dryland farmers in Repelita 3 appear (from totals) to be faring better than their Repelita 2 equivalents. An examination of the components reveals this can be accounted for by government origin income together with food crops. Their returns from estate crops are less than those achieved by Repelita 2 farmers; other than that we observe the usual high degree of variablity.

For tidal farmers we notice a dramatic, and significant degree of difference, compared to the dryland farmers and between the two repelitas. The income totals for tidal farmers in the two repelitas are 66000 and 33000 rps respectively. This breaks down by food (25000 to 9000), estate (3000 to 16), livestock (3000 to 1400), other (20000 to 11000), transfers in (9500 to 1600), and so on. There are some minor variations the other way. Anyway it would be sufficient to say that there was a dramatic deterioration in the income generating performance of the tidal farmers in Repelita 3. Subsequently we will pinpoint the villages involved and attempt to identify reasons, apriori, probably a futile task.

TABLE 15

INCOME CROSS CLASSIFIED BY REPELITA AND INCOME ORIGIN (SPONSORED DRYLAND)

	GOVT SUBS	FOOD CROPS	ESTATE	STOCK	OTHER AG	NON AG	OTHER
REPELITA 2							
SAMPLE=358							
MEANS	.00	9482	4840	2303	1819	3646	26344
STD ERRORS	.00	1151	754	284	480	807	1117
REPELITA 3							
SAMPLE=	874						
MEANS	12331	15053	575	3039	1038	6156	25058
STD ERRORS	1459	989	175	185	264	593	973

	TRANS IN	TRANS OUT	OTHER IN	OTHER OUT	GOVT ORIG	TOTAL
REPELITA 2						
SAMPLE=358						
MEANS	5359	2001	5368	5659	771	52567
STD ERRORS	1489	690	1150	1302	142	2197
REPELITA 3						
SAMPLE=874						
MEANS	4635	1427	7229	2371	8658	62761
STD ERRORS	531	186	1316	375	506	1683

TABLE 16

INCOME CROSS CLASSIFIED BY REPELITA AND INCOME ORIGIN (SPONSORED TIDAL)

	GOVT SUBS	FOOD CROPS	ESTATE	STOCK	OTHER AG	NON AG	OTHER
REPELITA 2							
SAMPLE=95							
MEANS	.00	25865	3220	3921	.00	6222	20019
STD ERRORS	.00	1488	583	721	.00	1336	2436
REPELITA 3							
SAMPLE=423							
MEANS	13565	9457	16	1490	3247	3315	11402
STD ERRORS	1913	497	9	126	348	632	466

	TRANS IN	TRANS OUT	OTHER IN	OTHER OUT	GOVT ORIG	TOTAL
REPELITA 2						
SAMPLE=95						
MEANS	9557	2391	8577	2809	282	66698
STD ERRORS	8185	652	4294	1032	78	8390
REPELITA 3						
SAMPLE=423						
MEANS	1613	1025	5979	532	4382	33871
STD ERRORS	400	254	614	115	212	774

In Tables 17 and 18 we compare sponsored dryland and tidal farmers. The results are much as before. Tidal sponsored farmers derive about twice as much income from food crops as do dryland and estate farmers. Curiously, the income sponsored transmigrants derive from estate sources were 3400 rps for dryland farmers and only 300 for estate farmers. The "other income" category yields 25000 rps for both tidal and estate farmers but 20000 rps for tidal farmers. Finally, note that government origin income is highest for estate farmers at 9300 rps and lowest for tidal farmers at 200. This, presumably will be related partly to the gestation period of estate farming and partly to the number of tidal settlements in the last part of Repelita 3.

TABLE 17

INCOME CROSS CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF SETTLEMENT AND INCOME ORIGIN FOR REP 2 (SPONSORED DRYLAND)

	GOVT SUBS	FOOD CROPS	ESTATE	STOCK	OTHER AG	NON AG	OTHER
DRY							
SAMPLE=594							
MEANS	7459	13190	3406	2478	1217	3408	25794
STD ERRORS	1666	1544	513	218	293	612	928
ESTATE							
SAMPLE=638							
MEANS	9946	13661	332	3148	1310	7306	25095
STD ERRORS	1296	453	111	220	360	730	1194

	TRANS IN	TRANS OUT	OTHER IN	OTHER OUT	GOVT ORIG	TOTAL
DRY						
SAMPLE=594						
MEANS	4771	1592	7035	4409	3153	55804
STD ERRORS	993	425	1851	834	276	2210
ESTATE						
SAMPLE=638						
MEANS	4914	1596	6365	2319	9358	63517
STD ERRORS	611	242	835	445	656	1619

TABLE 18

INCOME CROSS CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF SETTLEMENT AND INCOME ORIGIN FOR REP 2 (SPONSORED TIDAL)

	GOVT SUBS	FOOD CROPS	ESTATE	STOCK	OTHER AG	NON AG	OTHER
TIDAL SAMPLE=95							
MEANS	.00	25865	3220	3921	.00	6222	20019
STD ERRORS	.00	1488	583	721	.00	1336	2436

	TRANS IN	TRANS OUT	OTHER IN	OTHER OUT	GOVT ORIG	TOTAL
MEANS	9557	2391	8577	2809	282	66698
STD ERRORS	8185	652	4294	1032	78	8390

The issue of which type of settlement, linear, nucleated or combination, provides the best income returns. Income is further decomposed by sponsored dryland and sponsored tidal transmigrants. As noted before, farmers in combination settlements do best with total income for dryland and tidal farmers at 80800 and 64000 repsectively. These figures compare with subtotals of 53600, 60900 for linear and nucleated dryland farmers and 44000 and 32000 for linear and nucleated tidal farmers. Again, the standard errors on these totals are quite large, making it difficult conclude that the difference is real rather than an illusion due to sampling variation. The components of income for the sponsored tidal and sponsored dryland farmers bear much the same pattern as observed previously. Tidal farmers get the most significant incomes, in absolute and relative terms, from food crops, especially on the combination settlements. However, the tidal farmers seem to have less access to income from wages, share cropping and the remaining components of "other income".

TABLE 19

INCOME CROSS CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF VILLAGE LAYOUT AND INCOME ORIGIN (SPONSORED DRYLAND)

	GOVT SUBS	FOOD CROPS	ESTATE	STOCK	OTHER AG	NON AG	OTHER
LINEAR SAMPLE=413							
MEANS	.00	12640	3885	2859	400	3860	24815
STD ERRORS	.00	1042	653	317	131	554	1118
NUCLEATED SAMPLE=737							
MEANS	14623	12021	275	2731	1024	6274	26118
STD ERRORS	1717	403	95	180	314	723	1031
COMBINATION SAMPLE=82							
MEANS	.00	30137	5215	3497	7795	5699	22365
STD ERRORS	.00	9658	1669	527	1833	1504	3705

	TRANS IN	TRANS OUT	OTHER IN	OTHER OUT	GOVT ORIG	TOTAL
LINEAR SAMPLE=413						
MEANS	3873	1162	7345	4086	2443	53616
STD ERRORS	986	159	2615	1063	222	2005
NUCLEATED SAMPLE=737						
MEANS	5653	1933	6856	3121	8795	60930
STD ERRORS	776	389	765	489	595	1461
COMBINATION SAMPLE=82						
MEANS	2481	719	1871	1345	4298	80771
STD ERRORS	928	397	960	809	588	11635

TABLE 20

INCOME CROSS CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF VILLAGE LAYOUT AND INCOME ORIGIN (SPONSORED TIDAL)

	GOVT SUBS	FOOD	ESTATE CROPS	STOCK	OTHER NON AG	OTHER AG	
LINEAR SAMPLE=264							
MEANS	5719	14755	1047	1925	1057	6565	13987
STD ERRORS	878	680	229	266	304	1064	986
NUCLEATED SAMPLE=236							
MEANS	17915	7805	143	1639	4638	819	11480
STD ERRORS	3267	735	46	203	507	277	700
COMBINATION SAMPLE=18							
MEANS	.00	40015	138	5978	.00	3712	17941
STD ERRORS	.00	2854	74	1172	.00	1752	2384

	TRANS IN	TRANS OUT	OTHER IN	OTHER OUT	GOVT ORIG	TOTAL
LINEAR SAMPLE=264						
MEANS	4753	1792	8012	1345	2421	44722
STD ERRORS	2994	409	1740	363	163	3237
NUCLEATED SAMPLE=236						
MEANS	1421	439	5059	496	5146	32602
STD ERRORS	462	222	621	230	343	1065
COMBINATION SAMPLE=18						
MEANS	.00	4661	1944	1083	1488	64614
STD ERRORS	.00	1421	1120	682	265	3077

In Tables 21 and 22 we examine the response of transmigrants to a question asking them to compare their income with that achieved two years previously. This is tabulated by sponsored dryland, sponsored tidal, and type of settlement. As before, tidal farmers in linear and combination settlemenets seem well satisfied, while their compatriots in combination settlements do not. Curiously, for dryland farmers, it is the nucleated and combination settlement farmers who appear to be doing best whilst the linear dryland farmers seem to be indicating their income is declining.

TABLE 21

COMPARISON OF CURRENT INCOME TO TWO YEARS AGO FOR TYPE OF VILLAGE (SPONSORED DRYLAND)

	MORE	LESS	SAME	OTHER
LINEAR NUMBER	127	207	73	1
NUCLEATED NUMBER	300	257	146	10
COMBINATION NUMBER	51	15	7	0

TABLE 22

COMPARISON OF CURRENT INCOME TO TWO YEARS AGO FOR TYPE OF VILLAGE (SPONSORED TIDAL)

	MORE	LESS	SAME	OTHER
LINEAR NUMBER	154	48	52	8
NUCLEATED NUMBER	44	118	50	23
COMBINATION NUMBER	9	1	7	1

3.3 Results by Subdistrict

With 31 sub-districts or villages it is not possible to detail all the cross tabulations as part of a report like this. Instead we consign the tables to Appendix B and discuss the results, with some summary tables, in the body of the text below. To commence we represent the villages with some additional information on class of settlement, typical date of arrival of settlers, how the settlers see their income compared to (i) two years ago and (ii) pre-transmigration, their source of income in their area of origin and their opinion about their health now compared to pre-transmigration.

In Table 23 column 4 gives the earliest date of settlement of each village, typically settlement was completed within two to three years. The next two columns ask the transmigrants to compare their income to two years ago; it is clear the tend to point to improved income overall, with some notable exceptions. Columns 7 and 8 ask the same question in terms of income prior to transmigration and it is very clear that a significant majority of transmigrants consider themselves better off. The next three columns list the occupations of the settlers prior to migration. The other category includes non-agricultural and "other" in the original questionaire and has been included here to pick up "non-farmer" transmigrants in an attempt to see if any villages have a disproportionate number of non-farmer settlers and if those villages are low income villages. Finally, the last column reports the transmigrants' statements n their health. The idea of this information was to ascertain if the migrants in tidal areas suffered more from health problems than those assigned to dryland areas. This does not appear to be the case.

One possibility, that villages with high household incomes were, in fact, villages with a higher than usual proportion of pensioned military transmigrants, is dismissed by the results in Table 24. When total household income for a village is high it would be nice to be able to say that this is either because food income is high or other (especially wage) income is high, but such a simple explanation is not borne out by the figures.

Table 23

Question Responses by Village

Prov	Sample	Class	Arriv	Income to Two Years Ago		Income to Transmigration		Source of Income in Area of Origin			Health of Origin	
				More	Less	More	Less	Food	Trees	Other	Bett	Wrse
Riau												
140102	20	Dry	80	9	9	12	1	14	0	5	4	3
140104	40	Dry	80	11	21	24	8	29	0	11	21	1
140108	180	Dry	81	61	66	98	40	101	5	72	64	23
140202	19	Tidal	79	9	1	14	2	14	2	3	1	4
140205	20	Tidal	78	12	0	19	0	18	0	2	5	0
140404	20	Dry	83	19	1	13	3	3	4	13	8	2
South Sumatra												
160109	80	Dry	78	46	21	60	7	41	21	17	31	6
160110	60	Dry	80	12	31	40	6	19	2	36	27	8
160171	40	Dry	76	16	14	28	6	16	3	21	26	3
160203	40	Dry	82	21	0	39	0	13	0	27	15	4
160204	201	Dry	74	35	141	125	61	133	2	63	66	58
160205	205	Dry	74	39	154	166	54	166	3	69	58	32
160212	120	Tidal	81	63	19	116	1	92	2	26	83	7
160374	59	Dry	82	4	45	30	8	26	4	29	11	6
160605	101	Tidal	82	54	23	69	7	42	2	56	36	8
160607	40	Tidal	80	29	0	35	5	31	4	5	21	0
Central Kalimintan												
620102	40	Dry	83	32	0	32	3	15	0	25	6	4
620203	20	Dry	83	12	3	7	1	3	0	16	3	0
620401	120	Tidal	80	18	74	44	42	62	4	46	70	10
620413	140	Tidal	81	31	60	78	12	71	1	66	37	9
630210	178	Dry	80	85	40	132	17	74	1	101	70	18
630211	20	Dry	82	8	1	17	2	8	0	12	8	1
630403	20	Tidal	80	11	5	13	3	17	0	2	11	3
630408	20	Tidal	80	5	8	15	0	12	0	8	11	1
East Kalimintan												
640104	20	Tidal	80	6	9	16	1	11	1	6	7	1
640109	20	Dry	76	23	8	26	3	25	0	15	20	2
640215	20	Dry	80	17	1	18	0	18	0	2	8	1
647101	20	Dry	74	7	10	17	2	6	6	4	16	0
Central Sulawesi												
720314	100	Tidal	76	64	3	88	9	36	2	60	67	9
740307	119	Dry	81	69	17	46	48	33	3	76	52	13
740314	40	Dry	82	38	2	31	6	17	3	18	20	6

Table 24

Income Components by Village

Province	Number	Sample	Class Income	Total Crops	Food	Other Origin	Govt	Wages	Pensions
Riau									
	140102	20	Dry	103426	16668	58886	9756	48310	0
	140104	40	Dry	78011	16314	39040	9521	20775	0
	140202	19	Tidal	67536	41859	17444	2895	2842	0
	140205	20	Tidal	54858	24329	22674	110	11100	0
	140404	20	Dry	99842	11418	71563	3333	61903	0
South Sumatra									
	160109	80	Dry	51771	7572	28056	385	7818	3571
	160110	60	Dry	62700	10219	37137	8153	13078	6511
	160171	40	Dry	86030	9480	31161	3241	10751	3717
	160203	40	Dry	35714	14525	8506	1846	4237	0
	160204	201	Dry	56104	13321	34122	2086	14100	3668
	160205	205	Dry	44820	11376	26203	823	13376	1609
	160212	120	Tidal	35578	13303	12764	2320	2270	825
	160374	59	Dry	70219	9595	48015	4621	30483	5244
	160605	101	Tidal	55258	12503	32078	3490	4903	4071
	160607	40	Tidal	76888	18033	20527	182	13587	0
Central Kalimintan									
	620102	40	Dry	51258	17235	18471	11905	6040	1110
	620203	20	Dry	71348	8705	48542	5042	4775	0
	620401	120	Tidal	36717	4974	13619	2212	5861	0
	620413	140	Tidal	33133	9121	11316	7953	1428	1007
	630210	178	Dry	57088	12710	36283	6160	12623	2756
	630211	20	Dry	82851	9444	27961	6883	12700	3000
	630403	20	Tidal	31307	7697	12632	5516	9775	0
	630408	20	Tidal	45752	10094	25512	4663	22373	0
East Kalimintan									
	640104	20	Tidal	111802	22542	48781	137	37250	0
	640109	20	Dry	92254	33560	44253	5016	31412	3525
	640215	20	Dry	167321	96527	40528	2277	31000	0
	647101	20	Dry	75889	9034	33850	257	13700	0
Central Sulawesi									
	720314	100	Tidal	60157	10412	32967	33	14935	2579
	740307	119	Dry	87754	15364	25356	27288	14499	0
	740314	40	Dry	69310	11490	20557	13647	8842	0

Further tables are presented in Appendix B. The first section is devoted to questions relating to income. Table B1 provides the income breakdown by village already given in Table 22, together with standard errors. Tables B2 -B4 give full details of three questions summarised in Table 21, i.e. relating to income two years ago, income prior to transmigration, and income source in area of origin. In most settlements the transmigrants income sources remain unchanged over a two year period; however, one (140404) has 19 respondents from whose income patter stands out as originating both currently and two years perviously from other non-rural origins. The income figure of that village is 99842 per household but 75% of that income originates from other non-agricultural sources. Table B5 indicates that around a third to a half the transmigrants list their occupations prior to migration as being in the other class. A few villages are dominated by this group of people, notably 140404, 620102, 620203 and 630211; the total household incomes for these villages are 99842, 51258, 71348 and 72851 respectively. In other words, their incomes tend to be on the higher side but in only two of the four cases could it be said to originate predominantly from non-agricultural origins. The next Table is B8 which lists those villages still receiving subsistence support.

