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Byron, R. P.

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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

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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 Lond 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.

Analysis of the 1984 Transmigration Survey

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by R.P.Byron

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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.

Province	Number	Name	Sample	Settlement	Village
Riau					
	Kab Indrag				
	140102	Kec Kuanti		1 - 1	1
		Tengah	20	lg/dry	linear
	140104		40	lg/dry	nucleated
	140108	Kec Pangk		0.1 - (-)	
	Kasai	i/Siberinda	180	sm&1g/dry	nucleated
	Kab Indrag	jiri Hilir			
	140202		19	tidal	combined
	140205	Kec			
		Tempuling	20	tidal	nucleated
	Kab Kampa	ar			
	140404		20	estate	linear
South Sumatra					
		Komering			•
	160109		80	dry/est	linear
	160110		60	sm&1g/dry	linear
	160171		40	dry	linear
	Kab Ogan	Komering	llir		
	160203	Ū	40	lg/dry	
	160204	Kec Mesu	i 201	sm≶/dry	lin/nuc
	160205		241	sm≶/dry	lin/nuc
	160212		120	tidal	lin
	Kab Lema Ogai	tang Ilir n Tengah			
	160374		59	lg/dry	nuc
	Kab Musi 160605	Banyu Asi	n 101	tidal	linear
	160607	Kec Banyı Asin II		tidol	linear

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Province	Number	Name	Sample	Settlement	Village
Central Kali					
	Kab Kotav 620102	waringin	Barat 40	lg/dry	nucleated
				3 3	
	Kab Kota 620203	waringin	20	lg/dry	linear
	Kab Kapu	as			
	620401	Kec Sa		tidal	nucleated
	620413	Kec Pai	ndit Patu 140	tidal	nucleated
	Kab Kota	Baru			
	630210	Kec Ba	tu 178	sm≶/dry estate	lin/nuc/ comb
	630211	Licin	20	lg/dry	nucleated
	Kab Bari	to Kuala			
	630403		20	tidal	linear
	630408		20	tidal	nucleated
East Kalimir					
	Kab Pasir	-	00	tide1	lincor
	640104 640109		20 20	tidal dry	linear linear
	040103		20	urg	mear
	Kab Kuta) 640215	I	20	sm/dry	comb
	Kab Dalik				
	Kab Balik 647101		likpapan		
		erang	20	dry	comb
Central Sula	wesi				
	Kab Dong 720314	gala	100	tidal	linear/nuc
	Kab Kend	ari			
	740307		119	lg/dry	nucleated
	740314		40	lg/dry	nucleated

Section 3 Tabular Analysis

Section 3.1

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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

Rep 2 Rep 3 Repelita 2 Repelita 3 estate tidal dry TOML small large estate tidal dry dry sample govt subs food crops 11978 24114 estate 31310 3041 livestock other agric non agric other transfers in transfers out other in other out govt origin total 55508 73785 64730 65265 74628

Income Sources by Repelita and Type of Settlement

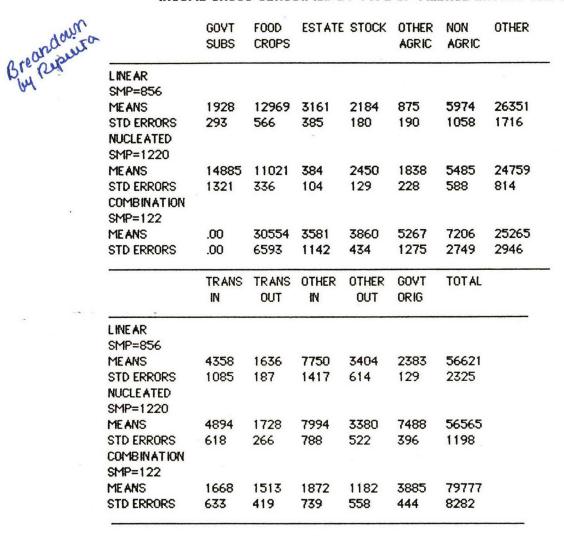
SIMAD

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.

7

Combination Sements 122 cases 140202 Sei Raten b30210 - Batu Licin (part?) 640215 - Sepaku 7 647101 - Sepaku 5

INCOME CROSS CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF VILLAGE LAYOUT AND INCOME ORIGIN



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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

	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	

TOTAL INCOME CROSS CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF VILLAGE AND REPELITA

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

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

		MORE	LESS	SAME	OTHER	TOTA
	DRY LAND NUMBER	131	216	64	6	417
REPELITA 2	EST ATE NUMBER	(31%) 8	(5290) 6	(15%) 5	(290) 0	100 19
	T ID AL NUMBER	73 62%	10	29 25%	5 490	117
	SMALL DRY NUMBER 93	93 133	133 62	62 7	3	291
REPELITA 3	LARGE DRY NUMBER	3290 359 4690	46% 232 30%	2190 · 168 2190	1 25 3.90	784 - off
	ESTATE NUMBER 20	20	1,2	13	1	100 35
	T ID AL NUMBER	182 359,	189	110 219a	40	521
puire I	Dry		52	Sam	2	90
1	Tidal	62	9	25	4	
puite III	S. Ory	32	46	21	3	
	lidai		36	21	8	

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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.

COMPARISON	OF CUR	RENT	NCOME 1	O TWO YEARS AGO FO	R TYPE O	- •
	MORE	LESS	SAME	OTHER		
LINE AR NUMBER	360	307	165	20		
NUCLE ATED NUMBER	432	456	265	58		
COMBINATION NUMBER	74	24	21	2		

TABLE 5

VILLAGE

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.

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INCOME ORIGIN CROSS CLASSIFIED BY PROVINCE OF ORIGIN

	GOYT SUBS	FOOD CROPS	ESTATE	STOCK	other Ag	NON AG	OTHER
RIAU-SUMATRA SMP=114			n na her stand an	And the standards	12		
MEANS JAVA SMP=1856	12578	11032	2638	2171	2411	5229	43522
MEANS BALI SMP=133	9485	12788	1729	2384	1549	4662	24319
MEANS KALIMINTAN	.00	13361	300	3149	1194	10243	23924
SMP=71 MEANS SULAWESI SMP=24	10879	15279	90	2479	4076	22801	27885
MEANS	.00	17513	2311	2634	1451	18994	24412
	TRANS IN	TRANS OUT	other In	OTHER OUT	GOVT ORIG	TOT AL	
RIAU-SUMATRA SMP=114	10 a 10 a 1 a 1						
MEANS JAVA SMP=1856	2093	1776	10471	7508	3901	71224	
MEANS BALI SMP=133	4632	1514	7632	2798	5224	55757	
MEANS KALIMINTAN	5622	3615	5328	2973	6606	60788	
SMP=71 MEANS SULAWESI	2830	2059	4032	512	4592	77977	
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.

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INCOME BY TYPE OF TRANSMIGRANT

GOVT SUBS	FOOD	EST	STOCK	OTHER AGRIC	NON AGRIC	other	TR	tr Out	oth In	oth Out	govt Orig	TOT AL
SPONSORED SAMPLE=1800 MEANS 9175 STD ER 850	13036 559	1705 195	2506 118	1629 181	4934 373	22370 581	4332 596	1487 178	7201 744	2649 325	5432 265	54441 1089
SPONT ANEOUS SAMPLE=152 MEANS 4112 STD ER 1968	10533 897	671 341	1722 254	607 243	7265 2368	27113 2140	7622 3160	1510 531	5782 1445	2418 1107	2714 338	56741 4168
MILITITARY SAMPLE=57 MEANS 7320 STD ER 3670	11782 1360	2101 992	2342 587	100 99	3312 1365	92056 5079	8573 3593	9162 2342	21947 11706	11087 3183	6597 2150	117706 7102
LOCAL SAMPLE=186 MEANS 10748 STD ER 2558	3 13380 1212	1720 756	2240 329	3241 789	1 349 9 4948	33270 7028	2467 590	1417 276	8136 1780	7600 2820	5642 679	74045 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.

INCOME SOURCES BY YEAR OF ARRIVAL

	govt Subs	FOOD	ESTATI	e stock	other Agric	NON AGRIC	OTHER	TRAN IN	tran Out	other In	OTHER OUT	govt Origin	TOTAL
1974		2				and the second second	and a second second second	ANTIC COLOR-DISTURIE					
SMP=18													
MEANS	0	10874	11726	175	1111	12333	30978	49055	2725	5077	7256	0	103529
 1975													
SMP=86 MEANS		10051	7004	1774	7004								
1976	0	12851	3804	1774	3294	5114	21475	910	859	1156	1735	114	48480
SMP=18	7												
MEANS		7699	5748	2265	1967	2284	28395	5861	930	5874	3800	517	53809
1977							20070	0001	100	0014	5000	JIT	J3009
SMP=38													
MEANS	0	11882	15482	965	0	1859	22995	3335	1602	6513	2731	0	54917
1978	-												
SMP=10		10504	1110	0000				_					
1979	U	10504	6162	2222	68	8517	30151	7638	4069	9541	6186	0	61195
SMP=113	3												
MEANS		21212	254	3979	362	4489	32292	3622	2618	8889	8558	1963	65558
1980	- (*	1		002	1102	ULL /L	5022	2010	0007	0000	1203	60008
SMP=355	5		1										
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 S		10156	643	2151	526	5869	22610	5/75	2169	10/07	7444		FRIAL
1983		10100	010	2101	520	3003	22010	3613	2169	10603	3444	6676	52126
SMP=283	:												
MEANS 3	34486	12098	487	2094	1386	3549	26704	5913	1584	8245	2800	12891	63491
1984													
SMP=71													
MEANS 6	57149	5550	352	493	1059	2559	22954	3533	214	8635	4630	8069	44360
	- Inc										-		

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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.

OTHER INCOME BY EDUCATION LEVEL OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD

	WAGES	PENS	RENT & SH CRP		other	other Non Ag	TOT AL 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 SCHOO	L						
SAMPLE=758	10010	7404	1010	E404	1757	1777	27074
MEANS	12818	3406	1918 1667	5404 300	1753 235	1773 206	1971
STD ERRORS	845	619	1667	500	200	206	1271
JUNIOR HIGH SCH	IOOL						
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

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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.

INCOME BY EDUCATION LEVEL

		STOCK	AGRIC	AGRIC	other	TRAN IN	TRAN OUT	other In	other (Out	GOVT ORIG	TOTAL
				ik.					-		
434											
13024	2395	2166	1556	3703	19529	5039	860	5123	1840	4810	51357
798											
11718	1258	2199	2386	4813	23167	2938	1160	7434	3371	5335	52649
	A.										
759									100 - 10 - 100 - 100	10010-000-0001-000	
14362	1648	2583	1273	6423	27061	4879	2254	7669	2988	5227	61191
134											
11337	703	2719	428	13711	39801	9665	4328	15948	7507	7531	81464
			*								
71											
11662	3095	4133	466	7389	42189	4784	1399	6735	5895	4626	76949
1 71 1	3024 798 1718 14362 134 11337	3024 2395 798 1258 1718 1258 759 1648 134 1337 703	3024 2395 2166 798 1258 2199 1718 1258 2199 759 1648 2583 134 1337 703 2719 71 1 1 1	3024 2395 2166 1556 798 1258 2199 2386 759 1648 2583 1273 134 1337 703 2719 428 71 1 1 1 1 1	3024 2395 2166 1556 3703 798 1258 2199 2386 4813 759 1648 2583 1273 6423 134 1337 703 2719 428 13711 71 1	3024 2395 2166 1556 3703 19529 798 1258 2199 2386 4813 23167 759 1648 2583 1273 6423 27061 134 1337 703 2719 428 13711 39801 71 1	3024 2395 2166 1556 3703 19529 5039 798 1718 1258 2199 2386 4813 23167 2938 759 1648 2583 1273 6423 27061 4879 134 1337 703 2719 428 13711 39801 9665	3024 2395 2166 1556 3703 19529 5039 860 798 1258 2199 2386 4813 23167 2938 1160 759 1648 2583 1273 6423 27061 4879 2254 134 1337 703 2719 428 13711 39801 9665 4328	3024 2395 2166 1556 3703 19529 5039 860 5123 798 1718 1258 2199 2386 4813 23167 2938 1160 7434 759 1648 2583 1273 6423 27061 4879 2254 7669 134 1337 703 2719 428 13711 39801 9665 4328 15948	3024 2395 2166 1556 3703 19529 5039 860 5123 1840 798 1718 1258 2199 2386 4813 23167 2938 1160 7434 3371 759 1648 2583 1273 6423 27061 4879 2254 7669 2988 134 1337 703 2719 428 13711 39801 9665 4328 15948 7507	3024 2395 2166 1556 3703 19529 5039 860 5123 1840 4810 798 1718 1258 2199 2386 4813 23167 2938 1160 7434 3371 5335 759 1648 2583 1273 6423 27061 4879 2254 7669 2988 5227 134 1337 703 2719 428 13711 39801 9665 4328 15948 7507 7531

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.

	WAGE	PENS	RENT	other Agric	other Non Ag	other Inc	TOT AL 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

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OTHER INCOME BY TYPE OF TRANSMIGRANT

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.

		OTHER	INCOM	E BY VI			
	WAGE	PENS	RENT	OTHER	OTHER	OTHER	TOTAL
				AGRIC	NON AG	INC	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

				INCOM	E BY A	GE OF H	EAD OF	HOUSE	IOLD			
GOVT SUBS	FOOD	ESTATE	STOCK	oth Agric	NON AGRIC	OTHER	TRAN IN	TRAN OUT	oth In	OTH OUT	GVT 1 ORIG	TOTAL
0-20												
SAMPLE=	21											
MEANS 4107	10704	0	984	321	3730	25766	7686	583	4923	1078	3504	52046
STD ERR 4008 21-25	2635	0	518	256	2044	7780	4966	189	1763	665	950	9807
SAMPLE=	198											
MEANS 9420	12637	818	1969	1408	7366	22654	2805	1389	5498	3129	4534	52791
STD ERR 2365 26-30	998	356	231	381	2010	2040	1074	330	965	1111	447	3015
SAMPLE=	397											
MEANS 10730	11567	1118	2330	1832	7307	22519	3447	1470	6335	2827	6421	55044
STD ERR 2021 31-35	614	334	191	384	2227	1277	769	206	800	572	644	2752
SAMPLE=	394											
MEANS 8840	13361	1546	2018	1520	5265	26232	3133	1560	6556	4315	5107	56608
STD ERR 1477 35+	1121	390	171	292	1044	3397	515	288	886	1309	592	3780
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.

INCOME OF COMBINATION FARMERS

	GOV	F00D SUBS	ESTATE	STOCK	other	NON AGRIC	other Agric	TRAN	TRAN IN	other Out	other In	GOVT T OUT	OT AL OR IG
14010		angu tanan salahasa sa		nonte contra anti-	in fin an	ж. байсан аймайдаг жээсээ. т							
SAMPL	-	0	0	101	•	0	04000	•	0	0	(500	0	04/04
MEANS		0 0	0	604	0 0	0 0	24000 0	0 0	0	0 0	6500 0	0 0	24604 0
STD ER 140202		U	0	0	U	U	U	U	U	0	0	0	0
SAMPL													
MEANS		41859	39	6516	0	3517	17444	0	4731	0	1342	2890	67536
STD ER		2564	38	1231	õ	1671	1393	õ	1330	õ	717	941	2186
140205		2001	00		•	1011		•		-	•••	2.11	2100
SAMPL													
MEANS	0	23003	698	3531	0	0	22750	0	50	8750	250	0	49933
STD ER	RO	3507	209	630	0	0	8938	0	43	3247	216	0	7302
630210	0												
SAMPL	E=59												
MEANS	0	12674	129	3640	608	7372	26983	898	203	0	966	6320	58425
STD ER		1758	69	619	185	2018	2973	620	177	0	957	70	4007
640215													
SAMPL				1	-								
MEANS		96519	14230	4009	991	15750	31000	3875	1250	2075	2225	2195	167321
STD ER		35799	6057	1147	585	15351	13377	2065	1218	1460	1686	2140	43678
647101													
SAMPLI		0574	7400	1077	7000/	7000	20715	7040	7024	8000	515	101	75357
ME ANS STD ERI		8534 2548	7429 1818	1973 691	30886 5038	3280 1476	22315 7921	3842 2698	3026 1603	4054	515 409	121 60	5097

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TABLE 14 (cont)

OTHER INCOME OF COMBINATION FARMERS

	WAGES	PENS	RENT	OTH AG	NON AG	OTHER	TOTAL
-	9 - 11 - Ar - 14 - 14 - 14 - 14 - 14 - 14 - 14 - 1			17. Dany a strain damai saya			
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.

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
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						TOTAL	_
REPELITA 2 SAMPLE=358						TOTAL	_
						TOT AL	_
SAMPLE=358	IN	OUT	IN	OUT	ORIG	,	_
SAMPLE=358 MEANS	IN 5359	OUT 2001	IN 5368	OUT 5659	0RIG	52567	
SAMPLE=358 MEANS STD ERRORS	IN 5359	OUT 2001	IN 5368	OUT 5659	0RIG	52567	
SAMPLE=358 MEANS STD ERRORS REPELITA 3	IN 5359	OUT 2001	IN 5368	OUT 5659	0RIG	52567	

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

	GOVT SUBS	F00D 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	TRANS OUT	other In	other Out	govt Orig	TOTAL	
	e er an ale de fan de						
REPELITA 2							
SAMPLE=95							
MEANS	9557	2391	8577	2809	282	66698	
STD ERRORS	8185	652	4294	1032	78	8390	
REPELITA 3							
SAMPLE=423							
MEANS STD ERRORS	1613 400	1025 254	5979 614	532 115	4382 212	33871 774	
	ري معروفي در معروفي	nga manan manga maga			and a second	and the second	

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.