The subsequent tables in Appendix B look at socio-economic questions. Table B9 lists the response to the "family members away at primary school question; Table B10 asks the same question with respect of junior high school. About 60% of families have children away at primary school, but that figure drops to 15-20% for junior high school. Tables B11 and B12 contain the responses to questions on the provision of education services; it is very clear that, both in regard to primary and secondary education, the transmigrants questioned generally regard the education facilities as being superior to those existing in their areas of origin. Table B13 contains responses to the

"transportation" question. Here, the consensus appears to be that transportation facilities are worse. As mentioned, there is no evidence that the health of transmigrants in tidal areas is worse than their counterparts on the dryland sites and when the response to the question on medical services (Table B15) is examined it is clear that the level of services is about the same as in the areas of origin.

The remaining questions relate to housing (Table B16), which is generally seen as better and land ownership and usage. From the results in Table B18 it is apparent that about 35% of migrants owned some land before moving and there is a considerable spread of responses between villages. Table B19 lists land use by village (average per householder). Table B20 provides annual figures for food production, sales and income, tree crop production sales and income and finally income derived from cattle and poultry. The last two tables also relate to land cultivation and contain the responses to the question comparing the amount of land cultivated compared with two years ago and the reason why less land is cultivated. The usual response is that the same amount of land is being cultivated and when less is cultivated it is because it "doesn't pay". The last two tables, B23 and B24, were added as an afterthought to the question, what if the villages are so remote they have no access to markets? The most popular commercial outlet for food crops is the marketplace, whilst estate crops (the sample is much smaller), tend to be disposed of to co-operatives or traders.

As can be seen we have been overwhelmed by a mass of data; tabular presentation is only of limited usefulness in analysing all the detail as it does not isolate underlying influences. Because of this we turn to regression analysis in section 4.

Section 4

Exploratory Regression Analysis

In this section we apply regression analysis in an attempt to isolate the causal influences on the various components of income. In a strict sense we are not identifying causality, we are advocating no theoretical model of wage or income determination. We are, however, looking for association between factors likely to influence income in a partial derivative context; that is, with the effects of variation in other explanatory variables removed. Such an analysis is more valuable than the preceeding tabular exercise, looking at a one or two way classification for a particular variable or variables. The hidden influences, which might underlie an apparent relationship in a tabular or graphical presentation, are brought out using multiple regression.

In the first set of results, presented in Table 25, an attempt is made to account for the variation in the various components of income by a selected set of explanatory variables. In some cases the variables are continuous; for example, age of head of household, number of adults in household, year of arrival, area of land opened (in 00 hectares), or areas of land under cultivation for particular purposes. The remaining variables are binary (0 or 1) dummies: for example, the variable Rep2 is a variable which takes on the value 1 if the household arrived in Repelita 2, but is zero otherwise. A second dummy variable for Repelita 3 (which would be zero for a rep 2 household and one for a rep 3 case) cannot be included because together they are equivalentto an intercept term, which is already included in the equation. Had the second dummy (for Repelita 3) been included in place of the first dummy its coefficient would have been the negative of its partner. The reason is that the binary variables together measure the shift in the dependent

variable, up and down, due to the components of a particular explanatory variable.

Other dummy variables are included for type of settlement (small dry, large dry, estate and tidal), type of village, actual subdistrict, sex of household head, education level of household head, classification of migrant, area of origin of migrant, means by which the settler is able to dispose of food and/or tree crops (market, trader, co-op or other). This collection of binary variables, 74 in all, exhausts the possible set of reasonable explanators in the data set.

In Table 25 we list the dependent variable across the row, beneath the title. Thus we are trying to explain the variation in wages, other agricultural income, income from food, income from tree crops, and so on. In each case the set of explanatory variables is the same; however, we only report those coefficients which are significantly different from zero at the 5% (*) and1% (**) levels. This is to avoid the temptation of placing too much weight on results which are statistically insignificant. The effect of including these insignificant variables in a regression equation is a general loss in the precision with which the effects of the remaining variables is measured but it should not bias the remaining estimates. After presenting the results we will indicate why this is an exploratory exercise and we will proceed with a further analysis.

To interpret the results in Table 25 note that the intercept term is extremely large; it is composed of the unobserved constant and all the neglected dummy variable effects. No interpretation can be placed on this term. Next is the effect of the age of the head of household, this is only significant in the case of wages and non-agricultural income. The coefficient

of -142 in the wage equation means a household head of 30 years of age on average receives 1420 rps less per month from wage income than does a 20 year old household head. Causation is not implicit in the result as the 30 year household head may be more established and may derive more income from other sources, without the need to seek wage remuneration. The results for the number of adults indicate that a household with 5 adults receives 16920 rps more, on average, in total income per household than a family with 2 adults. This would seem to suggest that the typical extra adults in a household are dependants rather than active production members. Year of arrival has a negative relationship with wage and other (which includes wages as a major component) income. The later a household's year of arrival, the less the average income that household draws from wages; this would appear to suggest that the opportunities for earning wage income increase with the age of a settlement, or possibly that the newer settlers are too busy getting established to be able engage in direct wage generating activities. The differences implied are quite startling, on average a household arriving in 1984 earns 23120 less rps per month from wage sources than one which arrived in 1974.

Table 25

Regression Coefficients for Various Income Categories as a function of the Specified Variables

	wages	other agriculture	food	tree crops	non-agriculture	other	total income
constant	214771**					274984**	
age head	-142**				-137*		
number adults	1819**	435*	1058*		1133*	2004**	5640**
year arrival	-2312**					-3060**	
land opened	-24*						
irr sawah open					-108*		
tidal open			68**				
bunded open		14*	75**				
swamp open							
dry field			30*		-30*		62*
fish pond	122*		123*				
tree crop		-16**	53**	35**		-56*	
other food		-84*					
repelita 2			-10123**				
small dry		4544*					
large dry		5437*					
estate	17212*	5667*					
linear	-19429**	-4322**			10450*	-25633**	
nucleated	-8827*				12891**		
vill 140102	49249**					49432**	
vill 140104	11868*						
vill 140108	14635**				-11366*		
vill 140202		13995**	31108**				
vill 140205		9626*		-4445*			
vill 140404	46146**	7232*		-3695*		50474**	
vill 160109		13410**				21415*	
vill 160110	15700**	8521**				22594*	
vill 160171	24362**	11885**		16117**		28155*	
vill 160203		-3818*			-16142*		-39884**
vill 160204	9031*	10155**			-12193*	15647*	
vill 160205							-22970*
vill 160212		10828**					
vill 160374	22522**				-17452**	24302**	
vill 160605		7898**					
vill 160607		10227**					
vill 620102					-17864**		-33886*
vill 620203		39783**	-17016*			51725*	

Table 25(cont.)
Regression Coefficients for Various Income Categories as a function of the Specified Variables

	wages	other agriculture	food	tree crops	non-agriculture	other	total income
vill 620401		6738*					
vill 620413							-43511*
vill 630210		-3739*					-26041*
vill 630211							
vill 630403			-19426*				
vill 630408							
vill 640104	33365**				30623**	40910**	51614*
vill 640109	38695**		20816**			37335**	28670*
vill 640215	22115**	-8005**	74423**	5990**	18049*		77213**
vill 647101				-8220**			
vill 720314							
vill 740314					-10614*		
male							
no education							
not compl prim							
primary school							
jr high school							
high school							
spons migrant							
spont migrant							
military					-12090*	60222**	35155**
food/orig	-4841**	-1231**			-2924*	-8121**	-11488**
trees/orig					-6984*		-12859
stock/origin	-13057*						-14191
fish/orig							-6192
non-ag/orig						-6643*	-7300
owned land/origin			1873*				8919**
from riau/sumatra							
from java							
from bali							
from kalimintan							
food sold market		1147*	4386**				
food sold trader	-3125*	1667**	8038**	-672*			
food sold co-op		2557*		-2232**			
tree sold market	-10739**		8606**	7275**			22575**
tree sold trader		4297**		18352**			20360*
tree sold co-op	-14801**			25670**			24158*
R-squared	.256	.311	.261	.668	.098	.198	.222

The next set of variables relate to land usage, amount of land opened, bunded paddy used in production, irrigated sawah used in production, and so on. As one might anticipate, this has little effect on wage, non agriculture and other income, but is a significant determinant of food income. The units of measurement are in hundreds (actually .00 ha). Hence, on average, a difference of .1 hectare opened makes a difference of 6800 rps to household income from food, if the land is tidal. The difference is slightly more for bunded land and much more for fish ponds.

Immediately below these continuous variables is the first of the dummy variables - Repelita 2. The effect of arrival in the second or third repelita is generally insignificant for most income categories. The one exception to this is the food group, where the results suggest a significantly lower food-income performance for this group of transmigrants. The effect of being in the second or third repelita is insignificant on total income, suggesting (perhaps) that the transmigrants compensate by turning their efforts to other activities.

The effect of settlement type on income is generally negligible, with the exception of the other agriculture category. In this case the tidal category experiences an income reduction of around 15000 rps, whilst the other three categories show average levels of household income of around 5000 rps. One notable figure here is the relatively high wage earnings of estate settlers, when other effects are removed.

The next set of dummies account for the village layout; linear, nucleated or combination. The results point to wage income of combination farmers being higher than those on linear or nucleated settlements, whilst non-agricultural income is less. There is no significant variation in total income due to type of

village and no significant variation in food income. The outlier noticed in the tabular presentation is subsumed as part of the overall random variation.

Following the village layout dummy variables are 31 dummies for the actual villages themselves. These can be interpreted as "with effects such as age, sex of head, year of arrival, and so on removed, what is the average effect on income of a particular transmigrant household being in a given subdistrict. Some villages show up particularly well, others with negative total income dummies rather poorly. A pattern emerges of subdistricts in Riau and Sumatra deriving notable contributions to income from wages, other agriculture and the other income category. With the exception of subdistrict 640215, already commented on, there is a fair amount of variation in income derived from food production, so that subdistrict is not a significant determinant of food income.

The next results are slightly surprising, the presence or absence of a male as head of household is of no consequence to the various levels of income achieved. Education is unimportant. The migrant categories do not differ from each other in terms of income earning capacity, with the obvious exception of the income obtained by the military settlers from the other income (including pensions) category. Note that the military, on average, receive less income from non-agriculture than the other categories of migrants, after adjustment for other influences.

The final set of variables were introduced to assess the importance of trading arrangements on income generation. In the case of wages the significant terms are negative for market, trader and co-op disposal of food and tree crops. This suggests that in the absence of such outlets it is more profitable for migrants to seek wage generating employment. The other returns are generally significant and positive; a household disposing of food via

markets tends to receive 4386 rps per month on average, if done through a trader this figure becomes 8038 rps, and so on. The tree crop income result is interesting in that it demonstrates that those farmers who use the co-op as their outlet receive, on average 25670 rps compared to 18352 rps via traders and 7275 rps via markets. Likewise the effect of access to commercial disposal of produce is extremely important in terms of its contribution to total income, of those who dispose of their produce in this way.

Finally, the measure of goodness of fit is given in the last row of Table 25; whilst these results indicate that relatively low proportions of the variation in the sources of income have been explained a number of individually significant influences have been discovered. Furthermore, in each case the F test on the overall relationship, calculated as $[r^2/(n-k)] / [(1-r^2)/k] \sim F_{n-k,k}$ would lead to rejection of the null hypothesis - indicating that the equations do, in fact, explain a significant proportion of the variation in the dependent variables.

One problem present in the treatment of the income equations used in Table 25 is that in many cases the fraction of the dependent variable observations which is non zero is relatively small. The appropriate estimator in this case is a Tobit model rather than least squares. The bias arises because the dependent variable follows the zero axis for some way before assuming positive values. The least squares model, fits the entire data set and the line will straddle both the zero observations and the positive income terms. What is needed is a regression model which predicts if the household will avail itself of a particular income source and, given that it does, how much the conditional response of income to the explanatory variables is. One way to produce an asymptotically unbiased estimator of the slope coefficients was re-discovered by Greene [1981] and is based on an earlier paper by Pearson and Lee

[1907]. Greene proves, under rather over-stringent conditions for our purposes, that all one need do is estimate the least squares regression using only the subsample of observations for which the dependent variable is non-zero. The resulting least squares slope coefficients are then scaled by the reciprocal of the non-limit sampling fraction to produce the asymptotically unbiased estimates. No standard error adjustments were given in that paper and the problem appears to be that the standard errors on the coefficients can be quite large if the proportion of non-zero dependent variables is low. In Tables 26 and 27 below, we have re-estimated the equations based on the subsample of observations for which the dependent variable is positive. The sample fraction can be calculated from the final row in each table. Thus, for wages in Table 26 we find that 1012 of the 2199 households obtain income from wages which means the slope coefficients must be multiplied by 2199/1012 to be asymptotically unbiased. One problem, which occurs in the context of dummy variable regression, is that selection of a subsample can mean selection of all of one type of a given dummy variable. In other words what had been a dummy variable becomes a column of ones and one or more columns of zeros, leading to singularity of the moment matrix. We avert this by examination of the results and deletion of sets of regressors to which this happens. For one income source with a very small non-limit sampling fraction, rent and sharecropping income, this was a particular headache, and the equation was eventually completely eliminated.