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	TOT AL	
DRY						alan dan sana dan da ana	
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
TID AL SAMPLE=95 ME ANS STD ERRORS	.00 .00	25865 1488	3220 583	3921 721	.00 .00	6222 1336	20019 2436
	TRANS IN	TRANS OUT	other In	other Out	govt Orig	TOT AL	
Means STD Errors 	9557 8185	2391 652	8577 4294	2809 1032	282 78	66698 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

1.1

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

	GOVT SUBS	F00D Crops	ESTAT	e stock	other Ag	NON Ag	OTHER
LINEAR			a daraba ya ya dari ya dari ya				
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

7345 2615	4086 1063	2443 222	53616 2005	
2615	1063	222	2005	
6856	3121	8795	60930	
765	489	595	1461	
1871	1345	4298	80771	
960	809	588	11635	
	765	765 489 1871 1345	765 489 595 1871 1345 4298	765 489 595 1461 1871 1345 4298 80771

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
1	LINEAR SAMPLE=264 MEANS	5719	14755	1047	1925	1057	6565	13987
	STD ERRORS	878	680	229	266	304	1064	986
	NUCLEATED SAMPLE=236 MEANS STD ERRORS	17915 3267	7805 735	143 46	1639 203	4638 507	819 277	11480
ROTEN	COMBINATION	0201	100	10	200		2	
Su	MEANS STD ERRORS	.00 .00	40015 2854	138 74	5978 1172	.00 .00	3712 1752	17941 2384
		TRANS IN	TRANS OUT	other In	other Out	govt Orig	TOTAL	
	LINEAR SAMPLE=264							
	MEANS STD ERRORS	4753 2994	1792 409	8012 1740	1345 363	2421 163	44722 3237	
	NUCLEATED SAMPLE=236						70100	
	MEANS STD ERRORS	1421 462	439 222	5059 621	496 230	5146 343	32602 1065	
	COMBINATION SAMPLE=18							. No
	MEANS STD ERRORS	.00 .00	4661 1421	1944 1120	1083 682	1488 265	64614 3077	Surraten

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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 settlements 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	
LINE AR NUMBER	127 (31)	207 (51)	73 (18)	1 (6)	408
NUCLE ATED NUMBER	300 (42)	257 (36)	146	10 (1)	713
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	
LINE AR NUMBER	~	154	48	52	8	262
NUCLE ATED		(59) 44	(18) 118	(20) 50	(3) 23	235
COMBINATION		(19)	(50)	(21)	10	
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.

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Question Responses by Village

Prov	Sample	Class	Arriv		to Two s Ago	Income Transn	to nigration		e of Incom a of Origi		Health cf Orig	in	
-				More	Less	More	Less	Food	Trees	Other	Bett	Wrs	e
Riau										H.			
140102	20	Dry	80	9	9	12	1	14	0	5	4	7	liniar
140104		Dry	80	11	21	24	8	29	0	11	4 21	3	nuclea
140108		Dry	81	61	66	98	40	101	5		64	1	
140202		Tidal	79	9	1	14		14	2	72		23	nuchs
140202		Tidal	78	12	Ó		2			3	1	4	combin
140404						19	0	18	0	2	5	0	nucles
140404	20	Dry	83	19	1	13	3	3	4	13	8	2	linear
South Su													
160109		Dry	78	46	21	60	7	41	21	17	31	6	
160110		Dry	80	12	31	40	6	19	2	36	27	8	
160171		Dry	76	16	14	28	6	16	3	21	26	3	
160203		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 K	aliminta	n										7	
620102		Dry	83	32	0	32	3	15	0	25	6	4	
620203		Dry	83	12	3	7	1	3	0	16	3	0	
620401		Tidal	80	18	74	44	42	62	4	46	70	10	
620413		Tidal	81	31	60	78	12	71	1	66	37	9	
630210		Dry	80	85	40	132	17	74	1	101	70	18	
630211		Dry	82	8	1	17	2	8	0	12	8		
630403		Tidal	80	11	5	13	3	17				1	
630408		Tidal	80	5	8	15	0	12	0	2 8	11 11	3	
East Kalir	nintan												
640104		Tidal	80	6	9	16	1	11		6	7		
640109		Dry	76	23					1	6		1	
640215		Dry	80	17	8	26	3	25	0	15	20	2	
647101						18	0	18	0	2	8	1	
	20	Dry	74	7	10	17	2	6	6	4	16	0	
Central S	ulawesi												
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		Dry	82	38	2	31	6	17	3	18	20	6	

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Income Components by Village									
Province	Number	Sample	Class Income	Total Crops	Food	(WGG) Other Origin	Govt	Wages	
Riau				L				1	
	140102	20	Dry	10342	6 16668	3 58886	9756	40744	
	140104		Dry	78011				48310	
	140202	19	Tidal	67536				2842	5 0 0
	140205	20	Tidal	54858				11100	
	140404	20	Dry	99842				61903	
South Sumatra									
	160109		Dry	51771	7572	28056	385	7818	3571
	160110		Dry	62700	10219			13078	
	160171		Dry	86030	9480	31161	3241	10751	
	160203		Dry	35714	14525		1846	4237	0
	160204		Dry	56104	13321	34122		14100	
	160205		Dry	44820	11376			13376	
	160212	120	Tidal	35578	13303		2320	2270	825
	160374		Dry	70219	9595	48015	4621	30483	
	160605		Tidal	55258	12503		3490	4903	4071
	- 160607 -	40	Tidal	76888	18033	20527	182	13587	
Central Kalimin									
	620102 4		Dry	51258	17235	18471	11905	6040	1110
	620203 2		Dry	71348	8705	48542	5042	4775	0
	620401 1	20	Tidal	36717	4974	13619	2212	5861	0
	620413 1	40	Tidal	33133	9121	11316	7953	1428	1007
	630210 1		Dry	57088	12710	36283	6160	12623	2756
	630211 2		Dry	82851	9444	27961	6883	12700	3000
	630403 2		Tidal	31307	7697	12632	5516	9775	0
	630408 2	0	Tidal	45752	10094	25512	4663	22373	0
ast Kalimintan									
	640104 2			111802		48781	137	37250	0
	640109 2		Dry	92254	33560	44253	5016	31412	Constant of the local data and the
	640215 2		Dry	167321		40528	2277	31000	0
	647101 2	0 1	Dry	75889	9034	33850	257	13700	1000
entral Sulawes									
	720314 1			50157	10412	32967	33	14935	2579
	740307 1					25356		14499	0
	740314 4	0 0	ry e		11490		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 cooperatives 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.

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Section 4

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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 equivalent on 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.

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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% (*) and 1% (**) 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 dependents 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.

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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**				a anti-anti-territoria anti-	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	10110	13410**				21415*	
vill 160110	15700**	8521 **				22594*	
vill 160171	24362**	11885**		16117**		28155*	
vill 160203	LIOOL	-3818*		10111	-16142*		39884**
vill 160204	9031*	10155**			-12193*	15647*	
vill 160205	2001	10100					-22970*
vill 160212		10828**					
vill 160374	22522**	10020			-17452**	24302**	
vill 160605	LULL	7898**					
vill 160607		10227**					
vill 620102		ULL I			-17864**		-33886*
		39783 ¥ ¥	-17016*			51725*	
vill 620203		39783**	-17016*			51725*	

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

		-			ecified Vari		total
	wages	other agriculture	food	tree crops	non- agriculture	other	income
vill 620401		6738*			an a	a an	
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*		-11488**
	-4041 * *	-1231 **			-6984*	0121	-12859
trees/orig	-17057#				0004		-14191
stock/origin	-13057*						-6192
fish/orig						-6643*	-7300
non-ag/orig	•		1873*			0040 **	8919**
owned land/origi			1875*				0717
from riau/sumat	tra						
from java							
from bali							
from kalimintan			170/ **				
food sold market		1147*	4386**	(70*			
food sold trader	-3125*	1667**	8038**	-672*			
food sold co-op		2557*	0000 **	-2232**			22575**
tree sold marke			8606**	7275**			20360*
tree sold trader		4297**		18352**			
tree sold co-op	-14801**			25670**			24158*
R-squared	.256	.311	.261	.668	.098	.198	.222

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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.

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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.

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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 rediscovered 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.

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

	wages	other agric	other non-agric	other income
ana ang ang ang ang ang ang ang ang ang	and a state of the s	egi io		
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		11202	8036
vill 140202	21518		-25265	18956
	30955*		32745	10,00
vill 140404			8445	-3638
vill 160109	10076		12769	1963
vill 160110	3399		-11749	2220
vill 160171	18208			4915
vill 160203	-14854*		6998	
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
¥111 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

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Table 26(cont)

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

	wages	other	other	other	
		agriculture	non-agric	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		1558**	483	-452	
from riau/sumtr		1000	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	
	.382	.153	.359	.538	
R-squared	.502	.100	.007		
Sample	1012	1246	509	790	

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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*	1112	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	27031	5072		64579**	21038
vill 160109	-722	68556**	4819			-14605
vill 160109	-9256				23118*	
		31695	9386**		24686*	-12230
vill 160171	-784	69804**	3122		24058	2370
vill 160203	7650	7046788	4172**		-13773	-39885
vill 160204	6216	39463**	4036*		14780	-13468
vill 160205	4654		2477		8612	-22970
vill 160212	-6901	10005	508		7968**	-27493
vill 160374	-748	18925	752		24196	-13814
vill 160605	-6642	-7911	8		19359	-15773
vill 160607	-2326	27419	-3934		6533	-449
rill 620102	8557		5496		-6640	-338864
vill 620203	-15683*				51183**	-4202
rill 620401	-7826		-1095		-13105	36231
rill 620413	-7595	1909	-1106		-12747	-435114
rill 630210	13	8012	2304		13394	-26042
rill 630211	171		1174		10333	-2941
rill 630403	-17565		394		6722	-37553
rill 630408	-9190		-1355		-899	-32479
rill 640104	16375	22918	11694**		62275**	51614*
rill 640109	23023**	40837**	9361**		50144**	28671

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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**		05407 **	770//**
vill 647101	13821	45866**	2075		85486**	77214**
vill 720314	12017*	42472**	3079		13284	-1087
vill 740314	2867	11715	1642		10523	-8816
male	703	-5444	440	1051	898	4234
no education	10226			-6056	-2186	1230
	8222	4655	-6777		3964	6842
not compl prim		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

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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.

Weekly Food Consumption: Quantities and Expenditures per Capita (standard errors in parenthesis) transmin transmin pop-

	transmig	transmig	non-	rural	rural
	dryland	tidal	transmig	Java 1	Java 2
rice qty	235	255.3	220.7	221.2	145.0
rice exp	(4.0)	(7.7)	(1.7)	(1.3)	(2.1)
	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 (2.7)	11.8 (3.9)	9.6 (0.9)	(0.4) (0.4)	(0.3) 1.5 (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		61.8 (4.0)	54.4 (1.7)	32.6 (0.8)	29.0 (1.7)
cassava exp	35.3	24.5 (2.0)	38.2 (1.4)	17.2 (0.4)	16.2 (0.9)
ground cassava qty		39.4 (4.9)	6.6 (0.7)	8.0 (0.5)	4.4 (0.7)
ground cassava exp	26.7	36.0	6.5 (0.7)	6.9 (0.4)	2.5 (0.4)

Weekly Food Consumption Quantities and Expenditures per Capita						
(standard errors in parenthesis)						
dryland	tidal	-		rural Java 2		
10.6	10.3	0.7	1.5	4.2		
(1.4)	(1.8)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.5)		
8.4	5.6	3.2		5.6		
(1.1)	(1.0)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.6)		
34.0	40.6	27.1	35	2.9		
(2.9)				(0.4)		
				2.2		
(1.9)	(2.2)	(1.8)	(0.2)	(0.3)		
153,9	1344	80.1	543	39.8		
				(1.2)		
				129.3		
(5.3)	(9.4)	(6.2)	(2.5)	(3.3)		
133	43	63	77	17		
				1.7		
				(0.1)		
(1.8)	(2.5)	(4.4)	(2.1)	36.7 (3.0)		
737	46.7	58.2	55 5	59.2		
				(2.6)		
(4.1)	(3.8)	(1.9)	(1.0)	38.1 (1.8)		
27.7	88	25	10	0.7		
				(0.1)		
(4.5)	(3.0)	(1.6)		11.4 (1.7)		
	Quantit (stan transmi dry1and 10.6 (1.4) 8.4 (1.1) 34.0 (2.9) 22.0 (1.9) 153.9 (5.0) 158.6 (5.3) 158.6 (5.3) 13.3 (1.8) 34.4 (1.8) 34.4 (1.8) 73.7 (3.5) 60.2 (4.1) 27.7 (2.6) 26.6	Weekly FoodQuantities and l(standard errortransmigtransmigtransmiddrylandtidal10.610.3(1.4)(1.8) 8.4 5.6(1.1)(1.0)34.040.6(2.9)(3.8)22.024.6(1.9)(2.2)153.9134.4(5.0)(6.6)158.6156.9(5.3)(9.4)13.34.3(1.8)(1.4)34.49.3(1.8)(2.5)73.746.7(3.5)(4.4)60.242.4(4.1)(3.8)27.78.8(2.6)(1.7)26.618.1	Weekly Food Consump Quantities and Expenditur (standard errors in para transmig transmig non- dryland tidal transmig10.610.30.7(1.4)(1.8)(0.1) 8.4 5.63.2(1.1)(1.0)(0.4) 34.0 40.627.1(2.9)(3.8)(1.4) 22.0 24.636.1(1.9)(2.2)(1.8) 153.9 134.480.1(5.0)(6.6)(1.8) 158.6 156.9373.1(5.3)(9.4)(6.2) 13.3 4.36.3(1.8)(1.4)(0.4) 34.4 9.383.0(1.8)(1.4)(0.4) 34.4 9.383.0(1.8)(2.5)(4.4) 73.7 46.758.2(3.5)(4.4)(1.9) 60.2 42.458.6(4.1)(3.8)(1.9)27.78.82.5(2.6)(1.7)(0.2)26.618.128.8	Weekly Food Consumption Quantities and Expenditures per C (standard errors in parenthesis) transmig transmig non- transmig Java 110.610.30.71.5(1.4)(1.8)(0.1)(0.1)8.45.63.24.0(1.1)(1.0)(0.4)(0.3)34.040.627.13.5(2.9)(3.8)(1.4)(0.2)22.024.636.13.1(1.9)(2.2)(1.8)(0.2)153.9134.480.154.3(5.0)(6.6)(1.8)(0.8)158.6156.9373.1143.7(5.3)(9.4)(6.2)(2.5)13.34.36.33.3(1.8)(1.4)(0.4)(0.1)34.49.383.053.7(1.8)(2.5)(4.4)(2.1)73.746.758.255.5(3.5)(4.4)(1.9)(1.2)60.242.458.642.9(4.1)(3.8)(1.9)(1.0)27.78.82.51.0(2.6)(1.7)(0.2)(0.1)26.618.128.811.6		

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Table 28(cont.)

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

-	transmig dryland) transmi tidal	•	rural g Java 1	rural Java 2
vegetables qty	195.3 (6.2)	170.0	37.4	40.8	36.1
vegetables exp	(0.2) 203.7 (4.7)	(6.4) 178.4 (8.2)	(0.7) 250.0 (4.0)	(0.5) 194.3 (1.8)	(0.8) 157.2 (2.5)
beans qty	132.6	80.9	6.1	12.0	12.0
beans exp	(5.0) 99.5 (3.2)	(5.4) 56.5 (4.0)	(0.2) 43.5 (1.7)	(0.2) 97.8 (1.4)	(0.3) 107.8 (2.7)
fruit qty	148.4	105.4	44.7	26.0	14.1
fruit exp	(5.6) 98.0 (3.4)	(5.7) 80.1 (5.1)	(1.1) 143.1 (4.1)	(0.5) 87.8 (2.1)	(0.6) 52.2 (3.4)
other qty -	195.3	174.8	26.4	14.8	14.3
other exp	(6.1) 405.5 (9.1)	(6.6) 356.9 (13.5)	(1.1) 518.8 (6.3)	(0.4) 322.7 (2.7)	(0.8) 341.6 (5.0)
proc food qty		35.0	22.1	16.7	13.2
proc food exp	38.3	30.0	(0.8) 165.6 (11.9)	(0.5) 218.3 (5.3)	(0.8) 213.1 (10.8)
tobac & alcohol qty		• 104	143.9	66.9	89.9
tobac & alcohol exp (6.0)	196.6	199.3	(8.9) 291.4 (2.8)	(1.0) 167.6 (5.7)	(2.5) 180.1

Monthly Per Capita Expenditures on Non-Food Items

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

Table 29(cont)

Monthly Per Capita Expenditures on Non-Food Items

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

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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 nontransmigrants 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.

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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 nontransmigrant/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.