Table 26

Regression Coefficients for Various Income Categories as a Function of Specified Variables

	wages	other agric	other non-agric	other income
constant	286225**	-39845	79071	-84199**
age head	-43	-34	-38	28
number adults	790	805**	350	25
year arrival	-3530**	568*	-779	977**
land opened	-33	-9	-13	8
irr sawah open	-90	-57**	33	24
tidal open	-30	-5	-6	5
bunded open	-57	3	42	8
swamp open	105	-47	12	-117
dry field	45*	8	42	-2
fish pond	136	14	8	12
tree crop	-7	8	19	-1
other food	-151	-195	-867**	-57
repelita 2	-9308	4196**	-5560	862
small dry	-2946	2882*	-33847**	20270**
large dry	7994	4150**	-26796*	15251*
estate	24677	-1326	-55148**	32923**
linear	-5968		9129	-12759*
nucleated	746		10334	-10611*
vill 140102	39450**		7783	11307
vill 140104	18305*		2641	19623**
vill 140108	19817**		11239*	12573**
vill 140202	13861			8036
vill 140205	21518		-25265	18956
vill 140404	30955*		32745	
vill 160109	10076		8445	-3638
vill 160110	3399		12769.	1963
vill 160171	18208		-11749	2220
vill 160203	-14854*		6998	4915
vill 160204	5920		4944	-708
vill 160205	5996		13900**	1743
vill 160212	17266		-25690	15412*
vill 160374	11117		13798**	1773
vill 160605	6425		-23727	17892*
vill 160607	22031		-24658	
vill 620102	-4364		1096	-3747
vill 620203	11693		12199	-1482
vill 620401	13162		-23366	12450
vill 620413	5562		-22871	10364
vill 630210	3558		20590**	727
vill 630211	20615			7138
vill 630403	9716			17986*
vill 630408	16737		-16216	15675

Table 26(cont)

Regression Coefficients for Various Income Categories as a Function of Specified Variables

	wages	other agriculture	other non-agric	other income
vill 640104	65407**			118418**
vill 640109	54368**		7491	-3645
vill 640215	87911**			
vill 647101	1762			29842**
vill 720314	14204		37611**	19892**
vill 740314	6662		-3097	-609
male	-988	756	-735	1173
no education	12444		-653	-208
not compl prim	13173		-985	43
primary school	15277		-1401	-320
jr high school	25172		2104	3810
high school	21572		2733	505
spons migrant	4221	-319	7265	-1420
spont migrant	9713	-187	6078	-2204
military	30361**	-527	8469	468
food/orig	-5872**	-2031**	1745	10
trees/orig	-1036	-2129	10851**	1622
stock/origin	-32390**	-6111	3179	155
fish/orig	-2924	-544	1408	-861
non-ag/orig	-809	-386	3121	-164
owned land/orig	2914*	1558**	483	-452
from riau/sumtr	5166		5298	1771
from java	-1072		-4122	2660
from bali	8039		-7243	5791
from kalimintan	20861**		4509	664
fd sold market	1217	845	3663*	-139
fd sold trader	-551	4785**	-991	460
fd sold co-op	-8146	3921	-2513	2089
tr sold market	-1596	-562	1777	729
tr sold trader	7514	17638**	-3580	-8267
tr sold co-op	11	519	30284**	2389
R-squared	.382	.153	.359	.538
Sample	1012	1246	509	790

Table 27

Regression Coefficients for Various Income Categories on Selected Regressor Variables

	food	treecrops	stock	other agriculture	other income	total income
constant	-10368	15976	24982	54688	263548**	95979
age head	-25	-73	16	-72	-85	-166
number adults	1064*	1658*	331	461	1749*	5640**
year arrival	53	-187	-208	-459	-2950**	-430
land opened	-3	-27	4	-19	-27	-50
irr sawah open	46	26	-8	-40	-47	-136
tidal open	69**	31	-16*	-28	0	57
bunded open	71**	15	-8	20	-11	66
swamp open	-17	-72	45*	1123**	20	270
dry field	28*	31	0	-19	20	62
fish pond	124*	-224	-194	-702**	79	283
tree crop	55**	197**	-2	76**	-40	51
other food	-106	69	18	-326	-113	-303
repelita 2	-11606**	-30806	-454	22239**	-6211	-9552
small dry	-535	-15917	-4761	-12453*	-7811	-946
large dry	1970	-11266	-2450	-7344	-4571	4206
estate	3640	-26660	-4692	30641*	-4567	9486
linear	4208	2503	-605	248	-11530	-8013
nucleated	-2340	-2198	243	1472	6624	-345
vill 140102	-5032	3448	5565*		50232**	21662
vill 140104	6727	18536	2875		14669	-738
vill 140108	-2050	22210*	2752		13475	-20461
vill 140202	34774**	21358	1156		771	-1653
vill 140205	15727	27631	144		1257	-21610
vill 140404	-2128		5072		64579**	21038
vill 160109	-722	68556**	4819		23118*	-14605
vill 160110	-9256	31695	9386**		24686*	-12230
vill 160171	-784	69804**	3122		24058	2370
vill 160203	7650		4172**		-13773	-39885**
vill 160204	6216	39463**	4036*		14780	-13468
vill 160205	4654		2477		8612	-22970
vill 160212	-6901		508		7968**	-27493
vill 160374	-748	18925	752		24196	-13814
vill 160605	-6642	-7911	8		19359	-15773
vill 160607	-2326	27419	-3934		6533	-449
vill 620102	8557		5496		-6640	-33886*
vill 620203	-15683*				51183**	-4202
vill 620401	-7826		-1095		-13105	36231
vill 620413	-7595	1909	-1106		-12747	-43511*
vill 630210	13	8012	2304		13394	-26042*
vill 630211	171		1174		10333	-2941
vill 630403	-17565		394		6722	-37553
vill 630408	-9190		-1355		-899	-32479
vill 640104	16375	22918	11694**		62275**	51614*
vill 640109	23023**	40837**	9361**		50144**	28671

Table 27(cont)

Regression Coefficients for Various Income Categories on Selected Regressor Variables

	food	treecrops	stock	other agriculture	other income	total income
vill 640215	85188**	39461**	7011**		85486**	77214**
vill 647101	13821	45866**	2075		13284	-1087
vill 720314	12017*	42472**	3079		10523	-8816
vill 740314	2867	11715	1642		898	4234
male	703	-5444	440	-6056	-2186	1230
no education	10226	4655	-6777		3964	6842
not compl prim	8222	313	-6808		4704	4691
primary school	8587	705	-6350		6978	8653
jr high school	7573	7487	-5358		14645	23632
high school	9130	8426	-3460		15318	22676
spons migrant	-1536	-5943	688	-6919	-6089	-12887
spont migrant	-2141	-6158	389	-8691	-2070	-9189
military	-1856	-2526	674	-24176	52249**	35156**
food/orig	25	3099	6	3140	-8208**	-11488**
trees/orig	-7	1529	1341	157	-2507	-12859
stock/origin	7772	2038	4228**	16403	-16558	-14191
fish/orig	573	5326	693	12183**	-7785	-6192
non-ag/orig	783	-1056	2478**	-598	-5650	-7300
owned land/orig	1954*	876	497	-547	3261	8919**
from riau/sumtr	-3570	-11334	179	18938**	11928	6258
from java	572	7617	-104	15849	1715	7608
from bali	1830	8663	2098	13337	6666	9800
from kalimintan	-1587	4003	925	5019	5555	17445
fd sold market	3703**	2670	717	2578	1975	5488
fd sold trader	6808**	-3616	-624	-1369	1220	3959
fd sold co-op	3374	-13399**	151		663	-8181
tr sold market	9766**	2255	1128	9484	-5557	22575**
tr sold trader	5344	-41	20	6119	5278	20361*
tr sold co-op	-1469	796	1406	10042	-945	24159*
R-sqd	.267	.806	.177	.700	.222	.222
Sample	2095	250	1100	237	1955	2199

As mentioned, to interpret the coefficients it is necessary to multiply the slope coefficients by the reciprocals of the sampling fractions. For wages, we note that year of arrival is again significant, and the interpretation is the same as before. Many of the previously significant variables, in the statistical sense, are no longer so. However, subdistricts 64104-64215 again show up as being different from the rest in relation to wage income. The military transmigrants now appear as a group with a significantly higher wage income than other groups; whilst migrants who were involved in food and stock production in their areas of origin do not tend to seek wage income in the new areas.

Skipping to the variables explaining food income, in Table 27, we note that 2095 of the 2199 households derive some revenue from food. Given the non-limit sampling fraction is so low it may be anticipated the results will be much the same as for Table 25, and this is indeed the case except that some previously insignificant variables now appear significant.

Proceeding to treecrops it is advisable to first note that the sampling fraction is small. Only 250 of the households derived income from treecropping. Of those households that do derive income from treecropping we note that the explanation provided by the regressor variables is very high; 80% of the variation in the dependent variable has been explained. However, when one looks to the reasons we can explain this variation, it is rather disappointing. The most significant set of explanatory variables are the subdistricts (vill) themselves. All this means is that this group of households have a different pattern in relation to treecrop income than other households.

Proceeding quickly through the remaining columns in Table 27 note that the derivation of stock income in the transmigrant areas relates positively to that same activity being the primary source of income in the transmigrants area of origin. "Other agriculture" involves few transmigrants and there is little of significance in the results. The results for "non-agriculture" involved large and implausible coefficients, presumably due to a dummy variable problem as the non-limit sampling fraction was low. Hence the column was deleted. The remaining two columns of Table 27 are for "other income" and "total income" and the results in the former case are essentially the same as in Table 25 (with 1955 non-limit observations) while in the latter case they are exactly the same.

To summarise, regression analysis provides some pointers as to the factors influencing income determination; however, as with the tabular analysis of the previous section the results tend to be inconclusive and should be interpreted with caution.

Section 5

Comparison of Consumption Patterns

The transmigration survey tape includes a section drawn from a susenas style questionnaire. Consumption of 19 food items, in the last week, is recorded in quantity and expenditure terms. For non-food items the information is recorded on a monthly basis, for expenditure only. Collecting disparate commodities under a single label poses aggregation problems whether one is considering food or non-food items: the quantities in the food group are not particularly meaningful given the different items they represent and the different quality levels possible within those same items. Nevertheless, getting back to the quantity level enables us to make some comparisons of consumption between transmigrant households and other households in transmigrant areas or households in rural Java. Income comparisons would not be particularly useful in the absence of knowledge of the prices paid for commodities in the areas under comparison. One proposition to be examined below is whether price levels are generally higher in transmigrant areas.

The commodity classification used in the survey is listed on page 10 of the User Guide to the 1984 Transmigration Survey. There are 19 food and 19 non-food items. As mentioned, the food group are on a weekly basis and include quantities as well as expenditures. To form total monthly expenditure per household the weekly food figures are multiplied by 30/7. The results below have been converted to a per capita basis. Unfortunately, it was not possible to weight this "per capitaisation" by child-adult factors as the only information on the extracts of the susenas tapes used related to total number of individuals in each household.

Three Susenas tapes were made available to the author. They were released very soon after the material was corrected and as a result still contain some discrepancies. When obvious inconsistencies were noticed the entire household record was removed from the sample. The result was that the samples for the respective groups were: dryland transmigrants - 1555, tidal transmigrants - 640, susenas (transmigrant areas) - 2755, susenas (rural Java 1) - 6490, susenas (rural Java 2) - 1593. We experienced a few minor problems in matching the 38 commodities used in the transmigration survey, in the absence of document translations. As will be noticed below, the consumption patterns for some items differ markedly between the transmigrant and non-transmigrant areas, and the worry is that this could in one or two cases by due to inappropriate aggregation.

Table 28 presents the quantities and expenditures on each item in the food and non-food categories. Obviously, qty refers to quantity whilst exp refers to expenditures. Standard errors are recorded in parenthesis and it will be noted they are almost invariably small relative to their group means.

The quantity of rice consumed per head is lower on dryland than tidal settlements but is slightly higher than in other areas, with the exception of Rural Java (2), which covers the provinces of ... and . The quantity of fresh (and dry) corn consumed per capita is much higher for dryland transmigrant families than any other in the samples. In the ground corn category it will be noticed that the quantity consumed is higher on dryland than tidal settlements, very low amongst non-transmigrants in transmigration areas but extremely high in the Java-2 areas. For cassava, sweet potatoes and "other starch" we notice very much higher consumption

levels amongst the transmigrants when compared with the remaining groups considered here.

Table 28
Weekly Food Consumption:
Quantities and Expenditures per Capita
(standard errors in parenthesis)

	transmig dryland	transmig tidal	non-transmig	rural Java 1	rural Java 2
rice qty	235	255.3	220.7	221.2	145.0
	(4.0)	(7.7)	(1.7)	(1.3)	(2.1)
rice exp	739.2	785.7	817.4	697.4	432.8
	(13.0)	(24.3)	(6.9)	(4.3)	(6.6)
fresh corn qty	30.0	8.8	7.1	6.5	1.3
	(2.6)	(2.2)	(0.6)	(0.4)	(0.3)
fresh corn exp	30.3	11.8	9.6	5.9	1.5
	(2.7)	(3.9)	(0.9)	(0.4)	(0.4)
dry corn qty	6.4	3.18	0.8	0.85	4.8
	(1.1)	(1.0)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.9)
dry corn exp	7.9	4.0	1.23	0.96	5.1
	(1.1)	(1.1)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(1.0)
ground corn qty	21.9	14.0	4.8	29.3	92.3
	(2.0)	(1.7)	(0.5)	(1.0)	(3.2)
ground corn exp	28.3	16.2	7.2	33.3	114.5
	(2.8)	(2.1)	(0.8)	(1.1)	(4.0)
cassava qty	109.4	61.8	54.4	32.6	29.0
	(6.0)	(4.0)	(1.7)	(0.8)	(1.7)
cassava exp	35.3	24.5	38.2	17.2	16.2
	(2.2)	(2.0)	(1.4)	(0.4)	(0.9)
ground cassava qty	53.5	39.4	6.6	8.0	4.4
	(3.4)	(4.9)	(0.7)	(0.5)	(0.7)
ground cassava exp	26.7	36.0	6.5	6.9	2.5
	(1.8)	(3.7)	(0.7)	(0.4)	(0.4)

Table 28(cont.)
Weekly Food Consumption
Quantities and Expenditures per Capita
(standard errors in parenthesis)

	transmig dryland	transmig tidal	non-transmig	rural Java 1	rural Java 2
sweet potato qty	10.6	10.3	0.7	1.5	4.2
	(1.4)	(1.8)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.5)
sweet potato exp	8.4	5.6	3.2	4.0	5.6
	(1.1)	(1.0)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.6)
other starch qty	34.0	40.6	27.1	3.5	2.9
	(2.9)	(3.8)	(1.4)	(0.2)	(0.4)
other starch exp	22.0	24.6	36.1	3.1	2.2
	(1.9)	(2.2)	(1.8)	(0.2)	(0.3)
fish qty	153.9	134.4	80.1	54.3	39.8
	(5.0)	(6.6)	(1.8)	(0.8)	(1.2)
fish exp	158.6	156.9	373.1	143.7	129.3
	(5.3)	(9.4)	(6.2)	(2.5)	(3.3)
meat qty	13.3	4.3	6.3	3.3	1.7
	(1.8)	(1.4)	(0.4)	(0.1)	(0.1)
meat exp	34.4	9.3	83.0	53.7	36.7
	(1.8)	(2.5)	(4.4)	(2.1)	(3.0)
eggs qty	73.7	46.7	58.2	55.5	59.2
	(3.5)	(4.4)	(1.9)	(1.2)	(2.6)
eggs exp	60.2	42.4	58.6	42.9	38.1
	(4.1)	(3.8)	(1.9)	(1.0)	(1.8)
milk qty	27.7	8.8	2.5	1.0	0.7
	(2.6)	(1.7)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)
milk exp	26.6	18.1	28.8	11.6	11.4
	(4.5)	(3.0)	(1.6)	(0.7)	(1.7)