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Unit Values for Food Items

	transmig dryland	transmig tidal	non- transmig	rurai 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 pened 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:TRANSDATLOCATION:Backed up on TSR tape 600142FORMAT: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

- 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)

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Household Activities

Item 1	record type (13	5)	
2	year of arrival		
3	province of origin		
4	Kabupaten of o		
5			ored, 2= spontaneous,
	3= military, 4=	local)	
6	income source		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-tra	ansport)
			labourer
25	*		self employed
26			total
27	received income		
28	main source of i		
29			o income two years ago
	(1=more, 2=less	, 3=same, 4=ott	ner)

Land Information

-		
m 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
	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 24 25 27 28 29 30	2 govt allocation 3 4 5 how much received 6 7 8 how much opened by govt 9 10 11 opened by transmigrant 12 13 14 total opened 15 16 17 unopened 18 19 20 used by others 21 22 23 land sold or rented 24 25 26 amount under your control 27 28 29 under dispute 30

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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 le	and cultivated than two years ago (1=more,
	2=less, 3=sam	e, 4=other)

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

Yields, Expenses and Income from Food Crops

Item 1	record type(4	1)	
2	type of crop		
3	harvested are	2a	
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 paymer	nt	value
22	taxes		value
23	other expense	8	value
24	payment in kir	nđ	kilos
25			value
26	subtotal		
27	income		
28	amount sold		kilos
29	· · ·		value
30	place sold (1=	market, 2=tengk	ulak, 3=co-op, 4=other)

Yield, Expenses and Income from Estate Crops

Item 1	record type(5)		
2	type of crop		
3	harvested area	· .	
4	production		kilos
5	production		value
6	seed	prod sendiri	kilos
7		prod ochdir i	value
8		pembelian	kilos
9		pomborran	value
10		pembagian	kilos
11		pomougran	value
12	fertilizer	pembelian	kilos
13	•		value
14		pembagian	kilos
15			volue
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=m	arket, 2=tengki	ulak, 3=co-op, 4=other)

Income from Other Activities

Item	1	record type	3(6)
ICOIII	•	record cype	210

- 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)
 production(value)
- 4 sales(value)
- 5 consumed or given away
- 6 sub total
- 7 cost of production
- 8 income

Record Type 7

- 111日に、「日本の時代」を見ていた。

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 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	×	powning
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 powning
18		lottery payments
19		other outgoings
20		total outgoings

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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 w	hen (4 digits)	
	14	Value of subsistenc payments	•	
	15	Value of total assistance in las	st year	
10.80 × 1	16	Income	•	food crops
	17			estate crops
	18			livestock
	19			other ag.
-	20			non-ag
2	21			other inc
1	22	incoming transfer payments		
1	23	outgoing transfer payments		
1	24	other funds coming in		
2	25	other funds going out		
2	26	government support		
2	27	total income		

Consumption Expenditure

Item 1

3

4

2

record type (10) 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	Foodingd	
8	received	amount
		value
9	total	amount
10		value

For Non-Food Items(20-39)

value last year value last month

1 1

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=ju	st as had)	
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-on	
	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 be	tter or worse than	
	in area of origin? (1=better, 2=worse, 3=	iust as easu.	
	4=just as hard)	,	
9	Is chance of getting to jr high better or w	orse 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=bette	er. 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)	a	
14	what have you done to improve your housing	ng (1=improved	
	quality, 2=expanded, 3=both, 4=neither)		
15	possessions		
	bed	hofers	
16	564	before after	
17	dresser		
18	4 6 5 5 6	before	
19	sitting room suite	after	
20	oreening room surce	before ofter	
21	eating table & chairs	before	
22	outing table of chairs		
23	pressure lamp	after before	
24	Procedio Idilih	after	
25	sewing machine	before	
26		after	
		uitol	

	possessions (cont.)	
27	radio, recorder	before
28		after
29	Τ.Υ.	before
30		ofter
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)	

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				1.6.1.1			Mars
	CLASSIFIED	FOOD CROPS	AND INCOME OF	LIVESTOCK	OTHER AGRIC	NON AGRIC	OTHER
140107 SAMPLE 20 MEANS SID ERFORS	-5.00	16666.60	1369.45 653.93	6872.70	2787.50	7847.45 2827.08	56856.25 5685.51
140104 SAMPLE= 40 MEANS STD ERPORS	74.38	16314.70 1822.73	300.27	5756.92 715.57	5087.27 1667.85	37578.77 3298.65	39040.63 3716.18
STD ERPORS 140108 SAMPLE 150 EANS STD ERPORS	32135.28	7692.35	729:11	1868.66	283.63	13333:72	30035.15
STD ERRORS 140702 SAMPLE 19 MEANS STD ERRORS	°7.37 2.56	41859.64 2564.12	40.89	6516.26 1231.47	27.37	3549.37 1667.97	17444.74 1393.25
SIDERRORS 14020 SAMPLE= 20 SIDERPORS	36.65	24329.20	1571.55	6118.75	2.00	\$607.50 1541.29	22675.00
140404 SAMPLE= 20	51.00	11418.15	3.00	3800.C0 352.13	29001.00	2522.40	71563.00 3480.98
STD ERRORS 160109 SAMPLE= 20 WEANS STD ERROPS	236.01	7572.35	7990.19	219.06	145:84	38867.06	28056.06 2781.30
SAMPLE 60	207.20	10219.92	1620.30	4630.32	1293.15	25580.43	37137.25 4682.35
STO FROORS 163171 SAMPLE= 40 MEANS	170.10	9480.75	38012.88	2907.25	920.63 703.28	22626.65	31161:75
SANFLE= 40 MEANS STD ERPORS 160207 SAMPLE= 40 MEANS	1.32	14525.07 916.18	3.00	6227.65	196.88 3.09	38291.50 1619.65	8506.25
SIC ERROPS 160204 SAMPLE = 201 MEANS SID ERRORS	62.60	13321.73	288.49	2637.91 280.62	124.88	21053.32	34122.31 2616.09
160205 SA THEE 241	6575.50 1458.78	11376.22	2.28	3171.88 287.93	372.45	11841.67 763.59	26203.57 1658.u8
STD ERPORS 162212 SAMPLE = 120 MEANS STD ERRORS 162774	6275.42 1477.60	133C3.62	1.97	2511:52	1333:83	42885:38	12764 . 29 889 . 64
SAMPLE 59 MEANS STD ERPORS 103605 101	34311.22	9595.02 1249.78	2568.36 1639.66	426.97	80.51 1.35	17301.31 3853.81	48015.25
SATELE = 101 MEANS STD ERRORS 160607	8358.44	12503.84 1037.63	8.22 5.72	1268.00 309.78	2505.85 784.88	15543.00 1315.12	32078.32 12472.02
SATPLE 4L	175.00	16033.88	6348.70 1134.00	4008.95	31:40	21090.40	20527.25
STC ERRORS 50107 SAMPLE 40 MEANS SID ERRORS 2000	113255.55 6829.50	17235.77 1032.37	1.47	695.CO 355.11	805.02 460.50	9240.88 1701.82	18471.25 2071.69
620203 SAMPLE= 20 STD EROORS 420401	75.00	\$751.29	2.50	75.00	\$122.05	36667.00	48542.50
SANPLE= 120 MEANS STD ERPURS	191.88	4974.78 846.67	1.97	1671.71 229.61	11681.84 762.27	6452.48 1259.93	13619.39 2091.12
62041* SAMPLE= 140 MEANS STD ERPORS	34999.14	1178:32	59.77	2423:06	1209:16	13818:92	11358:55
630210 SAMPLE= 178 MEANS	66.83	12710.78	204.20	3212.96 401.56	383.6D 79.28	28844.55 1760.58	36283.48 2640.98
STD ERRORS 62,2211 SAMPLE= 20 MEANS STD ERRORS	77.50	9444.30	2.80	3559.55	2003.80	13333.00	27961.25 6843.68
030403 SAMPLE= 20	195.CC 4.S7	7697.85	2.05	2438.10	88.75	23999.80 2921.22	12632.75
STO FROURS 630409 SAMPLE= 20 MEANS STO FROURS	200.00	10094.15	1.90	325.20	\$25:28	22510.00	23123:58
STD ERFORS 640104 SAMPLE= 20 MEANS STD ERFORS	83.25	22542.45	496.7.5 380.94	10489.05	8000.00	81050.25 54332.71	48781.75 9865.59
STD ERRORS 640109 SAMPLE= 40 STD ERPOPS	97.72	33569:53	642.95	9241.95 1311.15	189.13 78.36	11330.85	44253.42 6148.65
643215 SAMPLE= 20 MEANS	80.50	96527.00 35798.64	14231.55	9151.45	1695.90	78787.50	40528.75
STD ERPORS 647101 SAMPLE= 20 MEANS STD ERPORS	11.50 3.93	9034.85 2443.75	7658.30	2099.35	41784:15	11848:50	33650.00
723314 SAMPLE= 100 MEANS STD ERPORS 743407	28.94	10412.97 1067.87	819.15 380.14	6777.32 685.89	11748.48 1372.12	14754.82 2952.81	32967.58 2306.32
SANPLE 119 MEANS STD ERPORS	52.26	15364.54 1287.94	678.89 265.80	5132.48	6078.40 1822.53	27541.50 3758.62	25356.18 2885.82
74)314 SAMPLE= 40 MEANS STD EPPORS	69.38	11420.75	38:38	2738:77	748:30	26641.65	20557.92
			4				

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	TRANS IN	BY LOCATION TRANS OUT	AND INCOME CTHER IN	ORIGIN OTHER OUT	GOVT ORIG	TOTAL
140102 SAMPLE= 20 MEANS STD ERFORS	14765.55	1426.25	17476.65	9012.60 2604.56	9756.23 1022.66	103426.60 6741.17
STD FRFORS 140104 SAMPLE= 40 MEANS STD ERROPS	8047.3C 2776.47	3725.10	9068.75	2476.22	9521.75	78011.25
140108 SAMPLE= 180 MEANS STD ERRORS 140202	9415.08	2867.13	14300.66	2846.76	11680.27	55655.89
MEANS	30.05	5313.16	11.37	7772.11 2700.18	2895.53	67530.53 2186.14
	• 5529.80 1929.04	19855.00	15925.55	10975.60	110.00	54858.75
STD EKRORS 140404 SAMPLET 20 MEANS STD ERRORS	11068.90	1837:75	25767-15	1227:71	3333.88	92842.05
163109	15014.27 2115.72	4939.71	28022.64	11245.63	385.47	51771:20
SAMPLE CO MEANS STD ERPOPS 163110 SAMPLE 6C		620.86 8331.97 1343.28	12445.40 20000.85 4678.06	24880.83 7100.66	8153.12	62700.25
MEANS STD ERPORS 160171 SAMPLE= 40 MEANS	1370c.77 1587.67			7100.66 22526.30 10949.78	3241.20	5488.55 56030.15 5355.16
STD ERRORS 160203 SANPLE= 40	12485.60	5533.75 808.21	26001.77			
STD ERRORS 163204	6610.63 1639.91	2340.00	5675.00	1220.63	1846.17 92.37	35714.85 2416.37
SAMPLE= 201 MEANS STD ERPORS 160205	7901.93 2145.16	3465.71 745.37	7019.26	6404.74 1575.48	2086.33	\$6104.05 3689.27
SAMPLE 241 MEANS STD ERRORS	6295.12	5000.45	8009.69	3999.70 810.32	623.45 126.37	44820.07 1713.91
SAMPLE 120 MEANS • STD ERRORS 160374 SAMPLE 59	1687.24 295.96	4394.07 1001.67	12092.94 806.92	1797.21 296.24	2320-18 125-41	35576.65
SAMPLE= 59 MEANS STD ERRORS 160605 101	16417.80 4394.26	4014.83 1956.73	21066.61 5262.62	8815.68 3500.04	4621.73 632.66	70219.85 5018.62
SAMPLE = 101 MEANS STD ERRORS 160607	6320.31 1839.18	1670.30 431.07	9831.23 2238.58	8999.53 1328.97	3490.19 327.03	55285.98 12694.97
SAMPLE= 4L MEANS STD FREOPS	138532.97	2513.00	9566-95 1193-98	2862.80	181.90 5.59	76838-82
620102 SAMPLE= 40 MEANS STD_ERRORS	4396.22	1530.52	2652.80	85.30	11905.47 538.74	51258.05 2361.42
STD ERRORS 623203 SAMPLE= 20 MEANS STD ERROPS	560.50 388.92	2:63	4550.00	\$.00	5042.00	71348.60 4864.89
SAMPLE= 121 SAMPLE= 121 VEANS STD FRPORS	11523.51	1950-37	10216.79	2399.62 540.54	2212:31	36717.11 2492.28
620417 SAMPLE= 14 MEANS STD ERPORS 630210	0 1996.60 569.96	3571.96	12378.89 1627.23	3689.63	7953.84	33133.91 2093.3°
SAMPLE 1/	35:9:35	2261:36	11:2:18	2418:10	6199:39	\$7088:48
MEANS	C 35750.00	2680.00	12438.30 7703.90	5306.25 2635.84	6883.65 297.22	72851.30 5919.07
MEANS	3200.00	600.80 109.33	81.45	81:45 11:37	5516.75 225.45	31307.75
STD ERRORS 630468 SAMPLE= MEANS STD ERFORS	21616.60	6215:80 2019:71	3590.65	4607.50	4663.25	45752.40 5032.18
143104	98.50	52.75 2.30	23791.10 19481.07	\$159.75 3342.36	137.25 56.85	111802.35 36733.34
MEANC	c 5582.17	63C3.E0 1267.17	8407.15	18608-02	5016.95	10256:87
MEANS	5202.50	23770.00	3545.35	4271.25	2277.10	167321.40
STD ERFORS	2265.90	9700.03 2048.60	1664.62 10370.50 4478.87		2136.67	43678.20 75889.30 4670.41
STD ERFORS 720314 SAMPLE 10 PEANS	00					
STD ERPORS	17773.39 6239.91	8897.40 2460.84	12545.67 2372.68		33.57 3.62	
SANDLE= 1 MEANS STD ERROPS 740714 SANDLE= MEANS	0	1110:12	3010.19		27288.25	87754.10 4945.66
STD ERPUPS	6056.50 1006.62	2165.00 290.41	16312.32	17783.20	12647.27 445.10	69310.60 620.09

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COMPARISON	OF HH INCOME	WITH TWO YEAR	RS AGO	
	BETTER	WORSE	JUST AS GOODJUST	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	17	2	1	0
FREQUENCIES 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	C
630403 FREQUENCIES	8	2	1	9
630408 FREQUENCIES 640104	11	2	3	4
	13	2	5	0
640109	19	6	8	7
FREQUENCIES 640109 FREQUENCIES 640215 FREQUENCIES	17	1	2	C
04/101		7	2	C
FREQUENCIES 720314	11	2	10	1
FREQUENCIES	87	10	39	1
FREQUENCIES 740314	69		2	1
FREQUENCIES	33	4	2	•

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	COMPARISON OF	TNCOME W	TTH PRE-	TRANSMIGE	ATTON.	BY VILLAGE
	COMPANISON OF	BETTER	WORSE	AS GOOD		
	140102 FREQUENCIES	12	1	7	0	
	140104	24	8	8	0	
	FREQUENCIES 140108	98	40	39	3	
	FREQUENCIES 140202 FREQUENCIES	14	2	3	0	
	140205 FREQUENCIES	19	0	1	0	
	140404			•		
	FREQUENCIES	13	3	4	0	
÷	FREQUENCIES	60	7	13	С	
	FREQUENCIES	40	6	14	0	
	FREQUENCIES	28	6	6	0	
	FREQUENCIES	39	0	1	0	
	FREQUENCIES	125	61	11	4	
	160205 FREQUENCIES 160212	166	54	21	0	
	FREQUENCIES	116	1	3	0	
	FREQUENCIES	30	8	21	0	
	FREQUENCIES	69.	7	25	0	
	FREQUENCIES 620102	35	5	0	0	
	FREQUENCIES 620203 FREQUENCIES	32	3	5	Û	
	FREQUENCIES	7	1	12	0	
	620401 FREQUENCIES 620413	44	42	29	5	
	FREQUENCIES 630210	78	12	32	18	
	FREQUENCIES 630211	132	17	27	2	
	FREQUENCIES	17	2	1	0	
	FREQUENCIES	13	3	1	3	
	630408 FREQUENCIES 640104	15	C	4	1	
	FREQUENCIES	16	1	3	0	
	640109 FREQUENCIES	26	3	11	С	
	FREQUENCIES	18	0	2	D	
	FREQUENCIES 640215 FREQUENCIES 647101 FREQUENCIES 720314 FREQUENCIES	17	2	1	C	
	FREQUENCIES 740307	88	9	2	1	
	FREQUENCIES	46	48	22	3	
	740314 FREQUENCIES	31	٤	3	C	

INCOME SOURCE	TWO YEAF	RS AGO, I	BY VILLAG	Ε			
1/0103	AG	TREE	STOCK	FISH	NON AG	OTHER	
140102 FREQUENCIES	15	G	0	1	0	4	
140104 FREQUENCIES	23	0	C	7	0	10	
140108 FREQUENCIES	156	2	2	0	4	15	
140202 FREQUENCIES	19	0	G	C	0	0	
140205 FREQUENCIES	18	1	1	0	0	0	
140404 FREQUENCIES	0	1	0	0	0	19	
160107 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	С	1	C	0	0	
160204 FREQUENCIES 160205	184	1	0	0	2	14	
FREQUENCIES	201	О	0	0	. 0	20	
160212 FREQUENCIES 160374	118	2	0	0	0	0	
FREQUENCIES	51	2	0	0	0	6	
FREQUENCIES	97	1	2	0	0	0	
163607 FREQUENCIES 620102	35	0	0	0	1	4	
FREQUENCIES	38	0	0	0	1	1	
620203 FREQUENCIES	19	0	0	1	0	0	
620401 FREQUENCIES 620413	107	0	1	11	1	0	
FREQUENCIES 630210	137	· 0	0	0	0	3	
FREQUENCIES	135	. 3	0	2	6	30	
630211							
FREQUENCIES 630403	19	0	0	0	0	1	
FREQUENCIES	20	- C	0	0	0	0	
FREQUENCIES	18	C	D	0	1	1	
FREQUENCIES	13	1	0	1	0	5	
FREQUENCIES	28	0	0	0	2	10	
FREQUENCIES 647101	19	0	0	0	0	1	
FREQUENCIES	9	7	0	1	1	1	
FREQUENCIES	73	4	1	3	3	10	
FREQUENCIES	03	1	3	5	16	14	
FREQUENCIES	34	1	0	G	1	4	

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	MAIN SOURCE	OF HH INCO	ME IN A	REA OF OR	IGIN		
		AG	TREE	STOCK	FISH	NON AG	OTHER
	140102 FREQUENCIES	14	O	G	1	С	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	C	2	19
	160203 FREQUENCIES	13	C	0	С	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	С	. 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 630210	71	1	1	1	3	63
	FREQUENCIES	74	1	0	1	15	86
	630211 FREQUENCIES	8	0	C	0	0	12
	630403 FREQUENCIES 630408	17	0	C	1	2	0
	FREQUENCIES 640104	12	0	0	0	0	8
	FREQUENCIES	11	1	1	1	0	6
	FREQUENCIES	25	0	C	С	1	14
	640215 FREQUENCIES 647101	18	0	C	0	0	2
•	FREQUENCIES	6	Ċ	1	3	0	4
•	FREQUENCIES	36	2	1	0	21	39
	FREQUENCIES 740314	33	3	5	2	18	58
	FREQUENCIES	17	3	U	Z	4	14
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40205	•	20			
REQUENCIES 40404	0				
REQUENCIES 60109	0	20		τ.	
REQUENCIES 60110	0	80		. <	
REQUENCIES 60171	0	60			
REQUENCIES 60203	0	40			
REQUENCIES	0	40			
REQUENCIES	0	201			
6D2D5 REQUENCIES	20	221			
60212 REQUENCIES	19	101			
REQUENCIES	17	42			and the state of the
60605 REQUENCIES	27	74			
60607 REQUENCIES	D	40			
20102 REQUENCIES	37	3			
20203 REQUENCIES	· 0	20			
20401 REQUENCIES	0	120			a na sub a componi
20413 REQUENCIES	40	100			
30210 REQUENCIES	0	178		ia . *	
30211	0	20			
30403	0	20		15 A	
REQUENCIES 30403 REQUENCIES 30408 REQUENCIES 40104 REQUENCIES 40109	0	20			
40104		20			
40109	0				
REQUENCIES	0	40			
REQUENCIES	0	20			
REQUENCIES 40215 REQUENCIES 47101 REQUENCIES 20314	0	20			
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REQUENCIES	0	119			
REQUENCIES	0	40			

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FAMILY MEMBERS	SAWAYA	T PRIMARY	SCHOOL
	YES	NO	
140102 FREQUENCIES 140104	14	6	
FREQUENCIES	18	22	
140108 FREQUENCIES 140202	107	70	
FREQUENCIES	8	11	
140205 FREQUENCIES 140404	12	3	
FREQUENCIES	9	11	
FREQUENCIES 160109 FREQUENCIES	46	34	
160110 FREQUENCIES 160171	29	31	
FREQUENCIES	28	12	
FREQUENCIES 160203 FREQUENCIES 160204	18	22	
FREQUENCIES	140	61	
FREQUENCIES 160205 FREQUENCIES 160212	163	78	
FREQUENCIES	64	55	
FREQUENCIES	35	24	
FREQUENCIES	71	30	
FREQUENCIES · 620102	30	9	
FREQUENCIES	27	13	
FREQUENCIES 620203 FREQUENCIES 620401	12	8	
FREQUENCIES 620413	81	39	
FREQUENCIES 630210	66	74	
FREQUENCIES	113	65	
FREQUENCIES 630211 FREQUENCIES 630403	13	7	
FREQUENCIES	16	4	
630408			
FREQUENCIES	11	9	
FREQUENCIES	17	3	
FREQUENCIES 640215 FREQUENCIES 647101	25	15	
FREQUENCIES	16	4	
FREQUENCIES	15	3	
FREQUENCIES	72	27	
740307 FREQUENCIFS 740314	59	60	
FREQUENCIES	19	21	

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F	4 R	E	Q	U	E	11	С	I	E	S			7			33	
F	4 R	E	0	U	E	N	С	I	F	S		2	1			156	
F	4 R	E	Q	U	E	N	С	I	E	S		1	0			19	
F	R	E	Q	U	SE	N	С	I	E	S			2			18	
F	4 R	E	Q	U	E	N	С	I	E	s			1			19	
F	R	E	Q	U	Q. E	N	С	I	E	S		1	5			65	
F	6R	E	Q	U	E	N	С	I	E	S			3			52	
F	6 R	E	Q	U	E	N	С	I	E	S		1.	2			28	
F	6 R	E	Q	U	E	N	С	1	E	S			2			38	
F	6 R	E	Q	U	E	N	С	I	E	S		3	3			168	
F	6 R	F	Q	U	F	N	С	I	E	S		3	2			209	
F	6 R	DE	ZQ	1	201	N	С	1	E	S		1	1			107	
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1	n	1	1	[]	1					S			3			36	
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											•						
F 6	RZ	ED	Q4	1	ES	N	С	I	E	S						108	
F	R	E	Q	Y	E	N	С	I	E.	S			9			132	
F 6	RN	ED	02	1	E	N	С	I	E	S S		1				159	
F	RZ	En	04	UC	E	N	С	I	E	S			2			18	
F	R	E	C	U	ER	N	С	I	E	S			1			19	
F	R	E	G	U	E	11	С	I	F.	S			0			20	
	1	5	- 1	-	4E9								4			16	
F	R	JE	G		E	N	С	1	E	S S S		1	2			28	
F	F	E	100		LIT	N	С	I	E	S			5			15	
F	R	E	G	2:1	F	N	C	1	E	S			4			12	
	R	E	,		15		(I	E	S		1	5			23	
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AND	CH	0000	CH	MOKZE	0009	ZA	

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0		£	C	26	EREQUENCIES CLOSTS EREQUENCIES
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0		٤	0	22	EBEGNENCIES
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0		38	7	121	LEEGNENCIES
0		65	0	12	EBEGUENCIES
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C		L	0	61	LEEGNENCIES
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L		22	7	251	190502 LEEGNENCIEZ 190504
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0		76	0	23	165203 FREQUENCIES 165171
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0		12	L	921	LE SOLO ALES
0		7	L	SE	140108 EBEONENCIE2
C		L	<u></u>	61	140104 EBEONENCIES 140105
AB	CA	2 2000	A JZROW	4000 SA	

		SECONDAPY	EDUC	ATION BE	TTER OR	WORSE T	HAN IN AREA	OF ORIGIN
				BETTER	WORSE	AS GOO	D AS BAD	
		140102 FREQUENCI	ES	18	1	1	C	
		140104 FREQUENCI	E S	37	С	2	0	
		140108 FREQUENCI	ES	100	C	20	0	
		140202 FREQUENCI	ES	8	7	2	1	
		140205 FREQUENCI		16	1	3	0	
		140404 FREQUENCI		1	0	0	0	
		160109 FREQUENCI		28	30	22	C	
	4	160110 FREQUENCI		31	3	25	1	
	1	160171		21	3	ó	1	
		FREQUENCI						
		FREQUENCI 160204	ES	26	13	C	0	
		FREQUENCI 160205	ES	156	4	17	2	
		FREQUENCI 160212	ES	162	18	45	0	
		FREQUENCI 160374	ES	85	13	2	0	
		FREQUENCI	ES	12	0	47	C	
	*	FREQUENCI	ES	55	0	25	C	
		FREQUENCI 620102	ES	20	3	17	0	
		FREQUENCI 620203	ES	39	0	0	0	
		FREQUENCI	ES	20	С	0	C	
		620401 FREQUENCI	ES	111	0	6	1	
		620413 FREQUENCI 630210	ES	69	4	47	1	
		FREQUENCI	ES	103	7	31	C	
		630211 FREQUENCI	ES	2	0	0	C	
		630403 FREQUENCI	ES	0	19	0	1	
		630408 FREQUENCI	ES	5	15	C	0	
		640104 FREQUENCI	ES	18	C	1	0	
		640109 FREQUENCI	ES	26	3	4	0	
		640215 FREQUENCI	ES	15	Û	5	C	
		647101 FREQUENCI	ES	15	2	1	0	
		720314 EREQUENCI	ES	55	2	4	1	
		740367 FREQUENCI	ES	114	Û	3	0	
		740714 FRECUENCI	ES	37	1	1	0	

TRANSPOPTATION COMPARED TO AREA OF ORIGIN

140102	BETTER	WORSE	AS GOOD	AS BAD
FREQUENCIES	7	8	5	0
FREQUENCIES	5	29	6	C
FREQUENCIES	51	84	35	10
FREQUENCIES 140108 FREQUENCIES 140202 FREQUENCIES 140205	0	17	2	0
FREQUENCIES	1	19	0	Ũ
140404				0
FREQUENCIES	1	19	0	0
160109 FREQUENCIES	30	36	14	0
FREQUENCIES	8	51	1	O
160109 FREQUENCIES 160110 FREQUENCIES 160171 FREQUENCIES 160203 FREQUENCIES 160205 FREQUENCIES 160205 FREQUENCIES	25	10	5	D
FREQUENCIES	4	35	1	0
160204 FREQUENCIES	34	153	4	10
160205 FREQUENCIES	14	220	5	2
160212 FREQUENCIES 160374 FREQUENCIES 160605 FREQUENCIES 160607 FREQUENCIES 620102	25	86	9	0
-160374 FREQUENCIES	2	24	25	8
163605 FREQUENCIES	8	90	2	1
160607 FREQUENCIES	10	7	23	0
620102 EREQUENCIES	0	39	1	0
FREQUENCIES 620102 FREQUENCIES 620203 FREQUENCIES 620401 FREQUENCIES 620413 FREQUENCIES 620413 FREQUENCIES 630210	4	14	2	0
620401 EREQUENCIES	23	80	14	3
620413	8	76	48	8
630210	28	119	22	9
FREQUENCIES 630210 FREQUENCIES 630211 FREQUENCIES 630403 FREQUENCIES	2	18	C	0
630403	1	19	0	0
630408 FREQUENCIES	1	19	C	G
640104 FREQUENCIES	11	C	8	0
	16	17	7	Û
640215	4	4	11	1
647101	10	د	2	0
64J109 FREQUENCIES 64J215 FREQUENCIES 647101 FREQUENCIES 72J314 FREQUENCIES	21	79	5	C
140 01	15	33	13	3
FREQUENCIES 740314 FREQUENCIES		36	C C	3
FREQUENCIES	1	50	U	-

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HEALTH COMPARED TO AREA OF ORIGIN

	140102	BETTER	WORSE	AS GOOD	AS	BAD	
	FREQUENCIES	4	3	13		0	
	140104 FREQUENCIES	21	1	18		0	
	140108 FREQUENCIES	64	23	92		1	
+	140202 FREQUENCIES 140205	1	4	14		C	
	FREQUENCIES	5	0	- 15		C	
	140404 FREQUENCIES	8	2	10		0	
	FREQUENCIES 160109 FREQUENCIES 160110 FREQUENCIES 160171	31	6	43		0 .	
	FREQUENCIES	27	8	25		0	
	FREQUENCIES	26	3	10		0	
	FREQUENCIES	15	4	21		0	
	FREQUENCIES	66	58	76		1	
	FREQUENCIES	58	32	149		2	
	FREQUENCIES	83	7	30		0	
	FREQUENCIES	11	6	42		0	
	FREQUENCIES	36.	8	57		0	
	FREQUENCIES	21	0	19		0	
	FREQUENCIES	6	4	30		0	
	160212 FREQUENCIES 160374 FREQUENCIES 160605 FREQUENCIES 160607 FREQUENCIES 620102 FREQUENCIES 620203 FREQUENCIES 620401 FREQUENCIES 620417 FREQUENCIES 630210 FREQUENCIES	3	0	17		C	
	FREQUENCIES	70	10	40		0	
	FREQUENCIES	37	9	90		4	
	FREQUENCIES	70	18	90		0	
	FREQUENCIES	8	1	11		0	
	FREQUENCIES	11	3	E		0	
	630408 FREQUENCIES	11	1	8		0	
	FREQUENCIES 640104 FREQUENCIES 640109	7	1	10		1	
	FREQUENCIES	20	2	17		1	
	FREQUENCIES 640215 FREQUENCIES 647101	8	1	11		Û	
	FREQUENCIES	16	O	4		С	
	FREQUENCIES 740307	67	9	24		Ũ	
	FREQUENCIES	52	13	54		C	
	740314 Frequencies	20	6	14		C	

COMPAPISON OF	MEDICAL	SERVICES	WITH ARE	A OF ORIGIN
440402	BETTER	WORSE	AS GOOD	AS BAD
FREQUENCIES	8	4.	8	0
FREQUENCIES	21	11	3	C
FREQUENCIES	45	63	71	1
FREQUENCIES	1	9	9	0
FREQUENCIES	4	1	15	0
FREQUENCIES	6	12	2	0
FREQUENCIES	23	24	33	0
FREQUENCIES	24	12	24	0
FREQUENCIES	26	3	10	D
FREQUENCIES	1	32	5	2
160204 FREQUENCIES	76	87	33	5
140102 FREQUENCIES 140104 FREQUENCIES 140108 FREQUENCIES 140202 FREQUENCIES 140205 FREQUENCIES 140205 FREQUENCIES 140204 FREQUENCIES 160109 FREQUENCIES 160110 FREQUENCIES 160203 FREQUENCIES 160205 FREQUENCIES 160205 FREQUENCIES 160205 FREQUENCIES 160207 FREQUENCIES 160374 FREQUENCIES 160605 FREQUENCIES 160607 FREQUENCIES 160607 FREQUENCIES 160607 FREQUENCIES 160607 FREQUENCIES 160607 FREQUENCIES 160607 FREQUENCIES 160607 FREQUENCIES 160202 F	41	110	89	1
FREQUENCIES	42	64	14	0
FREQUENCIES	31	7	21	0
FREQUENCIES	. 22	33	46	0
FREQUENCIES	19	0	21	0
FREQUENCIES	3	26	11	0
FREQUENCIES	12	2	6	0
FREQUENCIES	85	17	18	C
FREQUENCIES	53	12	74	1
FREQUENCIES	62	47	65	1
FREQUENCIES	5	0	15	0
FREQUENCIES	9	9	2	0
630408 FREQUENCIES	14	1	5	C
640104 FREQUENCIES 640109	14	0	5	C
FREQUENCIES	19	10	11	0
640215 FREQUENCIES	11	Û	9	G. C.
FREQUENCIES 647101 FREQUENCIES 720314 FREQUENCIES 740307 FREQUENCIES	16	2	2	C
720314 FREQUENCIES	66	1	33	Ũ
740307 FREQUENCIES 740314	64	23	31	1
740314 FREQUENCIES	14	21	5	C

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	14 FR	E	Q	U	EI	VC	I	E	S				-	25						9				6			С	
	14 FR 14	DE	10	U	EI	NC	I	E	S				8	34					5	9				37			0	
	14 FR 14	UE	20	U	EI	NC	I	E	S				•	14						2				3			0	
	14 FR	UE	2 Q	UU	EI	NC	I	E	S				•	15						0				5			0	
	FR 14 FR	DE	40	U	4 E 1	NC	I	E	S					7						8				5			0	
	16 FR	E	Q	U	E	NC	I	E	S					57					1	2				11			0	
	16 FR 16	JE	1 Q		E	NC	I	E	S					27					1	4				18			1	
	FR	E	Q	U	E	NC	I	E	S					22					1	1				4			3	
	16 F R	E	Q	U	E	NC	I	E	S					35						0				5			С	
	16 FR 16	UE	ZGO	UUU	4 E	NC	1	E	S				11	02					5	9				30		1	10	
	10 FR 16	UE	202	UU	DED	NC	I	E	S				1	34					3	4				66			7	
	FR	E	Q	U	E	NC	I	E	S					53					2	3				44			0	
	16 FR	E	Q	U	E	NC	I	E	S				1	21					1	2				26			0	
	16 FR 16	UES	OQ.	UUU) E	NC	I	E	S	•				53					1	6				32			0	
	FR	F	0	11	F	NIC	T	F	S					32						3				5			0	
	62 FR	E	IQI	UUU	E	NC	I	E	S					16						9				15			0	
	62 FR	E	Q	U	E	NC	I	E	S					11						2				7			0	
	62 FR	E	G	U	E	NC	I	E	S					55					1	6				44			5	
	62 FR	UE	4 00	U	SEC	NO	: 1	E	S					72						7				50			11	
	FR	E	G	U	E	NC	I	E	S				1	00					2	7				51			0	
	63 FR 63	JE	S	1	1 E	NC	I	E	S					10						6				4			C	
	FR	E	Q	U	E	NC	I	E	S					18						1				1			0	
	63 FR	E	Q	U	E	NC	I	E	S					14						1				5			0	
	64 FR 64	JE	Q	DUC	4 E	NC	1	E	S					13						4				2			C	
	FR	E	2	U	E	NC	I	E	S					15						6				17			1	
	64 FR	LE	20	U	S E	140	I	E	S					9						2				8			C	
	E4	7E	101	UUU	E	NC	I	E	S					15						2				3			C	
	FRZFZ	DEC	A.C.I	U	4 E	NC	I	E	S					75					1	2				12			1	
	74 FR 74	Ę	501	UUU	E	NC	1	E	S					95					1	6				7			1	
	FR	E	G	U	4 5	.10	1	E	S					15					1	٤				9			С	

	WHAT	HAVE	YOU	DONE	TO	IMPRO	VE	YOUR	HOU	SING	
				GUAL	-	EXPA	AND	BOTI	4	NEIT	Н
	14010 FREQL	JENCI	ES		1	٤	5		4	7	
	1/011	11.			1	14	+		4	21	
	14010 FREQL	JENCI JENCI J2	ES	5	3	30	C	2	1	76	
	14020 FREQL	JENCI	ES	1.	2	1	1	l	0	6	
	14020 FREQU	JENCI JENCI	ES	1	1	(D		2	7	•
	11011	16			7	C	6		1	6)
	16010 FREQI	JENCI JENCI	ES	1	0	(9	2	4	37	
	1601' FREQ	JENCI 71	ES	1	D	19	9	1	1	30)
	FREQU	JENCI	ES		7	2	7		0	E	5
	16020 FREQU	IENCI	ES	1	7	i	2		1	20)
	16020 FREQI	JENCI	ES	4	2	32	2	4	1	36	5
	16020	15		4	1	9	0	1	5	95	5
	1602 FREQ	UENCI UENCI	ES	3	5	3	9		5	41	I
	1603 FREQ	74 UENCI	ES	1	6		8		3	32	2
	1606 FREQ	74 UENCI UENCI	ES	1	9	1	2		5	6	5
1	1010	UENCI D2		- 1	1		9	7° 1	4	(5
					1		1		1	3	7
1	6202 FREQ	UENCI D3 UENCI	FS		1		C		O	1	9
	6204 FREQ	UENCI 01 UENCI	ES		1.		1	1	1	10	7
	6204 FREQ	UENCI 13 UENCI	ES	1	3		7		2	11	8
	6302	10		4	3	3	9	4	6	5	0
	6302 FREQ	UENCI 11 UENCI	ES		0		1	1	2		7
	6304 FREQ	UENCI UENCI	ES		3		0		3	1	4
	6334	08 UENCI			3		3		7		7
	6401 FREQ	04 UENCI			1		2		7		9
	AL01	00			2		6		3	2	9
	6402 FREQ	UENCI 15 UENCI	ES		0		5		0	1	4
	0411	01 UENC 1 14			0		7		9		4
	FREQ	UENCI	ES	2	1	1	2	1	4	5	3
	7403	07 UENCI 14			4		C	3	54	3	1
	7407 FREQ	14 UENCI	ES		5		4	1	4	1	7

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DID YOU OWN LAND BEFORE MOVING YES NO FREQUENCIES 140104 FREQUENCIES 140108 FREQUENCIES 140202 FREQUENCIES 140205 FREQUENCIES 140404 FREQUENCIES 160100 FREQUENCIES 160110 FREQUENCIES 160171 FREQUENCIES FREQUENCIES 160203 . FREQUENCIES 160204 FREQUENCIES FREQUENCIES FREQUENCIES 160374 FREQUENCIES FREQUENCIES 160605 FREQUENCIES 160607 FREQUENCIES 620102 FREQUENCIES 620203 FREQUENCIES 620401 FREQUENCIES 630210 FREQUENCIES 630200 FREQUENCIES 630200 FREQUENCIES 630200 FREQUENCIES 630200 FREQUENCIES 630200 FREQUENCIES 63000 FREQUENCIES 63000 FREQUENCIES 63000 FREQUENCIES 63000 FREQUENCIES 63000 FREQUENCIES 63000 FREQUENCIES FREQUENCIES

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Sector Sec.