Table 28(cont.)
Weekly Food Consumption:
Quantities and Expenditures per Capita
(standard errors in parenthesis)

	transmig dryland	transmig tidal	non-transmig	rural Java 1	rural Java 2
vegetables qty	195.3	170.0	37.4	40.8	36.1
	(6.2)	(6.4)	(0.7)	(0.5)	(0.8)
vegetables exp	203.7	178.4	250.0	194.3	157.2
	(4.7)	(8.2)	(4.0)	(1.8)	(2.5)
beans qty	132.6	80.9	6.1	12.0	12.0
	(5.0)	(5.4)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.3)
beans exp	99.5	56.5	43.5	97.8	107.8
	(3.2)	(4.0)	(1.7)	(1.4)	(2.7)
fruit qty	148.4	105.4	44.7	26.0	14.1
	(5.6)	(5.7)	(1.1)	(0.5)	(0.6)
fruit exp	98.0	80.1	143.1	87.8	52.2
	(3.4)	(5.1)	(4.1)	(2.1)	(3.4)
other qty	195.3	174.8	26.4	14.8	14.3
	(6.1)	(6.6)	(1.1)	(0.4)	(0.8)
other exp	405.5	356.9	518.8	322.7	341.6
	(9.1)	(13.5)	(6.3)	(2.7)	(5.0)
proc food qty	48.3	35.0	22.1	16.7	13.2
	(3.2)	(4.2)	(0.8)	(0.5)	(0.8)
proc food exp	38.3	30.0	165.6	218.3	213.1
	(3.0)	(3.9)	(11.9)	(5.3)	(10.8)
tobac & alcohol qty	177.9	151.9	143.9	66.9	89.9
	(6.1)	(6.4)	(8.9)	(1.0)	(2.5)
tobac & alcohol exp	196.6	199.3	291.4	167.6	180.1
(6.0)	(8.4)	(7.5)	(2.8)	(5.7)	

Table 29

Monthly Per Capita Expenditures on Non-Food Items

(standard errors in parenthesis)

	transmig dryland	transmig tidal	non-transmig	rural Java 1	rural Java 2
energy/ fuel	696.0 (19.5)	738.1 (23.8)	1002.2 (21.4)	1464.0 (13.6)	1516.1 (26.3)
housing	354.8 (32.5)	238.9 (36.4)	1327.5 (37.8)	908.8 (13.4)	745.8 (34.7)
personal effects	317.7 (9.1)	242.1 (10.4)	267.1 (11.6)	163.8 (6.6)	208.5 (18.2)
cosmetics	143.2 (5.6)	104.0 (5.9)	337.8 (17.3)	190.4 (6.8)	222.6 (20.0)
medical	189.2 (12.8)	120.3 (16.3)	376.9 (18.8)	398.5 (40.1)	339.1 (24.9)
schooling	198.1 (12.2)	140.7 (13.0)	225.4 (12.5)	244.1 (11.2)	216.7 (19.3)
local transport	158.2 (12.3)	124.1 (18.4)	48.1 (9.3)	67.8 (6.6)	85.0 (13.1)
other transport	270.9 (66.1)	198.2 (73.7)	208.7 (26.2)	207.5 (8.8)	180.4 (16.7)
recreation	62.4 (16.0)	54.8 (31.5)	16.2 (3.1)	23.8 (2.4)	35.6 (6.9)
material (cloth)	248.6 (23.6)	177.7 (31.5)	288.2 (17.6)	628.1 (24.9)	914.0 (77.2)
readymade clothes	558.0 (46.6)	452.5 (49.1)	1705.8 (65.3)	2181.9 (450.3)	1613.4 (78.0)
hats,shoes socks	402.7 (42.9)	302.5 (41.9)	1002.5 (59.2)	1483.0 (243.0)	1388.4 (80.7)

Table 29(cont)

Monthly Per Capita Expenditures on Non-Food Items

(standard errors in parenthesis)

	transmig dryland	transmig tidal	non-transmig	rural Java 1	rural Java 2
furniture	101.8 (16.5)	16.3 (5.9)	187.7 (17.5)	136.7 (12.9)	132.5 (22.2)
matress & bedding	184.7 (20.9)	69.8 (11.8)	285.3 (18.2)	157.9 (10.8)	125.8 (14.7)
kitchen utensils	370.3 (40.6)	238.2 (35.8)	370.1 (18.2)	248.2 (10.9)	245.2 (29.5)
household items	129.4 (15.1)	64.9 (9.5)	168.0 (11.2)	142.8 (7.2)	184.9 (14.9)
durable goods	310.7 (45.9)	186.4 (57.8)	400.7 (42.2)	626.5 (62.0)	604.5 (70.6)
taxes & insurance	26.8 (4.9)	40.3 (10.2)	104.5 (9.4)	122.8 (6.9)	207.0 (23.7)
ceremonial costs	571.9 (61.4)	349.5 (65.3)	419.0 (43.2)	299.3 (26.9)	339.5 (30.4)

note: totals are preliminary figures

total non-food					
total food (monthly)					
total expenditure					
sample	1555	640	2755	6490	1593

Next, turning to fish, it will again be noticed that the quantities consumed per capita are much higher in the transmigrant areas (dry and tital); expenditures however, are at similar or lower levels than for non-transmigrant households. For meat it will be noticed that the quantities consumed tend to be higher (much higher in the case of dryland farmers), whilst the expenditures are much lower. Egg consumption is roughly the same accross all groups with the dryland transmigrants again recording the greatest per capita consumption figures. The same is true of milk (and vegetable) quantities, but is not so marked in the comparison of milk expenditures. For beans, enormous differences will be noticed. Dryland transmigrants consume over 20 times the quantity of beans of their non-transmigrant compatriots in transmigrant areas and 10 times the quantity of Javanese rural households. Again, expenditure levels are relatively similar. The same could be said of fruit, processed foods and the "other category. The impression is of higher consumption levels and lower unit values (prices). The final food item is tobacco and alcohol. We again note higher consumption levels, this time in all transmigrant areas, than in rural Java. Per capita expenditure levels; however, are about the same.

Next, turn to monthly expenditures on non-food items. The transmigrants pay far less for housing, energy and fuel than do households in the three other groups. Expenditure on the medical and schooling categories is lower for transmigrant households than the other three groups. Expenditure on local transport is considerably higher, expenditure on "other transport" about the same. There are some marked differences in the clothin category. The rural Javanese spend far more on material, readymade clothes and the "hats, shoes and socks" category than do the transmigrants. In addition, the non-transmigrants in the transmigration areas also outspend the transmigrants in those categories. For durable items like furniture, mattresses and bedding,

kitchen utensils and household items the expenditure levels are about the same. The lowest spending group in each case being the tidal transmigrants. Finally, in the case of durable goods, the expenditure of the transmigrants is quite restrained relative to the three non-transmigrant categories.

The last two categories relate to services; "taxes and insurance" and "ceremonial costs". In the former case the transmigrants expenses are considerably lower than non-transmigrant households; in the latter they are about the same for the tidal farmers, but the dryland transmigrants outspend the next closest group by 130 rps per capita per month.

Total per capita expenditure on non-food is considerably lower for the transmigrant households, but the most significant part of this saving is derived from housing and energy (say a saving of 1500 rps per month). Lower expenditures on the clothing group contribute a further 2200 rps per capita per month. There may be social reasons for this particular expenditure difference.

The upshot is that one cannot base a welfare comparison of transmigrant versus non-transmigrant households on simple expenditure levels. By that criterion it would appear that non-transmigrant households in the transmigrant areas are better off than any other group, with rural Javanese households next and the transmigrants a poor third. Whilst it may be true that the non-transmigrant/transmigrant area households are better off than any other group the relative price effects which show up in food consumption and the higher expenditures of the Javanese on housing and energy point to a reversal of the above ordering. As the survey questions on welfare compared to area of origin indicate, the transmigrants appear better off than their counterparts in rural Java.

6. Preliminary Conclusions

The first part of the analysis was a simple collection of tables, or a two way classification of variables which might be related to income determination. One minor embellishment over usual reports of this kind was that standard errors were calculated and included. The result of this inclusion was that most trends in the tables were, in fact, an illusion. At first glance this seems disappointing; however, the presence of predominantly negative results indicates how complicated are the factors in determining which transmigrants will be successful in an income generation sense.

Many of the results in Section 3 are important in their own right. Duration of time since transmigration appeared unimportant (Table 8); however, this could be a counfounding of a number of other effects. For example, a better selection of sites in later years. Education, appeared important, if the standard errors are ignored; yet, a closer examination of the results reveals that it is wage, not farm income, which is driving this result.

Tidal farmers are pretty conclusively shown as being worse off than any other group - something which was known already. Settlement type, per se, makes very little difference. It also appears to make very little difference which type of transmigrant is being considered, once the persions of the military settlers are removed. One exception to this is the local transmigrants, who do appear to fare better, and this could be attributed to greater participation in sharecropping and other activities. There is a slight upward trend by age of head of household, but this is

probably a reflection of the number of adults in the household increasing with the age of its head.

A collection of detailed responses to the questionaire, by subdistrict, are presented in Section 3.3. It is difficult for the non-specialist to appraise these, and they are left to the reader. In passing one can note that the response to the health question by the tidal farmers is much the same as that of the dryland farmers. Further detailed results are given in Appendix B and the reader is referred to pages 41 and 42 for a discussion.

Because of the problems of separating all possible influences on income, regression analysis was tried in Section 4. The complications casued by the Tobit nature of the problem for income subcategories, meaning that one needs to forecase whether a household will avail itself of an income source and then how much it will earn, led to the use of least squares and then adjusted least squares estimation. Neither was particularly successful and more work needs to be done to explain subcategory income. As all households earn some income these problems do not relate to the total category. The results in Tables 25 and 27 indicate that very few of the explanatory variables are statistically significant. Number of adults is important (age of head is not). The amount of land opened is not significant; however, the presence of a fish pond is. Some subdistricts show significant positive influences, some negative; more detailed knowledge could make sense of this. Education shows up as an unimportant factor in determining total income. However, being a military transmigrant results in a statistically significant income boost of 35155 rps. On the other hand, if the household head was a farmer in his area of origin, all other influences removed, he (or she) will tend to have a lower income (and that result is statistically significant). Finally, four factors

which significantly and positively affect total household income: land ownership in area of origin and marketing arrangements for cash income from tree crops. Despite the multitude of explanatory variables used, the regression equation only accounts for 22% of the variation in total income. In itself that is quite enlightening and could be interpreted as, (i) an indication of a need for further work or, (ii) an indication of the essential randomness of the data.

Section 4 considers the well-being of the transmigrants by looking at consumption rather than income data. This was an obvious strategy in the absence of price information enabling inter-spatial comparisons. Unfortunately, the absence of detailed household information on the extracts of the Susenas tapes made available to the author made comparison of equivalent households impossible. The results below are just a comparison of household consumption in the transmigrant areas with those in rural Java. It would be possible to select a subdistrict in rural Java for further comparisons, but the results on food consumption, in particular, strongly suggest the transmigrants are much better off than their compatriots in rural Java. The quantity comparisons indicate per capita consumption levels so much higher that one is left with doubts about the quality and cleanlieness of the data. The results are given in Tables 28 and 29 and discussed in the adjacent pages.

This represents a preliminary report, there is clearly a need for a great deal of further work, in collaboration with an Indonesian specialist, if one is to be able to extract a more positive story on the income determination side.

USER GUIDE TO 1984 TRANSMIGRATION DATA

FILENAME: TRANSDAT
LOCATION: Backed up on TSR tape 600142
FORMAT: Free format variable length integer records (locked)

RECORD DESCRIPTION:

There are 13 record types identified by the first digits. Types 1, 12 and 13 relate to the original type 01 records in the raw transmigration data tapes.

Record Type 1 Location and Basic Information

Item 1	record type
2	Repelita (2 or 3)
3	type of settlement (for Rep 21=dry land, 2=estate, 3=tidal) but (for Rep 3, 1=small dry, 2=large dry, 3=estate, 4=tidal)
4	Province-district-subdistrict; 6 digit record
5	sample number
6	family number
7	number of family members

Record Type 12 Family member information

Item 1	record type (12)
2	number of family member
3	relation to head(1=head, 2=wife, husband, 3=child, 4=nephew,niece, 5=grandchild, 6=grandparent, 7=relative, 8=servant, 9=other)
4	sex (1=male, 2=female)
5	age
6	education(1=no school, 2=not compl. primary, 3=primary, 4=not compl high school, 5=high school, 6=college, 7=university)

Record Type 13 **Household Activities**

Item 1	record type (13)		
2	year of arrival		
3	province of origin		
4	Kabupaten of origin		
5	type of transmigrant (1=sponsored, 2= spontaneous, 3= military, 4= local)		
6	income source	food crops	labourer
7			self empl
8			total
9		estate	labourer
10			self employed
11			total
12		livestock	labourer
13			self employed
14			total
15		other agric	labourer
16			self employed
17			total
18		indust/crafts	labourer
19			self employed
20			total
21		trade-hotels	labourer
22			self employed
23			total
24		other(const-transport)	labourer
25			self employed
26			total
27	received income		
28	main source of income (3 digits)		
29	comparison of current income to income two years ago (1=more, 2=less, 3=same, 4=other)		

Record Type 2 **Land Information**

Item 1	record type (2)	
2	govt allocation	wetland (hectare - 3digits 0.00)
3		dryland
4		total
5	how much received	wetland
6		dryland
7		total
8	how much opened by govt	wetland
9		dryland
10		total
11	opened by transmigrant	wetland
12		dryland
13		total
14	total opened	wetland
15		dryland
16		total
17	unopened	wetland
18		dryland
19		total
20	used by others	wetland
21		dryland
22		total
23	land sold or rented	wetland
24		dryland
25		total
26	amount under your control	wetland
27		dryland
28		total
29	under dispute	wetland
30		dryland
31		total

Record Type 3 **Land Use**

Item 1	Record type (3)	
2	Irrig sawah (0,00 ha)	
3	tidal	
4	bunded	
5	other (eg swamp)	
6	dry fields	
7	fish ponds	
8	smallhold tree crops	
9	other	
10	sub-total	
Non-agricultural land		
11	business yard	
12	unused	sawar
13		dryfields
14		other
15		subtotal
16		total
17	more or less land cultivated than two years ago (1=more, 2=less, 3=same, 4=other)	
18	If less, why? (1=doesn't pay, 2=no time, 3=not enough labour, 4=other)	

Record Type 4

Yields, Expenses and Income from Food Crops

Item			
1	record type(4)		
2	type of crop		
3	harvested area		
4	production		kilos
5			value
6	seed	prod sendiri	kilos
7			value
8		pembelian	kilos
9			value
10		pembagian	kilos
11			value
12	fertilizer	pembelian	kilos
13			value
14		pembagian	kilos
15			value
16	pesticide	pembelian	kilos
17			value
18		pembagian	kilo
19			value
20	manure		value
21	labour payment		value
22	taxes		value
23	other expenses		value
24	payment in kind		kilos
25			value
26	subtotal		
27	income		
28	amount sold		kilos
29			value
30	place sold (1=market, 2=tengkulak, 3=co-op, 4=other)		

Record Type 5

Yield, Expenses and Income from Estate Crops

Item 1	record type(5)		
2	type of crop		
3	harvested area		
4	production		kilos
5			value
6	seed	prod sendiri	kilos
7			value
8		pembelian	kilos
9			value
10		pembagian	kilos
11			value
12	fertilizer	pembelian	kilos
13			value
14		pembagian	kilos
15			value
16	pesticide	pembelian	kilos
17			value
18		pembagian	kilos
19			value
20	manure		value
21	labour payment		value
22	taxes		value
23	other expenses		value
24	payment in kind		kilos
25			value
26	subtotal		
27	income		
28	amount sold		kilos
29			value
30	place sold (1=market, 2=tengkulak, 3=co-op, 4=other)		