LAND USE BT VI	IRR SAW	TIDAL	BUNDED	SWARP	DRY FLD	FISH PD	TREE	OTHER
140102 SAMPLE= 20 MEANS	8	8	51	3	55	8	2	1
STD ERRORS 140104 SAMPLE= 40 MEANS	0		0	0	100		00	3
STD FRRORS 140105 SAMPLE= 180 MEANS	Ō	0 C	0	0	0	C C	0 2	0 D
MEANS SID ERRORS 140202 SAMPLE= 19 MEANS	0	CC	30	4	623	õ	i	0
143205	0	0	95	00	82	0	18	0
SANPLE= 20 MEANS STD ERRORS 140404 SAMPLE= 20	8	17	56	C	826	8	18 1	8
SAMPLE= 20 MEANS STD ERRORS 160102	8	Co	8	8	21	1	8	8
SANPLE= 80 WEANS STD ERRORS 160110 SANPLE= 60	0	0 C	52	0	94	1	465	8
	ç	0	2	0	138	8	15	00
SID ERRORS 160171 SAMPLE= 40 MEANS SID ERRORS	8	8	8	8	172 12	8	98	8
162203 SAMPLE = 40 MEANS STD ERRORS 162204	8	8	8	8	102	8	8	3
- SANPLE= 201 SANPLE= 201 STD ERRORS 16J205 SAMPLE= 241	0	8	1	8	170	ì	1	8
MEAMS	8	8	0	8	108	8	8	8
163212 SAMPLE= 120	8	89	202	. 8	19	8	8	8
MEANS STD ERPORS 160374 SAMPLE= 59 MEANS STD FRRORS	C	6	0	0	98 3	8	14	8
STD ERRORS 163605 SAMPLE= 101 MEANS STD ERRORS 163607 CAMPLE= 40	8	68	22	8	21	8	8	8
MEANS	0	170	00	0	3	00	18 1	00
STD ERRORS 620102 SA 4PLE = 40 MEANS	0	Ę	20	ç	70	22	8	D
STD FRRORS 620203 SAMPLE = 20 MEANS	c	00	32	8	64	3	33	8
A27401		143	42	8	13	8	8	8
SAMPLE = 120 MEANS STD ERRORS (22413 SAMPLE = 140 MEANS STD ERRORS SAMPLE = 178 MEANS STD ERRORS SAMPLE = 20 STD ERRORS SAMPLE = 20 SAMPLE = 20 SAM	2							8
MEANS STD ERPORS 630210 SAMPLE= 178	00	80 6	6	0	17	8	8	
STD ERRORS	8	8	12	co	97	8	0	B
SAMPLE= 20 MEANS STD ERRORS	Co	00	8	0	97 1	00	°,	24
SAMPLE = 20 MEANS STD ERROPS	8	176	8	8	14	8	9	8
SAMPLE* 20 MEANS STP ERROPS 633408 SA40LE* 20 MEANS STD ERRORS 643104 SAMPLE* 20	0	191	8	8	18 0	8	8	8
640104 SAMPLE= 20 MEANS STD ERRORS 640102	0	62	2	8	45	8	13	8
SAMPLE= 40	17	22	70	0	83	C	102	00
STD ERRORS	0	0			77	0		0
SAMPLE= 20 MEANS STD ERPORS 647101 SAMPLE= 20 MEANS STD ERPORS	8	8		2	12	0	11	8
MEANS STD ERRORS 720314 SAMPLE= 100	8	0	22	8	90 8	8	30	Ö
STD ERROPS 743307	8	8	213	8	66	8	Ś	8
723314	6 1	0	223	42	96	0	1	0
SAMPLE= 40 MEANS STD ERRORS	59	S	215	8	39	8	1	8

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VALUE OF PEOD		INCOME A		SOLD BY		TR SOLD	CATTLE	POULT	
14010? SAMPLE = 20 MEANS STD FEROPS	73677	62592	47226	17700 8458	16417 7848	13350	7125	73087	
STD FRROPS 140104 SAMPLE = 40 MEANS	171451	99824 14018	112362	3575	1575	3500	CC	67450 6315	
STC ERPORS 140108 SAMPLE 180 MEANS	42961	31492	20928	10258	7957	7750	2608	13979	
STD ERRORS 1402C2 SAMPLE= 19 IMEANS		5298 81717		6046		0	35236	42957	
140205 SAMPLE= 20	92480	10423	75071 9998	473	473 461	0	15673		
MEANS STD FRRORS 143404 SAMPLE= 20	76625 13742	67421 12631	58262 12949	20275 5042	18850 4719	11225	15245	50425	
STD ERFORS	39562	35C33 8053	14750 6795	CO	00	oc	1335 1301	5	
160110	45468	39655 5800	17235 3342	99467 21402	95867 20636	89660 19553	1250	3798	
SAMPLE = CC MEANS STD ERPORS 160171 SAMPLE = 40	44202 8344	37671 7662	29401 5354	28888	21823	46000	30383	22952	
SAMPLE = 40 STD ERRORS	49507	41216- 9775	35152	479739	456150	465456	166C0 11768	15743	
163203 SAMPLE= 40	20312	24703	2965	0	0	48075	0	67882 6778	
STD ERPORS 160204 SAMPLE = 201				0			0 7971	6778 7988	
163205	54672 5079	44571 4230	39035	3689 2034	3335	2013	2414	1491	
SAMPLE = 241 MEANS STD ERROPS 16J212 SAMPLE = 120 MEANS	49213	43102	29425	e S	8	8	12203	21839 2218	
STD ERRORS	35255 3712	1393C 3584	23371 2827	8	C C	00	CO	24035 2878	
STD ERPORS	49435 6307	42C18 5628	33711 4622	16121 12560	15909 12357	15909	0	3764	
STD ERPORS	26136 2770	21440 2654	9190 1332	69 68	69 68	49	5400 2622	7425 2029	
STO FRPORS	285382	153328	13833	13982	83181	72837	3838	3	
SAMPLE= 4C MEANS SID ERRORS	40520	37793	22325	3	C	0 0	0	2223	
STD ERRUPS	40740	40002	39072 6441	Co	0	00	C	3	
SANPLET TLU	58963 11364	46656	14377	00	CC	0	937	15055	
STD ERFCPS 623417 SAMPLE= 140 MEANS STD FROPS	27073	25663	19523	835	691 366	342	875 560	17625	
STD ERROPS C3D210 SAMPLF= 178 I MEANS STD ERPORE	27722 2796	26292	15541	2744	2425	1412	3316 1024	24736 3438	
STD ERPORS	42312	2663 36920 9093	317C0 8404	813		613 0			
SAMPLE = 20 MEANS STD ERPORS CJJ403 SAMPLE = 20 MEANS			8404	8	C O	0	8	38075 9585	
63340 BRRORS	24000 3725	20830 2992	2150	Co	õ	0	000	1625 1583	
STO ERPORS	12321	12133	1391	8	8	0	1920	3	
STD ERRORS	140050 31208	113657 25993	112630 28839	33200	30460 24011	28400	61500 27685	10100	
SAMPLE= 40 STD ERPORS 64J215 SAMPLE= 20	32215 4680	22361 4111	20012	7715 1676	5800 1327	1758	17980	18975	
STD ERPORS	213325	211980 86208	213325	170760	170760	170760	0	46112	
SAMPLE 20	62225	59925 22883	25725	52350	48100	50750 12590	7000	15500	
STD FRPORS 720314 SAMPLE= 1CO MEANS STD ERRORS 740307	104677	84158	43793	11125	9269	9525	6822 7980	10005	
SAMPLE 119 MEANS STD FREORS	20347	18842	13712	8603 3587	8033 3190	2859	2601	3673	
74JT14 SAMPLE= 40 MEANS STD ERRORS	2556 35665 10189	2351 30248 8618	2228 20788 9914	3587 675		-	13173	37888	
SID ERPORS	10189	8618	9914	468	456	287	3236 2611	13675	

COMPARTSUN OF	LAND CULTIVAT	ION TO TWO	YEARS AGO BY	VILLAGE
LOMPARISON OF		ESS	SAME 0	THER
140102	14	C	6	C
FREQUENCIES	7	9	24	C
FREQUENCIES	67	15	87	8
FREQUENCIES	12	3	4	0
FREQUENCIES	14	0	6	0
FREQUENCIES	0	0	20	0
FREQUENCIES	43	21	16	0
FREQUENCIES	32	11	16	1
FREQUENCIES	18	14	7	0
FREQUENCIES	0	0	40	0
FREQUENCIES	41	87	71	2
FREQUENCIES	55	73	104	9
FREQUENCIES 160212 FREQUENCIES	61	5	51	3
160374	19	20	20	0
FREQUENCIES 160605 FREQUENCIES	27	9	57	8
160607	20	0	20	0
FREQUENCIES 620102 FREQUENCIES	32	0	5	3
620203		0	18	D
FREQUENCIES 620401	2	26	45	0
FREQUENCIES 620413	49	8	78	1
FREQUENCIES	53	10	106	4
FREQUENCIES 630211	57	0	18	0
FREQUENCIES	2	1	10	0
FREQUENCIES	9	2	8	0
FREQUENCIES	10	8	8	2
640104 FREQUENCIES 640109	2	1	5	1
FREQUENCIES	33	3	12	1
FREQUENCIES	4	6	9	0
FREQUENCIES 720314	5		36	3
FREQUENCIES	56	3	63	1
FREQUENCIES	44	11	10	C
FREQUENCIES	24	6		-

REASON WHY	LESS LAND CULTIVA	ATED THAN	TWO YEARS	AGO	
1/0103	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 160171	7	0	4		0
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	D	0	0		0
620102 FREQUENCIES	0	0	0		0
620203 FREQUENCIES	C	0	0		0
620401 FREQUENCIES 620413	21	0	0		4
FREQUENCIES	8	0	0		0
630210 FREQUENCIES 630211	0	0	4		1
630211 FREQUENCIES 630403	0	0	0		0
630403 FREQUENCIES 630408	0	0	0		0
FREQUENCIES	2	0	0	v.	0
640104 FREQUENCIES	2	0	0		1
640109 FREQUENCIES	1	0	0		0
FREQUENCIES 64D215 FREQUENCIES	0	0	0		2
647101 FREQUENCIES	0	0	4		2
720314 FREQUENCIES	1	0	0		1
740307 FREQUENCIES	7	C	1		0
740314 FREQUENCIES	0	0	2		O

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Table B22

disposal of food crops by village

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	MATK	DATJ	BABB	Athen	
140102		Crad	coop	other	
FREQUENCIES	13	2	0	2	
FREQUENCIES	31	1	0	6	
FREQUENCIES	18	47	9	18	
FREQUENCIES	18	0	1	0	
FREQUENCIES	20	0	0	0	
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	5	
FREQUENCIES	10	17	2	15	
FREQUENCIES	8	37	0	2	
FREQUENCIES	14	15	2	2	
FREQUENCIES	1	2	1	20	
FREQUENCIES	39	59	0	5	
FREQUENCIES	121	25	9	8	
FREQUENCIES	67	32	0	6	
FREQUENCIES	41	0	0	7	
FREQUENCIES	21	31	0	1	
FREQUENCIES	25	2	7	1	
FREQUENCIES 620203	21	0	0	0	
FREQUENCIES 620401	1	15	0	2	
FREQUENCIES	13	4	0	0	
FREQUENCIES	46	53	1	0	
FREQUENCIES 630211	49	29	0	29	
FREQUENCIES	12	6	0	1	
FREQUENCIES	7	4	Ο.	2	
FREQUENCIES 640104	3	8	0	1	
FREQUENCIES	13	0	0	1	
FREQUENCIES	15	12	0	0	
FREQUENCIES 647101	0	18	0	0	
FREQUENCIES	0	5	0	0	
FREQUENCIES 740307	26	16	8	11	
FREQUENCIES 740314	22	3	0	22	
FREQUENCIES	7	0	0	11	

Table B24

disposal of e	state cr	ops by v	illage		
	mark	trad	coop	oth	
140102					
FREQUENCIES	5	0	0	0	
140104					
FREQUENCIES	1	0	0	2	
140108				1.20	
FREQUENCIES	4	2	0	2	
140202				-	
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	0	
140205					
FREQUENCIES	12	0	0	0	
140404					
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	0	
120103		-			
FREQUENCIES	0	7	11	0	
160110					
FREQUENCIES	0	2	0	0	
160171					
FREQUENCIES	2	1	29	0	
160203	^	0	0	0	
FREQUENCIES	0	U	U	v	
160204				0	
FREQUENCIES	4	1	0	v	
160205	•	0	0	0	
FREQUENCIES	0	0	v	v	
160212	•	0	0	0	
FREQUENCIES	0	0	U	U	
160374				0	
FREQUENCIES	0.	2	1	0	
160605		0	0	0	
FREQUENCIES	1	0	0		
160607					
FREQUENCIES	20	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				0	
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	0	
630403					
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	0	1
630408		1002			
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	0	
640104					
FREQUENCIES	1	1	0	1	
640109					
FREQUENCIES	8	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).

60 - 20140102, 61 - 20. 62 - 20) Teluk Kuamtan 140104. 51 - 20, 52 -20, 53-20, 54-20, 55 - 20, 56 - 20, 57 - 20, Belias 140106, 58 - 20, 59 - 20 2-19, 140202. Sei Ratch 140205. 63-20 PIR PROJECT-Tapung tandon 140404. 15-20, 16-20, 17-20, 81-20) Baturaja 160109. provenisco and 78-20, 79-20, 80-20 160110. 13-20, 14-20 160171. 75-20, 76-20 160203, 3-20, 5-20, 7-20, 8-20, 9-20, 10-1 11-20,64-20,65-20, Pematang 160204, Panggang 66-20 .67-20 4-20, 6-20, 10-20, 12-20, 68-20, 69-20, 70-20, 71-21, 160205. 72-20, 73-20, 74-20, 77-20 87-19, 88-20, 89-21, 90-20, 91-20, 92-20-160212, Air Sugihan (93-20, 94-20, 95-19) Sunggai Waras (ladra) 160374, 82-20, 83-20, 84-21, 85-20, 86-20-160605. 160607. (18-20, 19-20) Upang 110-20, 111-20 Kumai 620102. 109-20 Hanjalipan 620203 Terusan Tengah 96-20, 97-20,98-20,99-20, 100-20, 101-20 620401, (102-20, 103-20, 104-20, 105-20, 106-20, 107-20, 108-20)Pankoh 620413, 712-20, 113-19, 114-20, 115-19, 116-20, 117-20, 118-20 630210, 119-20, 121-20 Batu Licin 630211, 120-20 5 123-20 Sunggar Muhur 630403. 122-20 Saka Lagon 630408. 126-20 Tamah Grogot 640104 124-20, 125-20 Babulu Darat 640109, 127-20 640215, 20-20, Sepaku 647101, 21-20, 22-20, 23-20, 24-20, 25-20 Malonas 720314 127-1, 128-20, 129-20, 130-20, 131-20, 132-19, 133-19 Lahumbuti 740307 134-20, 135-20 Lanumbuti (?) 740314

Section 3

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

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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.

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INCOME CROSS CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF VILLAGE LAYOUT AND INCOME ORIGIN

	govt Subs	FOOD CROPS	ESTATE	STOCK	other Agric	NON AGRIC	OTHER
LINE AR SMP=856		and the Grant School and	in an ann ann an an an an an an an an an		t in and a second		4) 4)
MEANS	1928	12969	3161	2184	875	5974	26351
STD ERRORS NUCLE ATED SMP=1220	293	566	385	180	190	1058	1716
MEANS	14885	11021	384	2450	1838	5485	24759
STD ERRORS COMBINATION SMP=122	1321	336	104	129	228	588	814
MEANS	.00	30554	3581	3860	5267	7206	25265
STD ERRORS	.00	6593	1142	434	1275	2749	2946
	TRANS IN	TRANS OUT	other In	OTHER	govt Orig	TOT AL	
LINEAR SMP=856		1997 - 19			ang Batanang Kala		
MEANS	4358	1636	7750	3404	2383	56621	
STD ERRORS NUCLEATED SMP=1220	1085	187	1417	614	129	2325	
MEANS	4894	1728	7994	3380	7488	56565	
STD ERRORS Combination SMP=122	618	266	788	522	396	1198	
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

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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.