Record Type 6 **Income from Other Activities**

Item 1	record type(6)
2	source(11=cattle,12=poultry, 13=oth livestock, 14=other, milk eggs, 19=sub-total, 20=fish, 30=forestry labour, 41=industry/handcrafts, 42=trade, 43=other construction)
3	production(value)
4	sales(value)
5	consumed or given away
6	sub total
7	cost of production
8	income

Record Type 7 **Other Income last Month**

Item 1	record type
2	wages received by hh members
3	pensions
4	rent & share cropping
5	other agricultural income
6	other non-agricultural income
7	other income
8	total
9	money received
10	inheritance
11	gifts
12	total in
13	money sent
14	gifts given
15	total out

Record Type 8 **Other Financial Items last Month**

Item 1	record type (8)	
2	Incoming	
		sale of valuables
3		sale of non-portable assets
4		sale of possessions
5		savings withdrawls
6		insurance
7		repayment of loans
8		pawning
9		lottery
10		other
11		total incoming
12	Outgoing	
		purchase of valuables
13		purchase of non-portable goods
14		assurance premiums
15		savings
16		paying off loans
17		recovery from pawning
18		lottery payments
19		other outgoings
20		total outgoings

Record Type 9 **Assistance from Government**

Item 1	record type (9)		
2	agricultural inputs	seed	cost
3			value
4		fertilizer	cost
5			value
6		pesticide	cost
7			value
8	agricultural implements		value
9	cattle		cost
10			value
11	other assistance		value
12	Receiving subsistence support (Y=1, N=2)		
13	If yes, since when (4 digits)		
14	Value of subsistenc payments		
15	Value of total assistance in last year		
16	income		food crops
17			estate crops
18			livestock
19			other ag.
20			non-ag
21			other inc
22	incoming transfer payments		
23	outgoing transfer payments		
24	other funds coming in		
25	other funds going out		
26	government support		
27	total income		

Record Type 10 **Consumption Expenditure**

Item 1 record type (10)

2 consumption category

1=rice	2=fresh corn
3=dry corn	4=ground corn
5=cassava	6=dry or ground cassava
7=sweet potato	8=other starch
9=fish	10=meat
11=eggs	12=milk
13=vegetables	14=beans
15=fruit	16=other(eg salt,oil)
17=processed food	18=tobacco & alcohol
19=total food	
20=energy/fuel	21=housing
22=personal effects	23=cosmetics
24=medical	25=school payments
26=local transport	27=other transport
28=recreation	29=material(cloth)
30=readymade clothes	31=hats, shoes, socks
32=furniture	33=mattress & bedding
34=kitchen utensils	35=household items
36=durable goods	37=taxes & insurance
38=ceremonial costs	39=total non-food

40=total food (19 x 30/7 i.e. monthly)

41=total expenditure

For Food Items (1 - 19)

3	purchased	amount
4		value
5	produced	amount
6		value
7	received	amount
8		value
9	total	amount
10		value

For Non-Food Items(20-39)

3	value last year
4	value last month

Record Type 11 Family Welfare

Item 1	record type (11)	
2	how does hh income compare to before migration (1=better, 2=worse, 3=just as good, 4=just as bad)	
3	how does hh income compare with two years ago (1-4)	
4	main source of income in area of origin (1=foodcrops, 2=treecrops, 3=livestock, 4=fish, 5=non-ag, 6=other)	
5	main source of income two years ago	
6	family members away at primary school (1=Y, 2=N)	
7	family members away at jr. high (1=Y, 2=N)	
8	Is chance of getting primary education better or worse than in area of origin? (1=better, 2=worse, 3=just as easy, 4=just as hard)	
9	Is chance of getting to jr high better or worse than in area of origin (1- 4, as above)	
10	transportation compared to area of origin (1- 4, as above)	
11	health compared to area of origin (1=better, 2=worse, 3=just as good, 4=just as bad)	
12	if sick, compare medical services to area of origin (1- 4)	
13	housing compared to area of origin (1- 4)	
14	what have you done to improve your housing (1=improved quality, 2=expanded, 3=both, 4=neither)	
15	**possessions**	
	bed	before
16		after
17	dresser	before
18		after
19	sitting room suite	before
20		after
21	eating table & chairs	before
22		after
23	pressure lamp	before
24		after
25	sewing machine	before
26		after

possessions (cont.)

27	radio, recorder	before
28		after
29	T.V.	before
30		after
31	cart	before
32		after
33	bicycle	before
34		after
35	motor bike	before
36		after
37	boat	before
38		after
39	gold(gram)	before
40		after
41	cattle(number)	before
42		after

43 did you own land before moving (1=Y, 2=N)

44 how much land do you still own in your area of origin (00,00ha)

45 still own land in area of origin (1=Y, 2=N)

46 if so, how much (4 digits)

47 when in area of origin did you own a house (Y/N)

48 if yes, area (sq metres)

49 do you still have a house in area of origin (Y/N)

Table B1

INCOME CROSS CLASSIFIED BY LOCATION AND INCOME ORIGIN

	GOVT SUBS	FOOD CROPS	ESTATE CROP	LIVESTOCK	OTHER AGRIC	NON AGRIC	OTHER
140102							
SAMPLE= 20	75.00	16666.60	1369.45	6672.70	2787.50	7647.45	58686.25
MEANS	.00	3439.16	653.93	1538.75	1779.75	2827.08	5685.51
STD ERRORS							
140104							
SAMPLE= 40	74.38	16314.70	300.27	5750.92	5087.27	37578.77	39040.63
MEANS	.52	1822.73	248.52	715.57	1667.85	3298.65	3716.18
STD ERRORS							
140108							
SAMPLE= 100	32135.28	7092.35	729.11	1868.66	980.00	13814.77	30035.15
MEANS	6140.64	565.76	387.95	223.18	283.65	2333.78	1972.98
STD ERRORS							
140202							
SAMPLE= 19	97.37	41859.64	40.89	6516.26	27.37	3549.37	17444.74
MEANS	2.56	2564.12	38.34	1231.47	6.35	1667.97	1393.25
STD ERRORS							
140204							
SAMPLE= 20	86.65	24329.20	1571.55	6118.75	2.00	8607.50	22675.00
MEANS	7.15	2202.59	393.09	1496.33	.00	1541.29	3753.54
STD ERRORS							
140404							
SAMPLE= 20	51.00	11418.15	3.00	3800.00	29001.00	2522.40	71563.00
MEANS	10.96	2353.07	.00	352.19	6484.37	1342.71	3480.98
STD ERRORS							
160106							
SAMPLE= 60	236.81	7572.39	7990.19	661.14	407.84	38867.06	28056.08
MEANS	9.25	845.09	1719.64	239.06	145.97	3192.07	2781.30
STD ERRORS							
160112							
SAMPLE= 60	209.20	10219.92	1620.30	4630.32	1293.15	25580.43	37137.25
MEANS	10.35	858.78	1581.71	1253.38	321.25	1624.60	4682.35
STD ERRORS							
160171							
SAMPLE= 40	170.10	9480.75	38012.88	2907.25	920.63	22620.65	31161.75
MEANS	11.99	1339.44	3564.42	1006.64	703.28	1610.06	3703.05
STD ERRORS							
160207							
SAMPLE= 40	1.82	14525.07	3.00	6227.65	196.88	38291.50	8506.25
MEANS	1.30	916.18	.00	506.64	3.09	1619.65	750.03
STD ERRORS							
160304							
SAMPLE= 201	62.60	13321.73	288.49	2637.91	124.88	21053.32	34122.31
MEANS	6.42	955.58	157.75	280.62	5.51	1333.59	2616.69
STD ERRORS							
160305							
SAMPLE= 241	6875.50	11376.22	2.28	3171.68	372.45	11641.67	26203.57
MEANS	1458.78	699.19	.06	287.93	96.12	763.59	1658.08
STD ERRORS							
160312							
SAMPLE= 120	6875.42	13303.82	1.97	2511.52	1222.83	41585.32	12764.69
MEANS	1477.60	772.01	.09	251.77	375.05	2630.10	889.64
STD ERRORS							
160374							
SAMPLE= 59	34311.22	9595.02	2566.36	424.97	80.51	17301.31	48015.25
MEANS	6627.35	1249.78	1639.66	156.56	1.35	3853.81	4142.31
STD ERRORS							
160605							
SAMPLE= 101	8358.44	12503.64	8.22	1266.00	2505.85	15543.00	32078.32
MEANS	1478.54	1037.63	5.72	309.78	784.88	1315.12	12472.02
STD ERRORS							
160607							
SAMPLE= 40	175.00	16033.88	6848.70	4008.95	31.40	21080.40	20527.25
MEANS	2.65	1601.44	1134.00	454.21	7.15	2974.20	3644.65
STD ERRORS							
620102							
SAMPLE= 40	113255.55	17235.77	1.47	695.00	605.02	9240.88	18471.25
MEANS	6829.50	1038.37	.15	355.11	460.55	1701.82	2071.69
STD ERRORS							
620303							
SAMPLE= 20	75.00	8705.60	2.60	75.00	9122.05	36667.00	48542.50
MEANS	.00	771.43	.19	.00	5215.79	.00	4666.26
STD ERRORS							
620401							
SAMPLE= 120	191.68	4974.78	1.97	1671.71	11681.64	6452.48	13619.39
MEANS	2.32	846.67	.08	229.61	762.27	1259.93	2091.12
STD ERRORS							
620417							
SAMPLE= 140	34999.14	9121.34	59.77	2425.25	1206.94	17558.01	11316.61
MEANS	5353.58	1178.34	30.49	245.06	147.10	3613.96	1158.55
STD ERRORS							
630210							
SAMPLE= 178	66.83	12710.78	204.20	3212.96	383.60	28844.55	36283.48
MEANS	2.26	858.91	56.87	401.56	79.28	1760.58	2640.98
STD ERRORS							
630211							
SAMPLE= 20	77.50	9444.30	2.60	3559.55	2003.80	13333.00	27961.25
MEANS	1.68	1446.16	.19	816.12	793.78	.00	6843.68
STD ERRORS							
630403							
SAMPLE= 20	195.00	7697.85	2.05	2438.10	88.75	23999.80	12632.75
MEANS	4.87	677.76	.22	181.05	2.78	2921.22	1383.23
STD ERRORS							
630408							
SAMPLE= 20	200.00	10094.15	1.90	325.20	495.20	22810.00	25512.50
MEANS	.00	1298.40	.21	186.32	383.05	4308.76	3123.59
STD ERRORS							
640104							
SAMPLE= 20	83.25	22542.45	496.75	10489.05	8000.00	81050.25	48781.75
MEANS	9.06	4217.61	380.94	2857.29	.00	54332.71	9865.59
STD ERRORS							
640109							
SAMPLE= 40	97.72	33560.60	642.95	9241.95	189.13	11330.85	44253.42
MEANS	2.25	9089.55	136.22	1311.15	78.36	2204.40	6148.65
STD ERRORS							
640215							
SAMPLE= 20	80.50	96527.00	14231.55	9151.45	1695.90	78787.50	40528.75
MEANS	6.63	35798.64	6657.31	2344.35	672.99	35494.90	13346.20
STD ERRORS							
647101							
SAMPLE= 20	11.50	9034.85	7058.30	2099.35	41784.15	11949.80	33850.00
MEANS	3.93	2443.78	1765.16	662.74	3646.77	1655.32	6820.29
STD ERRORS							
720314							
SAMPLE= 100	28.94	10412.97	819.15	6777.32	11748.48	14754.82	32967.58
MEANS	3.79	1067.87	380.14	685.89	1372.12	2952.81	2306.32
STD ERRORS							
740107							
SAMPLE= 119	52.36	15364.54	678.89	5132.48	6078.60	27541.50	25356.18
MEANS	3.76	1287.94	265.80	705.93	1622.53	3758.62	2885.82
STD ERRORS							
740314							
SAMPLE= 40	69.38	11490.75	39.53	2728.77	748.30	26441.95	20557.92
MEANS	2.22	1662.10	26.56	492.97	309.56	8350.71	2548.35
STD ERRORS							

Table B1 continued

INCOME CROSS CLASSIFIED BY LOCATION AND INCOME ORIGIN

	TRANS IN	TRANS OUT	OTHER IN	OTHER OUT	GOVT ORIG	TOTAL
140102						
SAMPLE= 20						
MEANS	14765.55	1426.25	17476.65	9012.60	9756.80	103426.60
STD ERRORS	5075.52	169.55	3972.92	2604.56	1022.66	6741.17
140104						
SAMPLE= 40						
MEANS	6647.30	3725.10	9668.75	2476.22	9521.75	78011.25
STD ERRORS	2776.47	1110.28	2475.71	2093.79	413.93	3334.96
140108						
SAMPLE= 180						
MEANS	9415.08	2867.13	14300.66	2846.76	11680.27	55655.89
STD ERRORS	2003.28	454.45	2186.71	721.79	714.08	2628.23
140202						
SAMPLE= 19						
MEANS	30.05	5313.16	11.37	7772.11	2895.53	67536.53
STD ERRORS	3.54	1262.65	3.51	2700.18	940.17	2186.14
140205						
SAMPLE= 20						
MEANS	5529.80	19855.00	15925.55	10975.60	110.00	54858.75
STD ERRORS	1929.04	4956.98	3637.23	3345.14	6.71	4416.36
140404						
SAMPLE= 20						
MEANS	11068.90	1937.75	25767.15	3853.55	3333.00	99842.05
STD ERRORS	5186.67	537.73	8124.88	1429.91	.00	6053.60
160109						
SAMPLE= 60						
MEANS	15014.27	4939.71	28022.64	11245.63	385.47	51771.20
STD ERRORS	2115.72	680.86	12445.40	1592.94	109.95	3711.11
160110						
SAMPLE= 60						
MEANS	13706.77	8331.97	20000.85	24880.83	8153.12	62700.25
STD ERRORS	1887.67	1343.28	4678.06	7100.66	759.44	5488.53
160171						
SAMPLE= 40						
MEANS	12485.60	5533.75	26001.77	22526.30	3241.20	86030.15
STD ERRORS	3328.60	808.21	10650.85	10949.78	656.96	5355.16
160203						
SAMPLE= 40						
MEANS	6610.63	2340.00	5675.00	1220.63	1846.17	35714.85
STD ERRORS	1639.91	222.51	159.64	288.98	92.37	2416.37
160204						
SAMPLE= 201						
MEANS	7901.93	3465.71	7019.26	6404.74	2086.33	56104.05
STD ERRORS	2145.16	745.37	3184.87	1575.48	316.01	3689.27
160205						
SAMPLE= 241						
MEANS	6295.12	5000.45	8009.69	3999.70	623.45	44820.07
STD ERRORS	659.57	826.79	1192.73	810.32	126.37	1713.91
160213						
SAMPLE= 120						
MEANS	1687.24	4394.07	12092.94	1797.21	2320.18	35576.65
STD ERRORS	295.96	1001.67	806.92	296.24	125.41	1715.43
160374						
SAMPLE= 59						
MEANS	16417.80	4014.83	21066.61	8815.68	4621.73	70219.85
STD ERRORS	4394.26	1956.73	5262.62	3500.04	632.66	5018.62
160605						
SAMPLE= 101						
MEANS	6320.31	1670.30	9831.23	8999.53	3490.19	55285.98
STD ERRORS	1839.18	431.07	2238.58	1328.97	327.03	12694.97
160607						
SAMPLE= 40						
MEANS	138532.97	2513.00	9566.65	2862.80	181.90	76838.82
STD ERRORS	46729.33	740.55	1193.98	1724.45	5.59	19272.05
620102						
SAMPLE= 40						
MEANS	4396.22	1530.52	2652.80	85.30	11905.47	51258.05
STD ERRORS	2073.15	476.02	1659.51	36.47	558.74	2561.42
620203						
SAMPLE= 20						
MEANS	566.50	2.60	4550.00	5.00	5042.00	71348.60
STD ERRORS	388.92	.00	646.05	.00	.00	4864.89
620401						
SAMPLE= 120						
MEANS	13523.51	1950.37	10216.79	2399.62	2212.31	36717.11
STD ERRORS	3013.79	239.22	790.10	540.54	275.33	2492.28
620417						
SAMPLE= 140						
MEANS	1996.60	3571.96	12378.89	3689.63	7953.66	33133.91
STD ERRORS	569.96	366.28	1627.23	1002.59	439.25	2093.30
630210						
SAMPLE= 178						
MEANS	1510.20	2561.34	5443.13	2439.34	6160.29	57086.46
STD ERRORS	537.35	425.56	1112.46	242.10	191.31	2177.08
630211						
SAMPLE= 20						
MEANS	35750.00	2680.00	12438.30	5306.25	6883.65	72851.30
STD ERRORS	.00	343.05	7703.90	2635.84	297.22	5919.67
630403						
SAMPLE= 20						
MEANS	3800.00	600.80	81.45	81.45	5516.75	31307.75
STD ERRORS	554.98	109.33	11.37	11.37	225.48	1753.47
630408						
SAMPLE= 20						
MEANS	21616.60	6215.80	3590.65	4607.50	4663.25	45752.40
STD ERRORS	6734.42	2019.71	1103.39	1521.49	184.15	5032.18
640104						
SAMPLE= 20						
MEANS	98.50	52.75	23791.10	5159.75	137.25	111802.35
STD ERRORS	13.36	2.30	19481.07	3342.36	56.85	36733.34
640109						
SAMPLE= 40						
MEANS	6582.17	6303.60	8407.15	18608.02	5016.85	92254.82
STD ERRORS	3065.66	1267.57	3458.36	6914.86	582.56	10250.51
640215						
SAMPLE= 20						
MEANS	5202.50	23770.00	3545.35	4271.25	2277.10	167321.40
STD ERRORS	2285.90	1198.86	1664.62	2293.23	2136.09	43678.20
647101						
SAMPLE= 20						
MEANS	15056.25	9700.00	10370.50	630.60	256.60	75889.30
STD ERRORS	2906.54	2048.60	4478.27	380.14	73.07	4870.41
720314						
SAMPLE= 100						
MEANS	17773.39	8897.40	13545.67	23505.21	33.57	60157.92
STD ERRORS	2239.91	2460.84	2372.68	3152.22	3.82	5499.31
740307						
SAMPLE= 119						
MEANS	5353.17	4700.13	9436.15	9016.96	27288.25	87754.10
STD ERRORS	1666.99	1110.12	3016.19	2203.11	3091.68	4945.68
740314						
SAMPLE= 40						
MEANS	6056.50	2165.00	16312.32	17783.30	12647.27	69310.60
STD ERRORS	1656.62	290.41	4646.59	10751.61	445.13	6620.09

Table B2

COMPARISON OF HH INCOME WITH TWO YEARS AGO

	BETTER	WORSE	JUST AS GOOD	JUST AS BAD
140102 FREQUENCIES	12	6	1	1
140104 FREQUENCIES	19	13	7	1
140108 FREQUENCIES	78	46	50	5
140202 FREQUENCIES	18	1	0	0
140205 FREQUENCIES	10	0	10	0
140404 FREQUENCIES	17	2	1	0
160109 FREQUENCIES	50	21	9	0
160110 FREQUENCIES	34	9	15	2
160171 FREQUENCIES	34	1	5	0
160203 FREQUENCIES	28	4	8	0
160204 FREQUENCIES	78	105	13	5
160205 FREQUENCIES	132	62	37	3
160212 FREQUENCIES	90	14	15	0
160374 FREQUENCIES	18	12	29	0
160605 FREQUENCIES	56	22	23	0
160607 FREQUENCIES	5	2	32	1
620102 FREQUENCIES	5	3	17	0
620203 FREQUENCIES	9	4	5	2
620401 FREQUENCIES	30	61	27	2
620413 FREQUENCIES	32	33	48	27
630210 FREQUENCIES	93	25	41	15
630211 FREQUENCIES	9	0	11	0
630403 FREQUENCIES	8	2	1	9
630408 FREQUENCIES	11	2	3	4
640104 FREQUENCIES	13	2	5	0
640109 FREQUENCIES	19	6	8	7
640215 FREQUENCIES	17	1	2	0
647101 FREQUENCIES	11	7	2	0
720314 FREQUENCIES	87	2	10	1
740307 FREQUENCIES	69	10	39	1
740314 FREQUENCIES	33	4	2	1

Table B3

COMPARISON OF INCOME WITH PRE-TRANSMIGRATION, BY VILLAGE

	BETTER	WORSE	AS GOOD AS	BAD
140102				
FREQUENCIES	12	1	7	0
140104				
FREQUENCIES	24	8	8	0
140108				
FREQUENCIES	98	40	39	3
140202				
FREQUENCIES	14	2	3	0
140205				
FREQUENCIES	19	0	1	0
140404				
FREQUENCIES	13	3	4	0
160109				
FREQUENCIES	60	7	13	0
160110				
FREQUENCIES	40	6	14	0
160171				
FREQUENCIES	28	6	6	0
160203				
FREQUENCIES	39	0	1	0
160204				
FREQUENCIES	125	61	11	4
160205				
FREQUENCIES	166	54	21	0
160212				
FREQUENCIES	116	1	3	0
160374				
FREQUENCIES	30	8	21	0
160605				
FREQUENCIES	69	7	25	0
160607				
FREQUENCIES	35	5	0	0
620102				
FREQUENCIES	32	3	5	0
620203				
FREQUENCIES	7	1	12	0
620401				
FREQUENCIES	44	42	29	5
620413				
FREQUENCIES	78	12	32	18
630210				
FREQUENCIES	132	17	27	2
630211				
FREQUENCIES	17	2	1	0
630403				
FREQUENCIES	13	3	1	3
630408				
FREQUENCIES	15	0	4	1
640104				
FREQUENCIES	16	1	3	0
640109				
FREQUENCIES	26	3	11	0
640215				
FREQUENCIES	18	0	2	0
647101				
FREQUENCIES	17	2	1	0
720314				
FREQUENCIES	88	9	2	1
740307				
FREQUENCIES	46	48	22	3
740314				
FREQUENCIES	31	6	3	0

Table B4

INCOME SOURCE TWO YEARS AGO, BY VILLAGE

	AG	TREE	STOCK	FISH	NON AG	OTHER
140102						
FREQUENCIES	15	0	0	1	0	4
140104						
FREQUENCIES	23	0	0	7	0	10
140108						
FREQUENCIES	156	2	2	0	4	15
140202						
FREQUENCIES	19	0	0	0	0	0
140205						
FREQUENCIES	18	1	1	0	0	0
140404						
FREQUENCIES	0	1	0	0	0	19
160102						
FREQUENCIES	78	1	0	0	0	1
160110						
FREQUENCIES	56	1	0	0	0	3
160171						
FREQUENCIES	23	16	0	0	0	1
160203						
FREQUENCIES	39	0	1	0	0	0
160204						
FREQUENCIES	184	1	0	0	2	14
160205						
FREQUENCIES	201	0	0	0	0	20
160212						
FREQUENCIES	118	2	0	0	0	0
160374						
FREQUENCIES	51	2	0	0	0	6
160605						
FREQUENCIES	97	1	2	0	0	0
160607						
FREQUENCIES	35	0	0	0	1	4
620102						
FREQUENCIES	38	0	0	0	1	1
620203						
FREQUENCIES	19	0	0	1	0	0
620401						
FREQUENCIES	107	0	1	11	1	0
620413						
FREQUENCIES	137	0	0	0	0	3
630210						
FREQUENCIES	135	3	0	2	6	30
630211						
FREQUENCIES	19	0	0	0	0	1
630403						
FREQUENCIES	20	0	0	0	0	0
630408						
FREQUENCIES	18	0	0	0	1	1
640104						
FREQUENCIES	13	1	0	1	0	5
640109						
FREQUENCIES	28	0	0	0	2	10
640215						
FREQUENCIES	19	0	0	0	0	1
647101						
FREQUENCIES	9	7	0	1	1	1
720714						
FREQUENCIES	78	4	1	3	3	10
740307						
FREQUENCIES	80	1	3	5	16	14
740714						
FREQUENCIES	34	1	0	0	1	4

Table B5

MAIN SOURCE OF HH INCOME IN AREA OF ORIGIN

	AG	TREE	STOCK	FISH	NON AG	OTHER
140102						
FREQUENCIES	14	0	0	1	0	5
140104						
FREQUENCIES	29	0	0	0	1	10
140108						
FREQUENCIES	101	5	0	2	7	65
140202						
FREQUENCIES	14	2	0	0	2	1
140205						
FREQUENCIES	18	0	0	0	1	1
140404						
FREQUENCIES	3	4	0	0	3	10
160109						
FREQUENCIES	41	21	1	0	3	14
160110						
FREQUENCIES	19	2	1	2	8	28
160171						
FREQUENCIES	16	3	0	0	2	19
160203						
FREQUENCIES	13	0	0	0	0	27
160204						
FREQUENCIES	133	2	1	2	4	59
160205						
FREQUENCIES	166	3	1	2	10	59
160212						
FREQUENCIES	92	2	0	0	2	24
160374						
FREQUENCIES	26	4	0	0	3	26
160605						
FREQUENCIES	42	2	1	0	13	43
160607						
FREQUENCIES	31	4	0	0	1	4
620102						
FREQUENCIES	15	0	0	0	1	24
620203						
FREQUENCIES	3	0	0	1	3	13
620401						
FREQUENCIES	62	4	1	7	6	40
620413						
FREQUENCIES	71	1	1	1	3	63
630210						
FREQUENCIES	74	1	0	1	15	86
630211						
FREQUENCIES	8	0	0	0	0	12
630403						
FREQUENCIES	17	0	0	1	2	0
630408						
FREQUENCIES	12	0	0	0	0	8
640104						
FREQUENCIES	11	1	1	1	0	6
640109						
FREQUENCIES	25	0	0	0	1	14
640215						
FREQUENCIES	18	0	0	0	0	2
647101						
FREQUENCIES	6	6	1	3	0	4
720314						
FREQUENCIES	36	2	1	0	21	39
740307						
FREQUENCIES	33	3	5	2	18	58
740314						
FREQUENCIES	17	3	0	2	4	14

Table B8

RESPONSE TO ARE YOU STILL RECEIVING SUBSISTENCE SUPPORT - BY VILLAGE

	YES	NO
140102		
FREQUENCIES	0	20
140104		
FREQUENCIES	0	40
140108		
FREQUENCIES	34	146
140202		
FREQUENCIES	0	19
140205		
FREQUENCIES	0	20
140404		
FREQUENCIES	0	20
160109		
FREQUENCIES	0	80
160110		
FREQUENCIES	0	60
160171		
FREQUENCIES	0	40
160203		
FREQUENCIES	0	40
160204		
FREQUENCIES	0	201
160205		
FREQUENCIES	20	221
160212		
FREQUENCIES	19	101
160374		
FREQUENCIES	17	42
160605		
FREQUENCIES	27	74
160607		
FREQUENCIES	0	40
620102		
FREQUENCIES	37	3
620203		
FREQUENCIES	0	20
620401		
FREQUENCIES	0	120
620413		
FREQUENCIES	40	100
630210		
FREQUENCIES	0	178
630211		
FREQUENCIES	0	20
630403		
FREQUENCIES	0	20
630408		
FREQUENCIES	0	20
640104		
FREQUENCIES	0	20
640109		
FREQUENCIES	0	40
640215		
FREQUENCIES	0	20
647101		
FREQUENCIES	0	20
720314		
FREQUENCIES	0	100
740307		
FREQUENCIES	0	119
740314		
FREQUENCIES	0	40

Table B9

FAMILY MEMBERS AWAY AT PRIMARY SCHOOL

	YES	NO
140102		
FREQUENCIES	14	6
140104		
FREQUENCIES	18	22
140108		
FREQUENCIES	107	70
140202		
FREQUENCIES	8	11
140205		
FREQUENCIES	12	8
140404		
FREQUENCIES	9	11
160109		
FREQUENCIES	46	34
160110		
FREQUENCIES	29	31
160171		
FREQUENCIES	28	12
160203		
FREQUENCIES	18	22
160204		
FREQUENCIES	140	61
160205		
FREQUENCIES	163	78
160212		
FREQUENCIES	64	55
160374		
FREQUENCIES	35	24
160605		
FREQUENCIES	71	30
160607		
FREQUENCIES	30	9
620102		
FREQUENCIES	27	13
620203		
FREQUENCIES	12	8
620401		
FREQUENCIES	81	39
620413		
FREQUENCIES	66	74
630210		
FREQUENCIES	113	65
630211		
FREQUENCIES	13	7
630403		
FREQUENCIES	16	4
630408		
FREQUENCIES	11	9
640104		
FREQUENCIES	17	3
640109		
FREQUENCIES	25	15
640215		
FREQUENCIES	16	4
647101		
FREQUENCIES	15	3
720314		
FREQUENCIES	73	27
740307		
FREQUENCIES	59	60
740314		
FREQUENCIES	19	21

Table B10

FAMILY MEMBERS AWAY AT JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

	YES	NO
140102		
FREQUENCIES	5	15
140104		
FREQUENCIES	7	33
140108		
FREQUENCIES	21	156
140202		
FREQUENCIES	0	19
140205		
FREQUENCIES	2	18
140404		
FREQUENCIES	1	19
160109		
FREQUENCIES	15	65
160110		
FREQUENCIES	8	52
160171		
FREQUENCIES	12	28
160203		
FREQUENCIES	2	38
160204		
FREQUENCIES	33	168
160205		
FREQUENCIES	32	209
160212		
FREQUENCIES	11	107
160374		
FREQUENCIES	8	51
160605		
FREQUENCIES	20	80
160607		
FREQUENCIES	3	36
620102		
FREQUENCIES	6	34
620203		
FREQUENCIES	3	17
620401		
FREQUENCIES	12	108
620413		
FREQUENCIES	8	132
630210		
FREQUENCIES	17	159
630211		
FREQUENCIES	2	18
630403		
FREQUENCIES	1	19
630408		
FREQUENCIES	0	20
640104		
FREQUENCIES	4	16
640109		
FREQUENCIES	12	28
640215		
FREQUENCIES	5	15
647101		
FREQUENCIES	4	12
720314		
FREQUENCIES	15	82
740307		
FREQUENCIES	18	101
740314		
FREQUENCIES	8	32