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		MORE	LESS	SAME	OTHER
	DRY LAND				
	NUMBER	131	216	64	6
REPELITA 2	ESTATE				
54 14	NUMBER	8	6	5	0
	TIDAL				
	NUMBER	73	10	29	5
	SMALL DRY				
	NUMBER 93	133	62	3	
	LARGE DRY				
	NUMBER	359	232	168	25
EPELITA 3	ESTATE				
	NUMBER 20	1	13	1	
	TIDAL				
	NUMBER	182	189	110	40

TABLE 4	T		BL	E	4
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COMPARISON OF CURRENT INCOME TO TWO YEARS AGO FOR TYPE OF SETTLEMENT FOR REPELITA 2 AND REPELITA 3

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.

T	A	BL	E	5
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COMPARISON OF CURRENT INCOME TO TWO YEARS AGO FOR TYPE OF VILLAGE

	MORE	LESS	SAME	OTHER
	7/0	707		
NUMBER	360	307	165	20
NUCLE ATED				
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.

INCOME ORIGIN CROSS CLASSIFIED BY PROVINCE OF ORIGIN

	GOYT SUBS	FOOD CROPS	ESTATE	STOCK	OTHER AG	NON	other
RIAU-SUMATRA SMP=114	1			and general control of the			
MEANS JAVA SMP=1856	12578	11032	2638	2171	2411	5229	43522
MEANS BALI SMP=133	9485	12788	1729	2384	1549	4662	24319
MEANS KALIMINTAN SMP=71	.00	13361	300	3149	1194	10243	23924
MEANS SULAWESI SMP=24	10879	15279	90	2479	4076	22801	27885
MEANS	.00	17513	2311	2634	1451	18994	24412
	TRANS	TRANS	other In	OTHER	GOVT ORIG	TOTAL	
RIAU-SUMATRA SMP=114		and the second second				1	in
MEANS JAVA SMP=1856	2093	1776	10471	7508	3901	71224	24
MEANS BALI SMP=133	4632	1514	7632	2798	5224	55757	21
MEANS KALIMINTAN SMP=71	5622	3615	5328	2973	6606	60788	
MEANS SULAWESI	2830	2059	4032	512	4592	77977	
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.

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INCOME BY TYPE OF TRANSMIGRANT

GOVT SUBS	FOOD	EST	STOCK	other Agric	NON Agric	other	TR IN	tr Out	oth In	oth Out	goyt Orig	TOTAL
Sponsored Sample=1800 Means 9175 Std er 850	13036 559	1705 195	2506 118	1629 181	4934 373	22370 581	4332 596	1487 178	7201 744	2649 325	5432 265	54441 1089
SPONT ANEOUS SAMPLE=152 MEANS 4112 STD ER 1968	10533 897	671 341	1722 254	607 243	7265 2368	27113 2140	7622 3160	1510 531	5782 1445	2418 1107	2714 338	56741 4168
MILITITARY SAMPLE=57 MEANS 7320 STD ER 3670	11782 1360	2101 992	2342 587	100 99	3312 1365	92056 5079	8573 3593	9162 2342	21947 11706	11087 3183	6597 2150	117706 7102
LOCAL SAMPLE=186 MEANS 10748 STD ER 2558	13380 1212	1720 756	2240 329	3241 789	1 3499 4948	33270 7028	2467 590	1417 276	8136 1780	7600 2820	5642 679	74045 8493

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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.

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INCOME SOURCES BY YEAR OF ARRIVAL

		govt Subs	FOOD	ESTAT	e stock	other Agric	NON AGRIC	OTHER	TRAN IN	TRAN OUT	other In	other Out	govt Origin	TOTAL
	974 MP=18						*********		an a					
_ M	EANS 975 MP=86	0	10874	11726	175	1111	12333	30978	49055	2725	5077	7256	0	103529
M 19	EANS 976	0	12851	3804	1774	3294	5114	21475	910	859	1156	1735	114	48480
MI 19	MP=18 EANS 977		7699	5748	2265	1967	2284	28395	5861	930	5874	3800	517	53809
ME 19	1P=38 E ANS 978		11882	15482	965	0	1859	22995	3335	1602	6513	2731	0	54917
ME 19	1P=108 ANS 179	0	10504	6162	2222	68	8517	30151	7638	4069	9541	6186	0	61195
ME 19	1P=113 ANS 0 80	0	21212	254	3979	362	4489	32292	3622	2618	8889	8558	1963	65558
ME 19	1P=355 ANS (81 IP=531	D	19427	1147	2857	2036	5761	28516	2019	1076	6490	2435	3754	64435
ME 198	ANS 2	2518	12604	118	2834	2842	8423	22253	2881	1637	6530	1998	5732	56030
ME 198	ANS 9	671	10156	643	2151	526	5869	22610	5675	2169	10603	3444	6676	52126
ME . 198	34		12098	487	2094	1386	3549	26704	5913	1584	8245	2800	12891	63491
	P=71 ANS 6	7149	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.

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т	A	D		5	O	
	n	D	L	C.	2	

OTHER INCOME BY EDUCATION LEVEL OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD

	WAGES	PENS	RENT & SH CRP		other	other Non Ag	TOT AL
SAMPLE=434							
MEANS	10385	0	397	5437	1589	1719	19529
STD ERRORS	825	0	128	470	282	259	947
NOT COMPLETE PRIMARY SAMPLE=798	D						
MEANS	12335	298	473	6090	2128	1840	23167
STD ERRORS	678	150	102	373	248	177	832
PRIMARY SCHO SAMPLE=758 MEANS STD ERRORS	0L 12818 84 5	3406 619	1918 1667	5404 300	1753 235	1773 206	27074 1971
JUNIOR HIGH SC	HOOL						
SAMPLE=134							
MEANS	20024	9591	231	4472	2461	3020	39801
STD ERRORS	2912	2500	103	734	809	891	3726
HIGH SCHOOL							
SAMPLE=71		7544	507				1010-
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.

INCOME BY EDUCATION LEVEL

GOV	FOOD	ESTATE	STOCK	OTHER	NON	OTHER	TRAN	TRAN	OTHER	OTHER	GOVT	TOTAL
SUBS				AGRIC	AGRIC	and the second	IN	OUT	IN	OUT	ORIG	
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

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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.

OTHER INCOME BY TYPE OF TRANSMIGRANT

	WAGE	PENS	RENT	OTHER AGRIC	other Non Ag	other Inc	TOT AL 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	õ	6786	652	535	541	55270 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.

OTHER INCOME BY VILLAGE LAYOUT WAGE PENS RENT OTHER OTHER OTHER TOTAL AGRIC NON AG INC 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

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TABLE 13

				INCOM	E BY A	GE OF H	EAD OF	HOUSE	HOLD			
GOVT		ESTATE	STOCK	oth Agric	NON AGRIC	OTHER	TRAN IN	TR AN OUT	OTH IN	OTH OUT	gvt ' Orig	TOTAL
0-20		adulte or grouped						and the second				
SAMPLE=	21											
MEANS 4107	10704	0	984	321	3730	25766	7686	583	4923	1078	3504	52046
STD ERR 4008 21-25	2635	0	518	256	2044	7780	4966	189	1763	665	950	9807
SAMPLE=	198											
MEANS 9420	12637	818	1969	1408	7366	22654	2805	1389	5498	3129	4534	52791
STD ERR 2365 26-30	998	356	231	381	2010	2040	1074	330	965	1111	447	3015
SAMPLE=	397											
MEANS 10730 STD ERR 2021	0 11567 614	1118 334	2330 191	1832 384	7307 2227	22519 1277	3447 769	1470 206	6335 800	2827 572	6421 644	55044 2752
31-35 SAMPLE=	394											
MEANS 8840	394 13361	1546	2018	1520	5265	26272	7177	1500				
STD ERR 1477 35+	1121	390	171	292	1044	26232 3397	3133 515	1560 288	6556 886	4315 1309	5107 592	56608 3780
SAMPLE=	1189											
MEANS 8508 STD ERR 1045	13200 749	2015 269	2692 166	1703 249	5192 486	26543 854	5544 939	1857 278	8691 1231	3125 476	5154 308	60179 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.

INCOME OF COMBINATION FARMERS

	GOV	FOOD SUBS	ESTATE	STOCK	OTHER	NON AGRIC	other Agric	TRAN	TRAN IN	other Out	other In	govt t Out	OT AL OR IG
1401 SAME				and and an array of the	and a group of the second s	an ann ann an Ann an Ann an Ann an Ann							
MEAN		0	0	104	•	•	0.4000	•	•	•	(500	•	
STD E		0 0	0	604	0	0	24000	0	0	0	6500	0	24604
1402		U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	LE=19												
MEAN		41859	39	6516	0	3517	17444	0	4731	0	1740	2000	1757/
STD E		2564	38	1231	0	1671	1393	0	1330	0	1342	2890	67536
14020		2004	50	1231	U	1011	1375	0	1550	U	717	941	2186
SAMP													
MEAN		23003	698	3531	0	0	22750	0	50	8750	250	0	49933
STD E		3507	209	630	õ	0	8938	õ	43	3247	216	0	7302
63021			207		•	U	0700	•	40	5241	210	U	1002
	LE=59												
MEAN	S 0	12674	129	3640	608	7372	26983	898	203	0	966	6320	58425
STD E	RRO	1758	69	619	185	2018	2973	620	177	õ	957	70	4007
64021	15									•			1001
SAMP	LE=20												
MEAN	S O	-96519	14230	4009	991	15750	31000	3875	1250	2075	2225	2195	167321
STD E	RRO	35799	6057	1147	585	15351	13377	2065	1218	1460	1686	2140	43678
64710	01												
SAMP	LE=19												
MEANS	S 0	8534	7429	1973	30886	3280	22315	3842	3026	8000	515	121	75357
STD E	RR O	2548	1818	691	5038	1476	7921	2698	1603	4054	409	60	5097

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TABLE 14 (cont)

OTHER INCOME OF COMBINATION FARMERS

	WAGES	PENS	RENT	OTH A	S NON A	G OTHER	TOTAL
:		and an and the strength of the				Mar Billing Manager Color	
140108							
SAMPLE=1							
MEANS	24000	0	0	0	0	0	24000
STD ERR	0	0	0	ō	õ	õ	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
1.4 × ×							
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

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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.

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

~	govt Subs	F00D 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
14 8 1 - 51 - 1	TRANS IN	TRANS OUT	other In	other Out	goyt Orig	TOTAL	
REPELITA 2						TOTAL	_
						TOTAL	_
						TOT AL	_
SAMPLE=358	IN	OUT	IN	OUT	ORIG		_
SAMPLE=358 MEANS	IN 5359	OUT 2001	IN 5368	OUT 5659	0RIG	52567	_
SAMPLE=358 MEANS STD ERRORS	IN 5359	OUT 2001	IN 5368	OUT 5659	0RIG	52567	_
SAMPLE=358 MEANS STD ERRORS REPELITA 3	IN 5359	OUT 2001	IN 5368	OUT 5659	0RIG	52567	_

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

	00117	5000	FOTIT		-		-
	GOVT SUBS	F00D CROPS	ESTAIL	STOCK	OTHER AG	NON AG	other
REPELITA 2			ert in univ				- toka estilik seger
SAMPLE=95							
MEANS STD ERRORS	.00. .00	25865 1488	3220 583	3921 721	.00 .00	6222 1336	20019 2436
REPELITA 3		1400	000	121	.00	1000	2400
NUT CLIIN D							
SAMPLE=423 MEANS	13565	9457	16	1490	3247	7715	11400
STD ERRORS	1913	497	9	126	348	3315 632	11402 466
19 8 0 - 20	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	

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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.

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

	GOVT	F00D CROPS	ESTATE	STOCK	other Ag	NON Ag	other
DRY							
SAMPLE=594 MEANS	7450	17100					
STD ERRORS	7459	13190	3406	2478	1217	3408	25794
ESTATE	1666	1544	513	218	293	612	928
SAMPLE=638							
MEANS	9946	13661	332	7140	1710	7704	
STD ERRORS	1296	453	111	3148 220	1310 360	7306	25095
-		100		220	300	730	1194
	TRANS	TRANS	OTHER	OTHER	GOVT	TOTAL	
	IN	OUT	NN.	OUT	ORIG		
DRY		The state and a supra					
SAMPLE=594							
MEANS	4771	1592	7035	4409	3153	55804	
STD ERRORS	993	425	1851	834	276	2210	
STU ERRORS	773	423	1011	004	210	2210	
	773	423	1651	004	210	2210	
ESTATE	775	423	1651	004	210	2210	
ESTATE SAMPLE=638 MEANS	4914	1596			9358	63517	

		(SPON	SORED	TIDAL)			INCOME
	govt Subs	FOOD CROPS	ESTATE	STOCK	other Ag	NON AG	OTHER
SAMPLE=95 MEANS	.00	25865	3220	3921	00	(000	2024.0
STD ERRORS	.00	1488	583	721	.00 .00	6222 1336	20019 2436
	TRANS	TRANS	OTHER	OTHER	GOVT	TOTAL	2436
	IN	OUT	IN	OUT	ORIG		
MEANS	9557	2391	8577	2809	282	66698	
STD ERRORS	8185	652	4294	1032	78	8390	

INCOME CROSS CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF SETTLEMENT AND INCOME ORIGIN FOR REP 2

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".

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

	GOVT SUBS	FOOD CROPS	ESTAT	E STOCK	OTHER AG	NON AG	OTHER
LINEAR			****	te data sa manga si suga sa			
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		1999 - det data (1999 - 1999				
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

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

	govt Subs	FOOD	EST AT CROPS	e 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	~~						
		ACCS	1944	1083	1488	64614	
MEANS STD ERRORS	.00 :00	4661 1421	1120	682	265	3077	

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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

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

	MORE	LESS	SAME	OTHER
LINË AR NUMBER	127	207	73	1
NUCLE ATED 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
L INE AR NUMBER	154	48	52	8
NUCLE ATED 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.

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Table 23

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Question Responses by Village

Prov	Sample	Class	Arriv		e to Two rs Ago	Incom	e to migration		e of Incom a of Origi		Health cf Orig	
-				More	Less	More	Less	Food	Trees	Other	Bett	Wrs
Riau												-
140102	20	Dry	80	9	9	12	1	14	0	F		-
140104		Dry	80	11	21	24	8	14 29	0	5	4	3
140108		Dry	81	61	66	98	40		0	11	21	1
140202		Tidal	79	9	1	14	2	101	5	72	64	23
140205		Tidal	78	12	ò	19	0	14	2	3	1	4
140404		Dry	83	19	1	13	3	18 3	0 4	2 13	5 8	02
South Su	matra											
160109		Dry	78	46	21	60	7	41	21	17	74	
160110		Dry	80	12	31	40	6	19	21 2	17 36	31	6
160171	40	Dry	76	16	14	28	6	16	3		27	8
160203		Dry	82	21	0	39	0	13	0	21	26	3
160204		Dry	74	35	141	125	61	133	2	27	15	4
160205		Dry	74	39	154	166	54	166	∠ 3	63	66	58
160212		Tidal	81	63	19	116	1		2	69	58	32
160374		Dry	82	4	45	30	8	92		26	83	7
160605		Tidal	82	54	23	69	7	26	4	29	11	6
160607		Tidal	80	29	0	35	5	42 31	2 4	56 5	36 21	8 0
Central K	aliminta	n										
520102	40	Dry	83	32	0	32	3	15	0	25	(
520203	20	Dry	83	12	3	7	1	3	0	16	6 3	4
520401		Tidal	80	18	74	44	42	62	4	46	5 70	0
520413 1		Tidal	81	31	60	78	12	71	1	40 66	37	10
530210 1		Dry	80	85	40	132	17	74	1	101	37 70	9
30211 2		Dry	82	8	1	17	2	8	0	12		18
30403 2		Tidal	80	11	5	13	3	17	0 .	2	8	1
30408 2		Tidal	80	5	8	15	0	12	0	8	11 11	3
ast Kalin	nintan											
40104 2	20	Tidal	80	6	9	16	1	11	1	6	7	1
40109 2		Dry	76	23	8	26	3	25	o O	15	20	2
40215 2	0	Dry	80	17	1	18	0	18	Ō	2	8	1
47101 2	0	Dry	74	7	10	17	2	6	6	4	16	0
entral Su												
20314 1		Tidal	76	64	3	88	9	36	2	60	67	9
40307 1		Dry	81	69	17	46	48	33	3	76	52	13
40314 4	0 1	Dry	82	38	2	31		17	3	18		6

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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			20775	
	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	
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	-
	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	
	160605	101	Tidal	55258	12503	32078	3490	4903	4071
NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	160607	40	Tidal	76888	18033	20527	182	13587	
entral Kalimint	an								
	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		Dry	57088	12710	36283	6160	12623	2756
	630211	20	Dry	82851	9444	27961	6883	12700	3000
	630403		Tidal	31307	7697	12632	5516	9775	0
	630408	20	Tidal	45752	10094	25512	4663	22373	
ast Kalimintan									
	640104	20	Tidal	111802	22542	48781	137	37250	0
	640109 :		Dry	92254		44253	5016	31412	
	640215 2		Dry	167321		40528	2277	31000	0
	647101		Dry	75889		33850		13700	
entral Sulawesi									
	720314 1	00	Tidal	60157	10412	32967	33	14935	2579
	740307 1	119						14499	0
	740314 4		-	69310					Ō

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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.

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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 cooperatives or traders.