Table B11

PRIMARY EDUCATION BETTER OR WORSE THAN IN AREA OF ORIGIN

	AS GOOD	WORSE	AS GOOD	AS BAD
140102 FREQUENCIES	19	0	1	0
140104 FREQUENCIES	35	1	4	0
140108 FREQUENCIES	126	1	21	0
140202 FREQUENCIES	11	0	7	0
140205 FREQUENCIES	17	1	2	0
140404 FREQUENCIES	7	0	2	0
160109 FREQUENCIES	28	8	44	0
160110 FREQUENCIES	37	1	22	0
160171 FREQUENCIES	23	0	14	0
160203 FREQUENCIES	37	2	0	0
160204 FREQUENCIES	157	4	27	1
160205 FREQUENCIES	186	4	45	0
160212 FREQUENCIES	96	6	7	0
160374 FREQUENCIES	11	1	47	0
160605 FREQUENCIES	60	2	32	0
160607 FREQUENCIES	33	0	7	0
620102 FREQUENCIES	32	0	8	0
620203 FREQUENCIES	19	0	1	0
620401 FREQUENCIES	105	0	15	0
620413 FREQUENCIES	71	0	59	0
630210 FREQUENCIES	121	4	38	0
630211 FREQUENCIES	11	0	2	0
630403 FREQUENCIES	20	0	0	0
630408 FREQUENCIES	17	0	3	0
640104 FREQUENCIES	18	0	1	0
640109 FREQUENCIES	29	1	7	0
640215 FREQUENCIES	17	0	3	0
647101 FREQUENCIES	15	2	1	0
720314 FREQUENCIES	81	1	8	0
740707 FREQUENCIES	105	0	13	0
740314 FREQUENCIES	34	1	5	0

Table B12

SECONDARY EDUCATION BETTER OR WORSE THAN IN AREA OF ORIGIN

	BETTER	WORSE	AS GOOD AS	BAD
140102 FREQUENCIES	18	1	1	0
140104 FREQUENCIES	37	0	2	0
140108 FREQUENCIES	100	0	20	0
140202 FREQUENCIES	8	7	2	1
140205 FREQUENCIES	16	1	3	0
140404 FREQUENCIES	1	0	0	0
160109 FREQUENCIES	28	30	22	0
160110 FREQUENCIES	31	3	25	1
160171 FREQUENCIES	21	3	6	1
160203 FREQUENCIES	26	13	0	0
160204 FREQUENCIES	156	4	17	2
160205 FREQUENCIES	162	18	45	0
160212 FREQUENCIES	85	13	2	0
160374 FREQUENCIES	12	0	47	0
160605 FREQUENCIES	55	0	25	0
160607 FREQUENCIES	20	3	17	0
620102 FREQUENCIES	39	0	0	0
620203 FREQUENCIES	20	0	0	0
620401 FREQUENCIES	111	0	6	1
620413 FREQUENCIES	69	4	47	1
630210 FREQUENCIES	103	7	31	0
630211 FREQUENCIES	2	0	0	0
630403 FREQUENCIES	0	19	0	1
630408 FREQUENCIES	5	15	0	0
640104 FREQUENCIES	18	0	1	0
640109 FREQUENCIES	26	3	4	0
640215 FREQUENCIES	15	0	5	0
647101 FREQUENCIES	15	2	1	0
720314 FREQUENCIES	55	2	4	1
740307 FREQUENCIES	114	0	3	0
740314 FREQUENCIES	37	1	1	0

Table B13

TRANSPORTATION COMPARED TO AREA OF ORIGIN

	BETTER	WORSE	AS GOOD AS	BAD
140102 FREQUENCIES	7	8	5	0
140104 FREQUENCIES	5	29	6	0
140108 FREQUENCIES	51	84	35	10
140202 FREQUENCIES	0	17	2	0
140205 FREQUENCIES	1	19	0	0
140404 FREQUENCIES	1	19	0	0
160109 FREQUENCIES	30	36	14	0
160110 FREQUENCIES	8	51	1	0
160171 FREQUENCIES	25	10	5	0
160203 FREQUENCIES	4	35	1	0
160204 FREQUENCIES	34	153	4	10
160205 FREQUENCIES	14	220	5	2
160212 FREQUENCIES	25	86	9	0
160374 FREQUENCIES	2	24	25	8
160605 FREQUENCIES	8	90	2	1
160607 FREQUENCIES	10	7	23	0
620102 FREQUENCIES	0	39	1	0
620203 FREQUENCIES	4	14	2	0
620401 FREQUENCIES	23	80	14	3
620413 FREQUENCIES	8	76	48	8
630210 FREQUENCIES	28	119	22	9
630211 FREQUENCIES	2	18	0	0
630403 FREQUENCIES	1	19	0	0
630408 FREQUENCIES	1	19	0	0
640104 FREQUENCIES	11	0	8	0
640109 FREQUENCIES	16	17	7	0
640215 FREQUENCIES	4	4	11	1
647101 FREQUENCIES	10	3	2	0
720314 FREQUENCIES	21	79	0	0
740707 FREQUENCIES	15	88	13	3
740314 FREQUENCIES	1	36	0	3

Table B14

HEALTH COMPARED TO AREA OF ORIGIN

140102	BETTER	WORSE	AS GOOD AS BAD	
FREQUENCIES 140104	4	3	13	0
FREQUENCIES 140108	21	1	18	0
FREQUENCIES 140202	64	23	92	1
FREQUENCIES 140205	1	4	14	0
FREQUENCIES 140404	5	0	15	0
FREQUENCIES 160109	8	2	10	0
FREQUENCIES 160110	31	6	43	0
FREQUENCIES 160171	27	8	25	0
FREQUENCIES 160203	26	3	10	0
FREQUENCIES 160204	15	4	21	0
FREQUENCIES 160205	66	58	76	1
FREQUENCIES 160212	58	32	149	2
FREQUENCIES 160374	83	7	30	0
FREQUENCIES 160605	11	6	42	0
FREQUENCIES 160607	36.	8	57	0
FREQUENCIES 620102	21	0	19	0
FREQUENCIES 620203	6	4	30	0
FREQUENCIES 620401	3	0	17	0
FREQUENCIES 620413	70	10	40	0
FREQUENCIES 630210	37	9	90	4
FREQUENCIES 630211	70	18	90	0
FREQUENCIES 630403	8	1	11	0
FREQUENCIES 630408	11	3	6	0
FREQUENCIES 640104	11	1	8	0
FREQUENCIES 640109	7	1	10	1
FREQUENCIES 640215	20	2	17	1
FREQUENCIES 647101	8	1	11	0
FREQUENCIES 720314	16	0	4	0
FREQUENCIES 740307	67	9	24	0
FREQUENCIES 740314	52	13	54	0
FREQUENCIES	20	6	14	0

Table B15

COMPARISON OF MEDICAL SERVICES WITH AREA OF ORIGIN

	BETTER	WORSE	AS GOOD AS	BAD
140102				
FREQUENCIES	8	4	8	0
140104				
FREQUENCIES	21	11	8	0
140108				
FREQUENCIES	45	63	71	1
140202				
FREQUENCIES	1	9	9	0
140205				
FREQUENCIES	4	1	15	0
140404				
FREQUENCIES	6	12	2	0
160109				
FREQUENCIES	23	24	33	0
160110				
FREQUENCIES	24	12	24	0
160171				
FREQUENCIES	26	3	10	0
160203				
FREQUENCIES	1	32	5	2
160204				
FREQUENCIES	76	87	33	5
160205				
FREQUENCIES	41	110	89	1
160212				
FREQUENCIES	42	64	14	0
160374				
FREQUENCIES	31	7	21	0
160605				
FREQUENCIES	22	33	46	0
160607				
FREQUENCIES	19	0	21	0
620102				
FREQUENCIES	3	26	11	0
620203				
FREQUENCIES	12	2	6	0
620401				
FREQUENCIES	85	17	18	0
620413				
FREQUENCIES	53	12	74	1
630210				
FREQUENCIES	62	47	65	1
630211				
FREQUENCIES	5	0	15	0
630403				
FREQUENCIES	9	9	2	0
630408				
FREQUENCIES	14	1	5	0
640104				
FREQUENCIES	14	0	5	0
640109				
FREQUENCIES	19	10	11	0
640215				
FREQUENCIES	11	0	9	0
647101				
FREQUENCIES	16	2	2	0
720314				
FREQUENCIES	66	1	33	0
740307				
FREQUENCIES	64	23	31	1
740314				
FREQUENCIES	14	21	5	0

Table B16

HOUSING COMPARED TO AREA OF ORIGIN

	BETTER	WORSE	AS GOOD AS	BAD
140102 FREQUENCIES	10	5	3	2
140104 FREQUENCIES	25	9	6	0
140108 FREQUENCIES	84	59	37	0
140202 FREQUENCIES	14	2	3	0
140205 FREQUENCIES	15	0	5	0
140404 FREQUENCIES	7	8	5	0
160109 FREQUENCIES	57	12	11	0
160110 FREQUENCIES	27	14	18	1
160171 FREQUENCIES	22	11	4	3
160203 FREQUENCIES	35	0	5	0
160204 FREQUENCIES	102	59	30	10
160205 FREQUENCIES	134	34	66	7
160212 FREQUENCIES	53	23	44	0
160374 FREQUENCIES	21	12	26	0
160605 FREQUENCIES	53	16	32	0
160607 FREQUENCIES	32	3	5	0
620102 FREQUENCIES	16	9	15	0
620203 FREQUENCIES	11	2	7	0
620401 FREQUENCIES	55	16	44	5
620413 FREQUENCIES	72	7	50	11
630210 FREQUENCIES	100	27	51	0
630211 FREQUENCIES	10	6	4	0
630403 FREQUENCIES	18	1	1	0
630408 FREQUENCIES	14	1	5	0
640104 FREQUENCIES	13	4	2	0
640109 FREQUENCIES	16	6	17	1
640215 FREQUENCIES	9	2	8	0
647101 FREQUENCIES	15	2	3	0
720314 FREQUENCIES	75	12	12	1
740307 FREQUENCIES	95	16	7	1
740314 FREQUENCIES	15	16	9	0

Table B17

WHAT HAVE YOU DONE TO IMPROVE YOUR HOUSING

	QUAL	EXPAND	BOTH	NEITH
140102				
FREQUENCIES	1	8	4	7
140104				
FREQUENCIES	1	14	4	21
140108				
FREQUENCIES	53	30	21	76
140202				
FREQUENCIES	12	1	0	6
140205				
FREQUENCIES	11	0	2	7
140404				
FREQUENCIES	7	6	1	6
160109				
FREQUENCIES	10	9	24	37
160110				
FREQUENCIES	0	19	11	30
160171				
FREQUENCIES	7	27	0	6
160203				
FREQUENCIES	17	2	1	20
160204				
FREQUENCIES	42	32	41	86
160205				
FREQUENCIES	41	90	15	95
160212				
FREQUENCIES	35	39	5	41
160374				
FREQUENCIES	16	8	3	32
160605				
FREQUENCIES	19	12	5	65
160607				
FREQUENCIES	11	9	14	6
620102				
FREQUENCIES	1	1	1	37
620203				
FREQUENCIES	1	0	0	19
620401				
FREQUENCIES	1	1	11	107
620413				
FREQUENCIES	13	7	2	118
630210				
FREQUENCIES	43	39	46	50
630211				
FREQUENCIES	0	1	12	7
630403				
FREQUENCIES	3	0	3	14
630408				
FREQUENCIES	3	3	7	7
640104				
FREQUENCIES	1	2	7	9
640109				
FREQUENCIES	2	6	3	29
640215				
FREQUENCIES	0	5	0	14
647101				
FREQUENCIES	0	7	9	4
720314				
FREQUENCIES	21	12	14	53
740307				
FREQUENCIES	34	20	34	31
740314				
FREQUENCIES	5	4	14	17

Table B18

DID YOU OWN LAND BEFORE MOVING

	YES	NO
140102		
FREQUENCIES	15	5
140104		
FREQUENCIES	16	24
140108		
FREQUENCIES	88	92
140202		
FREQUENCIES	17	2
140205		
FREQUENCIES	10	10
140404		
FREQUENCIES	14	6
160109		
FREQUENCIES	29	51
160110		
FREQUENCIES	23	37
160171		
FREQUENCIES	18	22
160203		
FREQUENCIES	1	39
160204		
FREQUENCIES	108	93
160205		
FREQUENCIES	85	156
160212		
FREQUENCIES	26	94
160374		
FREQUENCIES	20	39
160605		
FREQUENCIES	54	47
160607		
FREQUENCIES	18	22
620102		
FREQUENCIES	15	25
620203		
FREQUENCIES	5	15
620401		
FREQUENCIES	55	65
620413		
FREQUENCIES	38	102
630210		
FREQUENCIES	76	102
630211		
FREQUENCIES	9	11
630403		
FREQUENCIES	13	7
630408		
FREQUENCIES	10	10
640104		
FREQUENCIES	11	9
640109		

Table B19

LAND USE BY VILLAGE

	IRR SAW	TIDAL	BUNDED	SWAMP	DRY FLD	FISH PD	TREE	OTHER
140102								
SAMPLE= 20								
MEANS	0	0	51	0	55	0	4	5
STD ERRORS	0	0	9	0	9	0	2	1
140104								
SAMPLE= 40								
MEANS	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	3
STD ERRORS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
140109								
SAMPLE= 180								
MEANS	0	0	30	4	62	0	2	0
STD ERRORS	0	0	3	1	3	0	1	0
140202								
SAMPLE= 19								
MEANS	0	0	95	0	82	0	18	0
STD ERRORS	0	0	8	0	6	0	1	0
140205								
SAMPLE= 20								
MEANS	0	17	56	0	82	0	18	0
STD ERRORS	0	7	7	0	6	0	1	0
140404								
SAMPLE= 20								
MEANS	0	0	0	0	21	1	0	0
STD ERRORS	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
160109								
SAMPLE= 80								
MEANS	0	0	5	0	94	1	46	0
STD ERRORS	0	0	2	0	5	1	5	0
160110								
SAMPLE= 60								
MEANS	0	0	2	0	138	0	15	0
STD ERRORS	0	0	1	0	8	0	6	0
160171								
SAMPLE= 40								
MEANS	0	0	0	0	172	0	98	0
STD ERRORS	0	0	0	0	12	0	4	0
160203								
SAMPLE= 40								
MEANS	0	0	0	0	102	0	0	0
STD ERRORS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
160204								
SAMPLE= 201								
MEANS	0	0	1	0	170	1	1	0
STD ERRORS	0	0	0	0	5	1	1	0
160205								
SAMPLE= 241								
MEANS	0	0	0	0	108	0	0	0
STD ERRORS	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
160212								
SAMPLE= 120								
MEANS	0	89	20	0	19	0	0	0
STD ERRORS	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
160374								
SAMPLE= 59								
MEANS	0	0	0	0	98	0	14	0
STD ERRORS	0	0	0	0	3	0	9	0
160605								
SAMPLE= 101								
MEANS	0	68	20	0	21	0	0	0
STD ERRORS	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0
160607								
SAMPLE= 40								
MEANS	0	170	0	0	3	0	18	0
STD ERRORS	0	6	0	0	1	0	1	0
620102								
SAMPLE= 40								
MEANS	0	0	0	0	70	2	0	0
STD ERRORS	0	0	0	0	7	2	0	0
620203								
SAMPLE= 20								
MEANS	0	0	30	0	64	3	73	0
STD ERRORS	0	0	2	0	4	3	59	0
620401								
SAMPLE= 120								
MEANS	2	143	4	0	13	0	2	0
STD ERRORS	2	5	2	0	0	0	0	0
620413								
SAMPLE= 140								
MEANS	0	80	64	0	17	0	0	0
STD ERRORS	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0
630210								
SAMPLE= 178								
MEANS	0	0	12	0	97	0	4	0
STD ERRORS	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0
630211								
SAMPLE= 20								
MEANS	0	0	0	0	97	0	0	24
STD ERRORS	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
630403								
SAMPLE= 20								
MEANS	0	176	0	0	14	0	1	0
STD ERRORS	0	9	0	0	1	0	0	0
630408								
SAMPLE= 20								
MEANS	0	191	0	0	18	0	0	0
STD ERRORS	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
640104								
SAMPLE= 20								
MEANS	0	62	9	0	45	0	12	0
STD ERRORS	0	8	4	0	7	0	12	0
640109								
SAMPLE= 40								
MEANS	17	2	70	0	83	0	10	0
STD ERRORS	6	2	7	0	6	0	2	0
640215								
SAMPLE= 20								
MEANS	0	0	62	8	77	0	11	0
STD ERRORS	0	0	10	4	14	0	9	0
647101								
SAMPLE= 20								
MEANS	0	0	2	0	90	0	30	0
STD ERRORS	0	0	2	0	8	0	8	0
720314								
SAMPLE= 100								
MEANS	0	0	21	0	66	0	6	0
STD ERRORS	0	0	3	0	6	0	2	0
740307								
SAMPLE= 119								
MEANS	6	0	22	4	96	0	4	0
STD ERRORS	1	0	3	2	4	0	1	0
740314								
SAMPLE= 40								
MEANS	59	0	21	0	39	0	1	0
STD ERRORS	6	0	5	0	4	0	1	0