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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 equivalent on 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% (*) and 1% (**) 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 dependents 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

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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**		and a subscription of the state of the subscription of the subscri			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**	20000	
vill 140102	49249**					49432**	
vill 140104	11868*					13 TOL	
vill 140108	14635**				-11366*		
vill 140202		13995**	31108**		11000		
vill 140205		9626*	01100	-4445*			
vill 140404	46146**	7232*		-3695*		50474**	
vill 160109		13410**		0070		21415*	
vill 160110	15700**	8521 **				22594*	
vill 160171	24362**	11885**		16117**		28155*	
vill 160203		-3818*		10111-	-16142*		39884**
vill 160204	9031*	10155**			-12193*	15647*	37004 * *
vill 160205	2001	10100			-12135*	13047*	-22970*
vill 160212		10828**					-22370*
vill 160374	22522**	10020 * *			-1745222	04700**	
111 160605	LLVLL - "	7898**			-17452**	24302**	
111 160607		10227**					
111 620102		1022 (**			170/4##		77004 -
rill 620203		70707 * *	-1701/*		-17864**		-33886*
020205		39783**	-17016*			51725*	

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

	wages	other	food	tree	non-	other	total
		agriculture		crops	agriculture		income
vill 620401	n an the state of the second second	6738*	ana ang ang ang ang ang ang ang ang ang			ay ay an	an general kunser van den kan polisjone
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							
v111 740314					-10614*		
male							
no education							
not compl prim							
primary school							
jr high school			4				
high school							
spons migrant							
spont migrant							
military					-12090*	60222**	35155*
food/orig	-4841**	-1231**			-2924*	-8121**-	11488*1
trees/orig					-6984*		-12859
stock/origin	-13057*						-14191
fish/orig							-6192
non-ag/orig						-6643*	-7300
owned land/origi	in		1873*				8919*
from riau/sumat			1010				
from java							
from bali							
from kalimintan							
food sold market		1147*	4386**				
food sold trader		1667**	8038**	-672*			
food sold co-op	0120*	2557*	0000	-2232**			
tree sold marke	-10739##	2001	8606**	7275**			22575*1
tree sold trader		4297**	·····	18352**			20360
tree sold co-op		7671 " "		25670**			24158
R-squared	.256	.311	.261	.668	.098	.198	.222

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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.

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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.

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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 rediscovered 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.

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Table 26

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Regression Coefficients for Yarious Income Categories as a Function of Specified Yariables

	wages	other agríc	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
viil 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
viii 160204	5996		13900**	1743
vill 160205	17266		-25690	15412*
viii 160212 viii 160374	11117		13798**	1773
			-23727	17892*
vill 160605	6425		-24658	11072 "
vfll 160607	22031		1096	-3747
vill 620102	-4364		12199	-1482
¥111 620203	11693			12450
vill 620401	13162		-23366	
vill 620413	5562		-22871	10364
vill 630210	3558		20590**	727
vill 630211	20615			7138
vill 630403	9716			17986*
vm 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**	an al a shake an ar ar ar ar ar ar	an a	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			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

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Table 27

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Regression Coefficients for Various Income Categories on Selected Regressor Variables

	food	treecrops	stock	other agriculture	other income	total income
				agi iouridi e		WICOITIE
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	21001	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	02004	4172**		-13773	-39885*
vill 160204	6216	39463**				
rill 160205	4654	37403**	4036*		14780	-13468
m 160205	-6901		2477 508		8612	-22970 -27493
rill 160374	-748	18925	752		7968**	
111 160605					24196	-13814
	-6642	-7911 27419	8		19359	-15773
rill 160607	-2326	21419	-3934		6533	-449
rill 620102	8557		5496		-6640	-33886*
rill 620203	-15683*		1000		51183**	-4202
rill 620401	-7826	1000	-1095		-13105	36231
rill 620413	-7595	1909	-1106		-12747	-43511*
111 630210	13	8012	2304		13394	-26042*
rill 630211	171		1174		10333	-2941
rill 630403	-17565		394		6722	-37553
rill 630408	-9190		-1355		-899	-32479
rill 640104	16375	22918	11694**		62275**	51614*
rill 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

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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.

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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.

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.

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Section 5

Comparison of Consumption Patterns

The transmigration survey tape includes a section drawn from a susenes 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.

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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.

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

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Table 28 eekly Food Consumpti

	Table 28(cont.) Weekly Food Consumption Quantities and Expenditures per Capita (standard errors in parenthesis)							
		transmig tidal		rural	rural Java 2			
sweet potato qty	10.6	10.3	0.7	1.5	4.2			
sweet potato exp	(1.4) 8.4 (1.1)	(1.8) 5.6 (1.0)	(0.1) 3.2 (0.4)	(0.1) 4.0 (0.3)	(0.5) 5.6 (0.6)			
other starch qty	34.0 (2.9)	40.6 (3.8)	27.1 (1.4)	3.5 (0.2)	2.9 (0.4)			
other starch exp	22.0 (1.9)	24.6 (2.2)	36.1 (1.8)	3.1 (0.2)	2.2 (0.3)			
fish qty	153.9 (5.0)	134.4 (6.6)	80.1 (1.8)	54.3 (0.8)	39.8			
fish exp	158.6 (5.3)	(0.0) 156.9 (9.4)	373.1 (6.2)	(0.8) 143.7 (2.5)	(1.2) 129.3 (3.3)			
- meat qty -	13.3 (1.8)	4.3 (1.4)	6.3 (0.4)	3.3 (0.1)	1.7 (0.1)			
meat exp	34.4 (1.8)	9.3 (2.5)	83.0 (4.4)	53.7 (2.1)	36.7 (3.0)			
eggs qty	73.7 (3.5)	46.7 (4.4)	58.2 (1.9)	55.5 (1.2)	59.2 (2.6)			
eggs exp	60.2	42.4 (3.8)	58.6 (1.9)	42.9 (1.0)	38.1 (1.8)			
milk qty		8.8 (1.7)	2.5 (0.2)	1.0 (0.1)	0.7 (0.1)			
milk exp	26.6	18.1	(0.2) 28.8 (1.6)	(0.1) 11.6 (0.7)	(0.1) 11.4 (1.7)			

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			28(cont.)		
	We	ekly Foo	d Consump	ition:	
	Quanti	ties and	Expenditu	res per C	apita
	(star	ndard err	ors in par	enthesis.)
	transmi	g transm	ig non-	rural	rural
Non-second statements of the second statements	dryland	tidal	transmi	g Java 1	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	
	(3.2)	(4.0)	(1.7)		107.8
	(0.2)	(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	147
	(6.1)	(6.6)	(1.1)		14.3
other exp	405.5	356.9	518.8	(0.4)	(0.8)
	(9.1)	(13.5)		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	147.0	(()	
and a second sec	(6.1)		143.9	66.9	89.9
tobac & alcohol exp	196.6	(6.4)	(8.9)	(1.0)	(2.5)
(6.0)		199.3	291.4	167.6	180.1
(0.0)	(8.4)	(7.5)	(2.8)	(5.7)	

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Table 28(cont.)

Table 29

Monthly Per Capita Expenditures on Non-Food Items

		d errors transmig tidal		rural	rural Java 2
energy/	696.0	738.1	1002.2	1464.0	1516.1
fuel	(19.5)	(23.8)	(21.4)	(13.6)	(26.3)
housing	354.8	238.9	1327.5	908.8	745.8
	(32.5)	(36.4)	(37.8)	(13.4)	(34.7)
personal	317.7	242.1	267.1	163.8	208.5
effects	(9.1)	(10.4)	(11.6)	(6.6)	(18.2)
cosmetics	143.2	104.0	337.8	190.4	222.6
	(5.6)	(5.9)	(17.3)	(6.8)	(20.0)
medical	189.2	120.3	376.9	398.5	339.1
	(12.8)	(16.3)	(18.8)	(40.1)	(24.9)
schooling	198.1	140.7	225.4	244.1	216.7
	(12.2)	(13.0)	(12.5)	(11.2)	(19.3)
local	158.2	124.1	48.1	67.8	85.0
transport	(12.3)	(18.4)	(9.3)	(6.6)	(13.1)
other	270.9	198.2	208.7	207.5	180.4
transport	(66.1)	(73.7)	(26.2)	(8.8)	(16.7)
recreation	62.4	54.8	16.2	23.8	35.6
	(16.0)	(31.5)	(3.1)	(2.4)	(6.9)
material	248.6	177.7	288.2	628.1	914.0
(cloth)	(23.6)	(31.5)	(17.6)	(24.9)	(77.2)
readymade	558.0	452.5	1705.8	2181.9	1613.
clothes	(46.6)	(49.1)	(65.3)	(450.3)	(78.0)
hats,shoes	402.7	302.5	1002.5	1483.0	1388.
socks	(42.9)	(41.9)	(59.2)	(243.0)	(80.7)

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Table 29(cont)

Monthly Per Capita Expenditures on Non-Food Items

			d errors transmig tidal		rural	rural Java 2	
1 11 .	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)	
	ceremoni a l 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

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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 meet 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.

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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 nontransmigrants 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 nontransmigrant/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

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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 sevened 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.

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Section 4 considers the well-being of the transmigrants by looking at consumption rather than income data. This was an obvious strategy in the comparisons. price information enabling inter-spatial absence of Unfortunately, the absence of detailed household information on the extracts of the Susenas tapes made available to the author made comparison The results below are just a of equivalent households impossible. 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
 - 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

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Household Activities

Item	1	record type (13	5)			
-	2	year of arrival				
2	3	province of origin				
	4	Kabupaten of origin				
	5	type of transmigrant (1=sponsored, 2= spontaneous,				
		3= military, 4= local)				
	6	income source		labourer		
	7			self empl		
	8			total		
	9		estate	labourer		
	10			self employed		
	11			total		
	12		livestock	labourer		
and a set	13 -		- 1	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				
29 comparis			rce of income (3 digits)			
		comparison of current income to income two years ago				
		(1=more, 2=less	, 3=same, 4=ott	ner)		

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Record Type 2

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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
		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

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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

	-3	
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=m	ore,
	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

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	Item 1	record type(4)	
	2	type of crop		
	3	harvested are	6	
2	4	production	-	kilos
	5			value
	6	seed	prod sendiri	kilos
	7		prod ochdir i	value
	8		pembelian	kilos
	9		pomooridii	value
	10		pembagian	kilos
	11		P	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 paymen	t	value
	22	taxes		value
	23	other expenses	3	value
	24	payment in kin		kilos
	25			value
	26	subtotal		
	27	income		
	28	amount sold		kilos
	29			value
	30	place sold (1=r	narket, 2=tenaki	ulak, 3=co-op, 4=other)
				, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,

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
	•		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	1	kilos
25			value
26	subtotal		
27	income		
28	amount sold		kilos
29			value
30	place sold (1=m	arket, 2=tengku	llak, 3=co-op, 4=other)

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

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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	10.
		purchase of valuables
13		purchase of non-portable goods
		assurance premiums
15		savings
16		paying off loans
17		recovery from pawning
18		lottery payments
19		other outgoings
20		total outgoings

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Assistance from Government

1	tem 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 supp	ort (Y=1, N=2)	
	13	If yes, since	e when (4 digits)	
	14	Value of subsistenc paymen	ts	
	15	Value of total assistance in	last year	
		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		

Consumption Expenditure

10

Item 1

2

record type (10) consumption category 1=rice 2=fresh corn 3=dry corn 4=ground corn 5=cassava 6=dry or ground cassava 7=sweet potato **B**=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)

value last year value last month

3

Family Welfare

- Item 1 record type (11)
 - how does hh income compare to before migration (1=better, 2=worse, 3=just as good, 4=just as bad)
 how does hh income compare with two years ago (1-4)
 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	Τ.Υ.	before
30		ofter
31	cart	before
32		ofter
33	bicycle	before
34	-	after
35	motor bike	before
36		ofter
37	boat	before
38		ofter
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 o	f 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/I	()

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Table	B1
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INCOME	CRUSS	CLASSIFICE	0 Y	LOCATION	AND	INCOME	OFICIN	

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INCOME CRUSS			ESTATE CROF	LIVESTOCK	OTHER AGRIC	NON AGRIC	OTHER	
140107 SAMPLES 20 MEANS STO FPEOPS	-5.0C	16666.60 3439.16	1369.45 653.93			7847.45 2827.08	56656.25 5685.51	
STD ERFORS 140104 SAMPLE= 40 WEANS	74.3P .52	16314.70	300.27	5756.92 715.57	5087.27 1667.85	37578.77 3298.65	39040.63 3716.18	
STD FRPORS		7692.35	729:11	1858:18	283.63	13333:72	30032:38	
STD ERRORS 140707 SAMPLE= 19 #EANS	•7.37 2.56	41859.64	40.89	6516.26	27.37	3549.37 1667.97	17444.74 1393.25	
SID FRORS 14020 SAMPLE= 20	39.65		1571.55	6118.75	2:02	8607.50 1541.29	23953:90	
STP ERPORS 140404 SAMPLE= 20 MEANS FANSORS	51.00	11418.15	3.00	3800.C0 352.15	29001.00	2522.40	71563.00 3480.98	
SID ERRORS 160100 SAMPLE= 20 SID ERROPS 160110 160110		7572.35	7990.19	219:06	145:87	38847.85	28056.06	
SATELLE	209.20	10219.92	1620.30	4630.32	1223.15	25580.43	37137.25 4682.35	
STO FRRORS 163171 SANFLE= 40 PEANS STO FRPORS	170.10	9480.75	38012.88	2907.25	920:03 703:28	21610:06	31161:75	
STO FROORS 160207 SANPLE= 40 YEANS STO FROOPS	1.30	14525.07 910.18	3.00	6227.65	196.88 3.09	38291.50 1619.65	8506.25 750.03	
SICERPORS 162204 SAMPLE= 201 STD ERPORS	62.60	13321.73	288.49	2637.91	124.88	21633:33	34122.31 2616.09	
STD ERPORS 162205 SAMPLE= 241 MEANS STD ERPORS	6575.50 1458.78	11376.22	2.28	3171.68 287.93	372.45 96.12	11641.67 763.59	26203.57 1658.ut	
STDERPORS 162212 SAMPLE= 120 STDERRORS 162774	6275.42	13303:82	1.97	251:53	1373:83	-1288:18	12764.29 889.64	
SAMPLE 59	34311.22	9595.02 1249.78	2568.36	426.97	80.51 1.35	17301.31 3853.81	48015.25	
STD ERPORS 163665 SAMPLE= 161 MEANS STD ERPORS 163607	8358.44	12503.64 1037.63	8.22	1268.00 309.78	2505.85 784.88	15543.00 1315.12	32078.32	
160607 SAMPLE= 40 WEANS SID ERRORS 620102 SAMPLE= 40	175.00	16033.88	6348.70 1134.00	4008.95	31:42	210:0:40	20527.25	
	113255.55	17235.77	1.47	695.CO 355.11	605.02 460.50	9240.88	18471.25 2071.69	
SID FRADRS SAUPLE 20 STD FRADRS	75.00	8765.60	2.50	75:00	\$233:98	36667.00	48542.50	
STD FROURS 220401 SANPLE= 120 MEANS - STD FROURS 220413 - 400	191.68	4974.78 846.67	1.97	1671.71 229.61	11681.64 762.27	6452.48 1259.93	13619.39 2091.12	
MEANS STD ERPORS	34999.14	9121:34 1178:34	38:23	2223:88	129:16	13818:81	11118:83	
630210 SAMPLE 172 MEANS STD ERRORS 620211	66.83	12710.78 858.91	204.20	3212.96 401.56	383.60 79.28	28844.55 1760.58	36283.48 2640.98	
650211 SAMPLE= 20 MEANS STD ERRORS 030403	77.50	9444.30 1446.16	2.50	3559.55	2003.80	13333.00	27961.25 6843.68	
630403 SAMPLE= 20 MEANS STD FRPURS 63040	195.CC 4.37	7697.85	2.05	2438.10	88.75 2.78	23999.80 2921.22	12032.75	
SAMPLE 20 MEANS STD ERPORS	200.00	12084-15	1.90	325:32	323:00	22308:98	23123:58	
40104 SAMPLE= 20 "EANS STD FRRORS 640109 (0	83.25 9.06	22542.45 4217.81	496.7.5 380.94	10489.65 2857.29	00.0008 00.	81050.25 54332.71	48781.75 9865.59	
SAMPLE= 40 MEANS STD ERPOPS 640215	97.72	33560:53	138:22	\$241.95	189.13 78.36	11330-85	44253.42	
SAMPLE = 20 MEANS STD ERPORS 647101	80.50 6.63	96527.00 35798.64	14231.55 6057.31	9151.45 2344.35	1695.90 672.99	78787.50 33494.90	40528.75	
SAVPLE= 20 MEANS STD ERPORS	11.50	9034.85 2443.75	7058:30	2099.35	41724:19	11853:52	33650.20	
723314 SA 19LE = 100 MEANS STD ERPORS 74307	28.94	10412.97 1067.67	819.15 380.14	6777.32 685.89	11748.48 1372.12	14754.82 2952.81	32967.58 2306.32	
SANPLE 119 MEANS STD ERPORS	53.76	15387:82	678.89 265.80	\$132.48	1222:53	27541.50 3758.62	25356.18 2885.82	
740314 SAMPLE= 40 MEANS STD EPPORS	69.38	11490.75 1662.10	38:33	2738:77	368:38	26951:95	20557:97	
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		Tubic D	1 concrite			
	OSS CLASSIFIED TRANS IN	BY LOCATION TRANS OUT	AND INCOME CTHER IN	ORIGIN OTHER OUT	GOVT ORIG	TOTAL
140107 SAMPLE= 20 MEANS STD ERFORS 140104	14765.55	1426.25	17476.65	9012.60	9756.23	103426.60 6741.17
SAMPLE= 40	6047.3C 2776.47	3725.10	9668.75	2479.22	9521.75	78011.25
STD ERROPS 140108 SAMPLE= 180 MEANS		2867.13	14300.66 2186.71	2846.76	11680.27 714.08	55655.89
STD ERRORS 140207 SAMPLE= 19 MEANS		5313:19	13:37	7772.11	2895.53	67536.53 2186.14
STD ERPOPS 140205 SAMPLE= 20 MEANS		19855.00	15925.55	10975.60	110.00	54858.75
SANPLEN 20		1837:73	25767.15	3223:31	3333.00	92842.05
SANPLET 20 MEANS STD ERRORS 162109 SAMPLET 60 MEANS		537.73				
STD ERPOPS 160110 SAMPLE= 60	15014.27	68.036	28022.64	11245.63	385.47 109.95	51771.20 3711.11
MEANS STD ERPORS 160171 SAMPLE= 40	13706.77 1887.67	1343:28	20000.85	24880.83 7100.66	8153:12	62700.25 5488.53
MEANS STD ERRORS 160203 SAMPLE= 40	12485.60	\$533.75	26001.77 10650.85	22526:38	3241.20	86030.15 5355.16
STD ERRORS	6610.63 1639.91	2340.00	5675.00	1220.63	1846.17 92.37	35714.85 2416.37
SAMPLEE 201 MEANS STD ERPORS 160205	7901.93 2145.16	3465.71	7019.20	6404.74	2086.33 316.01	56104-05 3689-27
MEANS	6295.12	5000.45	\$009.69 1192.73	3999.70 810.32	623.45 126.37	44820.07 1713.91
STD ERRORS 163217 SAMPLE= 120 MEANS STD ERRORS	1687.24	4394.07	12092.94 806.92	1797.21 296.24	2320.18 125.41	35576.65 1715.43
160374 SAMPLE= 59 MEANS STD FRRORS 160605 160605	16417.80	4014.83	21066.61	8815.68 3500.04	4621.73	70219.85 5018.62
MEANS		1670.30	9831.23 2238.58	8999.53 1326.97	3490.19 327.03	55285.98
STD ERRORS 160607 SAMPLE= 40 MEANS		2913:09	1193:98	2862.25	181.90	76838.82
STD ERROPS 620102 SAMPLE= 41 MEANS	4396.22	1530.52	2652.80	85.30 36.47	11905-47	51258.05 2361.42
STD ERRORS 621203 SAMPLE= 21 MEANS		2:68	4550.00	5.00	5042.00	71348.60 4864.89
STD FRROPS C20401 SAMPLE= 12	and the second s	1950-37	10216.79	2399.62	2212:31	36717.11 2492.28
STD ERPORS 62041 SAMPLE= 14 PEANS	0 1996.60	3571.96	12378.89	3689.63	7953.24	33133.91 2093.3*
STE ERPORS	,	2561.34	11:2:16	2412:16	6169-39	\$7086:56
PARAM		2680.00	. 12438.30	5306.25	6883.65	72851.30
STD ERRORS	.00 20 3800.00	343.05	7703.90 81.45 11.37	2635.84 81.45 11.37	5516.75	31307.75
	5 554.98	600.80 109.33			4663.25	45752.40
STD ERFORS	20	2015:50	3590.65		184.15 137.25 56.85	111802.35
STD ERROR	98.50 5 13.36	52.75	23791.10 19481.07	\$159.75	56.85	36733.34
SAMPLE A MEANS STD ERPORS	s 5563:17	1267:59	8407:15	18608-02	5016:25	18356:81
SANPLE AMEANS STD ERPORT	5202.50	23770.60	3545.35	4271.25	2277.13	167321.40 43678.20
647101 SANPLS= MEANS STD ERFORS 720314	12828:32	2700.00	12278:29	\$30:12	235:67	75889.30
720314 SAMPLE 10 MEANS STD ERPORS 740307	17773 30	8£97.40 2460.84	12545-67	23505-21	33.57	60157.92 5499.31
743307 SAMPLE= 11 MEANS STD ERROPS 743314	10	1118:13	0436.15 3010.19		27288.25	87754.10
743314 SAMPLE= 4 MEANS STD ERPURS	C56.50	2165.00	16312.32		12647.27	69310.60 620.09
		270.41	4040157	10151101		