Table B20

VALUE OF PRODUCTION, INCOME AND CROPS SOLD BY VILLAGE

	FD PROD	FD INC	FD SOLD	TR PROD	TR INC	TR SOLD	CATTLE	POULT
140102								
SAMPLE= 20								
MEANS	73677	62592	47226	17700	16417	13350	7125	73087
STD ERRORS	18629	17125	15644	8458	7848	6770	6944	17343
140104								
SAMPLE= 40								
MEANS	171431	99884	113362	3575	3575	3500	0	67450
STD ERRORS	16094	14018	15180	2983	2983	2977	0	8315
140108								
SAMPLE= 180								
MEANS	42961	33492	20828	10258	7957	7750	2008	13979
STD ERRORS	4179	3298	2783	6046	4599	4589	761	2470
140202								
SAMPLE= 19								
MEANS	92480	81717	75071	473	473	0	35236	42957
STD ERRORS	11369	10423	9998	461	461	0	15675	2142
140205								
SAMPLE= 20								
MEANS	76625	67421	58262	20275	18850	11225	23000	50425
STD ERRORS	13742	12631	12949	5042	4719	4002	15245	7523
140404								
SAMPLE= 20								
MEANS	39562	35033	14750	0	0	0	1335	0
STD ERRORS	8895	8053	6795	0	0	0	1301	0
160109								
SAMPLE= 80								
MEANS	45468	39655	17235	99467	95867	89660	1250	3798
STD ERRORS	6240	5800	3342	21402	20636	19553	664	2494
160110								
SAMPLE= 60								
MEANS	44202	37671	29401	46000	21827	46000	30383	22950
STD ERRORS	8344	7662	5354	40009	18981	40009	11469	7045
160171								
SAMPLE= 40								
MEANS	49507	41216	35152	479739	456150	465456	16600	15743
STD ERRORS	12011	9775	7706	44884	42774	46075	11768	3671
160201								
SAMPLE= 40								
MEANS	29312	24703	9965	0	0	0	0	67882
STD ERRORS	3530	5057	2989	0	0	0	0	6778
160204								
SAMPLE= 201								
MEANS	54672	44571	39035	3689	3335	2013	7971	7988
STD ERRORS	5079	4230	4830	2034	1857	1472	2414	1491
160205								
SAMPLE= 241								
MEANS	49217	43102	29425	0	0	0	13203	21839
STD ERRORS	4747	4220	3965	0	0	0	5212	2218
160212								
SAMPLE= 120								
MEANS	35255	33930	23371	0	0	0	0	24035
STD ERRORS	3712	3564	2827	0	0	0	0	2878
160274								
SAMPLE= 59								
MEANS	49435	42018	33711	16121	15909	15909	0	3764
STD ERRORS	6307	5628	4622	12560	12357	12357	0	1645
160605								
SAMPLE= 101								
MEANS	26136	21440	9190	69	69	49	5400	7426
STD ERRORS	2770	2654	1332	68	68	49	2622	2029
160607								
SAMPLE= 40								
MEANS	200457	183126	98050	83687	82181	77832	2025	0
STD ERRORS	23366	22525	13038	13702	13608	12907	1066	0
620102								
SAMPLE= 40								
MEANS	40520	37793	22325	0	0	0	0	7225
STD ERRORS	5875	5375	4686	0	0	0	0	4093
620207								
SAMPLE= 20								
MEANS	46740	40002	39072	0	0	0	0	0
STD ERRORS	6105	5573	6441	0	0	0	0	0
620401								
SAMPLE= 120								
MEANS	58963	46656	14377	0	0	0	941	15055
STD ERRORS	11364	9847	6350	0	0	0	937	2443
620417								
SAMPLE= 140								
MEANS	27073	25603	19523	835	691	342	875	17625
STD ERRORS	6828	6828	6437	448	366	248	560	2575
630210								
SAMPLE= 178								
MEANS	27722	26292	15541	2744	2425	1412	3316	24736
STD ERRORS	2796	2663	2200	813	682	613	1024	3438
630211								
SAMPLE= 20								
MEANS	42312	36920	31700	0	0	0	0	38075
STD ERRORS	9665	9093	8404	0	0	0	0	9585
630403								
SAMPLE= 20								
MEANS	24000	20830	9912	0	0	0	0	1625
STD ERRORS	3725	2992	2150	0	0	0	0	1583
630409								
SAMPLE= 20								
MEANS	19350	17127	5680	0	0	0	1920	0
STD ERRORS	2921	2795	1591	0	0	0	1641	0
640104								
SAMPLE= 20								
MEANS	140050	113657	112630	33200	30460	28400	61500	10100
STD ERRORS	31208	25993	28839	26418	24011	26261	27685	9544
640109								
SAMPLE= 40								
MEANS	32215	28361	20012	7715	5800	1758	39925	48075
STD ERRORS	4680	4111	3585	1676	1327	867	17980	10545
640215								
SAMPLE= 20								
MEANS	213325	211980	213325	170760	170760	170760	0	46112
STD ERRORS	86215	86208	86215	72689	72689	72689	0	13774
647101								
SAMPLE= 20								
MEANS	62225	59925	25725	52350	48100	50750	7000	15500
STD ERRORS	23608	22883	18144	12634	10991	12590	6822	5263
720714								
SAMPLE= 100								
MEANS	104677	84158	43793	11125	9269	9525	7980	10005
STD ERRORS	14917	11693	7843	5593	4529	4859	2601	3673
740307								
SAMPLE= 119								
MEANS	20347	18842	13712	8603	8033	5510	13173	37500
STD ERRORS	2558	2351	2228	3587	3490	2719	5649	4050
740714								
SAMPLE= 40								
MEANS	35665	30248	20788	675	456	287	3236	19614
STD ERRORS	10189	8618	9914	468	319	207	2611	3175

Table B21

COMPARISON OF LAND CULTIVATION TO TWO YEARS AGO BY VILLAGE

	MORE	LESS	SAME	OTHER
140102 FREQUENCIES	14	0	6	0
140104 FREQUENCIES	7	9	24	0
140108 FREQUENCIES	67	15	87	8
140202 FREQUENCIES	12	3	4	0
140205 FREQUENCIES	14	0	6	0
140404 FREQUENCIES	0	0	20	0
160109 FREQUENCIES	43	21	16	0
160110 FREQUENCIES	32	11	16	1
160171 FREQUENCIES	18	14	7	0
160203 FREQUENCIES	0	0	40	0
160204 FREQUENCIES	41	87	71	2
160205 FREQUENCIES	55	73	104	9
160212 FREQUENCIES	61	5	51	3
160374 FREQUENCIES	19	20	20	0
160605 FREQUENCIES	27	9	57	8
160607 FREQUENCIES	20	0	20	0
620102 FREQUENCIES	32	0	5	3
620203 FREQUENCIES	2	0	18	0
620401 FREQUENCIES	49	26	45	0
620413 FREQUENCIES	53	8	78	1
630210 FREQUENCIES	57	10	106	4
630211 FREQUENCIES	2	0	18	0
630403 FREQUENCIES	9	1	10	0
630408 FREQUENCIES	10	2	8	0
640104 FREQUENCIES	2	8	8	2
640109 FREQUENCIES	33	1	5	1
640215 FREQUENCIES	4	3	12	1
647101 FREQUENCIES	5	6	9	0
720314 FREQUENCIES	56	3	36	3
740307 FREQUENCIES	44	11	63	1
740314 FREQUENCIES	24	6	10	0

Table B22

REASON WHY LESS LAND CULTIVATED THAN TWO YEARS AGO

	DOESN'T PAY	NO TIME	NO LABOUR	OTHER
140102				
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	0
140104				
FREQUENCIES	8	0	0	1
140108				
FREQUENCIES	12	0	2	0
140202				
FREQUENCIES	2	0	0	0
140205				
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	0
140404				
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	0
160109				
FREQUENCIES	2	3	6	0
160110				
FREQUENCIES	7	0	4	0
160171				
FREQUENCIES	7	0	2	3
160203				
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	0
160204				
FREQUENCIES	73	1	5	1
160205				
FREQUENCIES	57	0	4	3
160212				
FREQUENCIES	1	1	2	1
160374				
FREQUENCIES	8	0	9	0
160605				
FREQUENCIES	5	1	1	0
160607				
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	0
620102				
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	0
620203				
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	0
620401				
FREQUENCIES	21	0	0	4
620413				
FREQUENCIES	8	0	0	0
630210				
FREQUENCIES	0	0	4	1
630211				
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	0
630403				
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	0
630408				
FREQUENCIES	2	0	0	0
640104				
FREQUENCIES	2	0	0	1
640109				
FREQUENCIES	1	0	0	0
640215				
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	2
647101				
FREQUENCIES	0	0	4	2
720314				
FREQUENCIES	1	0	0	1
740307				
FREQUENCIES	7	0	1	0
740314				
FREQUENCIES	0	0	2	0

Table B23

disposal of food crops by village

	mark	trad	coop	other
140102				
FREQUENCIES	13	2	0	3
140104				
FREQUENCIES	31	1	0	6
140108				
FREQUENCIES	18	47	9	16
140202				
FREQUENCIES	18	0	1	0
140205				
FREQUENCIES	20	0	0	0
140404				
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	5
160109				
FREQUENCIES	10	17	2	15
160110				
FREQUENCIES	8	37	0	2
160171				
FREQUENCIES	14	15	2	2
160203				
FREQUENCIES	1	3	1	20
160204				
FREQUENCIES	39	59	0	5
160205				
FREQUENCIES	121	25	9	8
160212				
FREQUENCIES	67	32	0	6
160374				
FREQUENCIES	41	0	0	7
160605				
FREQUENCIES	21	31	0	1
160607				
FREQUENCIES	25	2	7	1
620102				
FREQUENCIES	21	0	0	0
620203				
FREQUENCIES	1	15	0	2
620401				
FREQUENCIES	13	4	0	0
620413				
FREQUENCIES	46	53	1	0
630210				
FREQUENCIES	49	29	0	29
630211				
FREQUENCIES	12	6	0	1
630403				
FREQUENCIES	7	4	0	3
630408				
FREQUENCIES	3	8	0	1
640104				
FREQUENCIES	13	0	0	1
640109				
FREQUENCIES	15	12	0	0
640215				
FREQUENCIES	0	18	0	0
647101				
FREQUENCIES	0	5	0	0
720314				
FREQUENCIES	26	16	8	11
740307				
FREQUENCIES	53	5	0	22
740314				
FREQUENCIES	7	0	0	11

Table B24

disposal of estate crops by village

	mark	trad	coop	oth
140102				
FREQUENCIES	5	0	0	0
140104				
FREQUENCIES	1	0	0	2
140108				
FREQUENCIES	4	2	0	2
140202				
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	0
140205				
FREQUENCIES	12	0	0	0
140404				
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	0
160109				
FREQUENCIES	0	7	11	0
160110				
FREQUENCIES	0	2	0	0
160171				
FREQUENCIES	3	1	29	0
160203				
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	0
160204				
FREQUENCIES	4	1	0	0
160205				
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	0
160212				
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	0
160374				
FREQUENCIES	0	2	1	0
160605				
FREQUENCIES	1	0	0	0
160607				
FREQUENCIES	30	1	1	0
620102				
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	0
620203				
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	0
620401				
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	0
620413				
FREQUENCIES	2	0	0	0
630210				
FREQUENCIES	4	2	0	6
630211				
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	0
630403				
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	0
630408				
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	0
640104				
FREQUENCIES	1	1	0	1
640109				
FREQUENCIES	6	1	0	0
640215				
FREQUENCIES	0	10	0	0
647101				
FREQUENCIES	0	6	7	0
720314				
FREQUENCIES	2	4	2	4
740307				
FREQUENCIES	8	0	0	13
740314				
FREQUENCIES	1	0	0	1

Relationship between Subdistricts and Settlements

Each line below gives the subdistrict followed by settlement and number of households in that settlement (in pairs).

140102, 60 - 20
140104, 61 - 20, 62 -20 Teluk Kuantan
140106, 51 - 20, 52 -20, 53-20, 54-20, 55 - 20, 56 - 20, 57 - 20, Belias
58 - 20, 59 - 20
140202, 2-19,
140205, 1-20, Sei Ratch
140404, 63 - 20 PIR PROJECT - Tapung tandon

160109, 15-20, 16-20, 17-20, 81-20 Baturaja
160110, 78-20, 79-20, 80-20
160171, 13-20, 14-20
160203, 75-20, 76-20
160204, 3-20, 5-20, 7-20, 8-20, 9-20, 10-1, 11-20, 64-20, 65-20, Pematang Panggang
66-20 ,67-20
160205, 4-20, 6-20, 10-20, 12-20, 68-20, 69-20, 70-20, 71-21,
72-20, 73-20, 74-20, 77-20
160212, 87-19, 88-20, 89-21, 90-20, 91-20, 92-20
160374, 93-20, 94-20, 95-19 Sungai Waras (baru) Air Sugihan
160605, 82-20, 83-20, 84-21, 85-20, 86-20
160607, 18-20, 19-20 Upang

620102, 110-20, 111-20 Kumai
620203, 109-20 Hanjalipan
620401, 96-20, 97-20, 98-20, 99-20, 100-20, 101-20 Terusan Tengah
620413, 102-20, 103-20, 104-20, 105-20, 106-20, 107-20, 108-20 Pankoh
630210, 112-20, 113-19, 114-20, 115-19, 116-20, 117-20, 118-20,
119-20, 121-20
630211, 120-20 Batu Licin
630403, 123-20 Sungai Muhur
630408, 122-20 Saka Laqon
640104, 126-20 Tanah Grogot
640109, 124-20, 125-20 Babulu Darat
640215, 127-20
647101, 20-20, Sepaku

720314, 21-20, 22-20, 23-20, 24-20, 25-20 Malonas
740307, 127-1, 128-20, 129-20, 130-20, 131-20, 132-19, 133-19 Lahumbuti
740314, 134-20, 135-20 Lahumbuti (?)