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COMPARISON	OF HH INCOME	WITH TWO YEAR	S AGO	
	BETTER	WORSE	JUST AS GOODJUST	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	i_ 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		2	1	9
630408 FREQUENCIES 640104	11	2	3	4
		2	5	0
FREQUENCIES		6	8	7
FREQUENCIES 640215 FREQUENCIES	, 19 ; 17	1	2	0
647101		7	2	C
FREQUENCIES 720314) II 	2	10	1
FREQUENCIES 740307	5 87 5 69	10	39	1
FREQUENCIES 740314		4	2	1
FREQUENCIES	s 55		L	

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	COMPARISON OF	TNCOME W	TTH PRE-	TRANSMIG	ATTON.	BY VILLAGE
	COMPANISON OF	BETTER	WORSE	AS GOOD		
	140102 FREQUENCIES	12	1	7	0	
	140104	24	8	8	0	
	FREQUENCIES				3	
	FREQUENCIES	98	40	39		
	FREQUENCIES	14	2	3	0	
	FREQUENCIES	19	0	1	0	
	140404 FREQUENCIES 160109	13	3	4	0	
1	FREQUENCIES	60	7	13	С	
	FREQUENCIES	40	6	14	0	
	FREQUENCIES	28	6	6	0	
	FREQUENCIES	39	0	1	0	
	FREQUENCIES	125	61	11	4	
	160205 FREQUENCIES 160212	166	54	21	0	
	FREQUENCIES	116	1	3	0	
	FREQUENCIES	30	8	21	0	
•	160605 FREQUENCIES 160607	69.	7	25	0	
	FREQUENCIES	35	5	0	0	
	FREQUENCIES	32	3	5	O	
	FREQUENCIES	7	1	12	0	
	620401 FREQUENCIES	44	42	29	5	
	620413 FREQUENCIES 630210	78	12	32	18	
	FREQUENCIES 630211	132	17	27	2	
	FREQUENCIES	17	2	1	0	
	630403 FREQUENCIES	13	3	1	3	
	630408 FREQUENCIES 640104	15	C	4	1	
	FREQUENCIES	16	1	3	0	
	FREQUENCIES	26	3	11	C	
	FREQUENCIES 640215 FREQUENCIES	18	C	2	0	
	647101 FREQUENCIES 720314	17	2	1	C	
	FREQUENCIES	88	9	2	1	
	FREQUENCIES	46	48	22	3	
	740314 FREQUENCIES	21	ć	3	C	

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INCOME SOURCE	TWO YEAR	RS AGO,	BY VILLAG	E		
1/0103	AG	TREE	STOCK	FISH	NON AG	OTHER
140102 FREQUENCIES	15	0	0	1	0	4
140104 FREQUENCIES 140108	23	0	0	7	0	10
FREQUENCIES	156	2	2	0	4	15
140202 FREQUENCIES 140205	19	0	0	C	0	0
FREQUENCIES	18	1	1	0	0	0
140404 FREQUENCIES	0	1	0	0	0	19
160107 FREQUENCIES 160110	78	1	0	0	0	1
FREQUENCIES	56	1	0	0	0	3
160171 FREQUENCIES	23	16	0	0	0	1
160203 FREQUENCIES 160204	39	С	1	C	0	0
FREQUENCIES	184	1	0	0	2	14
FREQUENCIES	201	0	0	0	0	20
FREQUENCIES	118	2	0	0	0	0
FREQUENCIES	51	2	0	0	0	6
FREQUENCIES	97	1	2	0	0	0
FREQUENCIES - 620102	35	0	0	0	1	4
FREQUENCIES 620203	38	0	0	0	1	1
FREQUENCIES	19	0	0	1	0	0
FREQUENCIES 620413	107	0	1	11	1	0
FREQUENCIES	137	• 0	0	0	0	3
FREQUENCIES	135	. 3	0	2	6	30
630211						
630211 FREQUENCIES 630403	19	0	0	0	0	1
FREQUENCIES 630408	20	O	0	0	0	0
FREQUENCIES	18	С	C	0	1	1
FREQUENCIES	13	1	0	1	0	5
FREQUENCIES	28	C	0	C	2	10
640215 FREQUENCIES 647101	19	0	0	0	0	1
FREQUENCIES 72J714	9	7	C	1	1	1
FREQUENCIES	73	4	1	3	3	10
FREQUENCIES	03	1	3	5	16	14
FREQUENCIES	34	1	0	C	1	4

	MAIN	SOU	RCE	OFI	HH	INCOME IN	AREA OF	ORIGIN		
	1/01	0.7		1	AG	TREE	STOC	K FISH	NON A	G OTHER
	1401 FREQ	UENC	IES		1	4 Ű	G	1	0	5
	1401 FREQ	UENC	IES		2	9 0	0	0	1	10
	1401 FREQ	UENC	IES		10	1 5	0	2	7	65
	1402 FREQ	UENC	IES		1	4 2	. 0	0	2	1
	1402 FREQ	UENC	IES		1	8 0	0	0	1	1
	1404 FREQ	UENC	IES			3 4	0	0	3	10
	1601 FREQ	UENC	IES		4	1 21	1	0	3	14
	1601 FREQ	UENC	IES		1	9 2	1	2	8	28
	1601 FREQ	UENC	IES		1	6 3	0	0	2	19
	1602 FREQ	UENC	IES		1	3 0	0	C	0	27
	1602 FREQ	UENC	IES		13	3 2	1	2	4	59
	1602 FREQ	UENC	IES		16	6 3	1	2	10	59
	1602 FREQ	UENC	IES		9	2 2	0	0	2	24
	1603 FREQ	UENC	IES		2	6 4	0	0	3	26
	1606 FREG	UENC	IES		4	2 2	1	0	13	43
	1606 FREQ	UENC	IES		3	1 . 4	C	· 0	1	4
	6201 FREQ 6202	UENC	IES		1	5 0	0	0	1	24
	FREQ	JENC	IES			3 0	0	1	3	13
	6204 FREQ 6204	UENC	IES		6	2 4	1	7	6	40
	FREQ1 6302	JENC	IES		7	1 1	1	1	3	63
	FREQI	UENC	IES		7	4 1	0	1	15	86
	6302 FREQI 6304	JENC	IES			8 0	C	0	0	12
	FREQ	JENC	IES		1	7 0	C	1	2	0
	FREQ 64D1		IES		1	2 0	0	0	0	8
	FRE Q1	JENC	IES		1	1 1	1	1	0	6
	FREQU	JENC	IES		2	5 0	C	C	1	14
	FREQL	JENC	IES		1	0 8	G	0	0	2
·	FREAL	JENC	IES			6 6	1	3	0	4
•	FREQU	JENC	IES		3		1	0	21	39
	FREOL	LENC	IES		2		5		18	58
	FREQU	JENC	IES		1	7 3	U	2	4	14

MAIN SOURCE OF HH INCOME IN AREA OF ORIGIN

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	YES	NO				
0102 EQUENCIES	0	20		×		,
0104 EQUENCIES	0	40				
D108 EQUENCIES	34	146			3 · · · · · ·	Į
DZDZ EQUENCIES	0	19	٤.			
0205	میں میں میں اور	Men and a sub-sector of the sector of the			Prove (Bridger of	
EQUENCIES	0	20				
QUENCIES	0	20				
QUENCIES	0	80		ъ. .×		
QUENCIES	0	60				
QUENCIES	0	40				
203 QUENCIES	0	40				
QUENCIES	0	201				
205 QUENCIES	20	221				
212 QUENCIES	19	101				
S74 RUENCIES	17	42		х 1		
UENCIES	27	74		a anglar a the		
UENCIES	0	40		i.		
DENCIES	37	3		and the second second	4) P.,	•
UENCIES	· 0	20				
01 UENCIES	0	120	and for a second second			
413 QUENCIES	40	100				
210 QUENCIES	0	178		5. 200		
UENCIES	D	20				
403 QUENCIES	0	20				
408 QUENCIES	0	20				
104 QUENCIES	0	20				
09	0	40				
QUENCIES						
QUENCIES	0	20				
QUENCIES	0	20				
QUENCIES	0	100				
EQUENCIES 0314	0	119				

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FAMILY MEMBERS AWAY AT PRIMARY SCHOOL

1/ 107	YES	NO
140102 Frequencies 140104	14	6
FREQUENCIES	18	22
FREQUENCIES	107	70
FREQUENCIES 140202 FREQUENCIES 140205 FREQUENCIES 140404	8	11
FREQUENCIES	12	8
FREQUENCIES 160109	9	11
FREQUENCIES	46	34
FREQUENCIES	29	31
FREQUENCIES 160171 FREQUENCIES 160203	28	12
FREQUENCIES	18	22
FREQUENCIES	140	61
FREQUENCIES 160204 FREQUENCIES 160205 FREQUENCIES 160212 FREQUENCIES	163	78
FREQUENCIES	64	55
FREQUENCIES	35	24
FREQUENCIES	71	30
FREQUENCIES .	30	9
620102 FREQUENCIES 620203	27	13
FREQUENCIES	12	8
620401 FREQUENCIES	. 81	39
FREQUENCIES 620413 FREQUENCIES 630210	66	74
FREQUENCIES 630211	113	65
FREQUENCIES	13	7
FREQUENCIES	16	4
630408		
FREQUENCIES	11	9
FREQUENCIES 640109	17	3
FREQUENCIES	25	15
640215 FREQUENCIES 647101	16	4
FREQUENCIES 720314 FREQUENCIES	15	2
FREQUENCIES	72	27
740307 FREQUENCIES 740314	59	60
FREQUENCIES	19	21

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F	MA	I	L	Y		N:	E	MBERS	AWA	Y	AT	JUNI	OR	HIGH	SCHO	0L
4 /		4	0	2					YES			NO				
14 FF	RE	G	U	E	N	С	I	ES		5		15				
14 FF	RE	G	U	E	11	С	I	ES		7		33				
14 FF	RE	C	U	E	N	С	I	ES	2	1		156				
14 FF	RE	G	U	E	N	С	I	ES	ł	C		19				
14 FF	RE	G	U	E	N	С	I	ES		2		18				
14 FF	RE	G	U	E	N	С	I	ES		1		19				
10 F F	RE	G	U	E	N	С	I	ES	1	5		65				
10 FF	RE	G	U	E	N	С	I	ES		8		52				
10 FF	RE	G	U	E	N	С	I	ES	1	2		28				
10 F F	RE	G	U	E	N	С	1	ES		2		38				
10 FF	RE	G	U	E	N	С	I	ES	3	3		168				
10 FF	RE	I C	UU	SE	N	С	I	ES	3	2		209				
FF	RE	G	11	C	N	С	1	ES	1	1		107				
10 FF	RE	G	U	4 E	N	С	II	ES		8		51				
FF	RE	C	U	E	N	С	I	ES.	2	0		80				
10 FF	RE	00	UUU	E	N	С	I	ES		3		36				
FF	RE	G	U	E	N	С	1	ES		6		34				
FF		G	UU	SET	N	С	I	ES		3		17				
										-						
F	RE	G	1	ES	N	C	I	ES	1			108				
FI	RE	C	i u	EO	N	С	I	ES		3		132				
FI 6	RES	G	21	E	N	С	I	ES		7		159				
FI 6	RE	- 0	20	E	N	С	I	ES		2		18				
FI 6	RE	. (US	E	N	С	I	ES		1		19				
F	RE	= (15	IE	1	C	1	ES		ò		20				
F	RI	= (16	IF	N	C	I	ES		4		16				
F	RI			JE	N	C	1	ES	1	2		23				
F	FIL	E		E	N	C	I	ES		5		15				
C	R	C 1	n '	1 L		10	1	ES		4		12				
F	R4	- 1	21	11	D	.(1	ES		5		23				
F	RA	E	31	15	1 :	• (I	ES	1	υ		101				
F	R	E	ดิเ	JE	1	10	1	F.S		í.		32	-			

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Table Bll

FR	1	MA	R	Y	E	DUC	AT	I	0 N	B	ETTE	R	0 R	WOR	SE	THAN	IN	AREA	OF	ORI	GIN
	-								AS	G	000	WC	RS	Ε	AS	GOOD	AS	BAD			
FF	J	QL	JE	NC	1	ES				19)		U			1		O			
FR	E	QL	JE	NC	1	ES				35	i.		1			4		0			
FR	DE	QL	JE	NC	I	ES			12	26	1		1			21		0			
14 F F	E		IE	NC	1	ES			•	11			0			7		0			
FR		QL	JE	NC	I	ES				17	•		1			2		0			
FR	D	QL	JE	NC	I	ES				7	•		0			2		0			
FR	D'E	GL	JE	NC	I	ES				28	;		8			44		0			
FR	DE	QL	JE	NC	I	ES				37			1			22		0			
FF	E	QL	JE	NC	I	ES				23	5		0			14		0			
FR	5	QL	JE	NC	1	ES				37	•		2			0		0			
FR	DEC	QL	JE	NC	I	ES			1	57			4			27		1			
FF	E E		JE	NC	I	ES			1	86	b		4			45		0			
FF		QL	JE	NC	I	ES				96	b		6			7		0			
FF	E	QL	JE	NC	I	ES				11			1			47		0			
10	50	60	25		• •					60	r		2			32		0			
10	50	61	07			ES				33			0			7		C			
6	20	11	02			LES LES				3:			0			8		С			
6	20	21	03			IES				1			0			1		0			
6	20	41	01			IES				0			D			15		0			
6	20	4	13			IES			•	7			C			59		0			
t:	30	2	10)		IES			1	2			4			38		0			
6	35	2	11			IES				1			0			2		0			
6	30	4	03	5		IES				2			C			0		0			
6	30	4	08	3		IES				1	7		C			3		C			
t	40	11	04			IES				1	8		C			1		G			
ÉF	4 0 R E) 1 Q	DO	2 E N		IES				2	9		1			7		0			
t	42	21	15	5		IES				1	7		C)		3		O			
EF	47 RE	1	0	I E 11		IES				1	5			1 -		1		C			
F	21 RE	Q	U	FN	С	IES				S	1			l.		8		0			
F	4 RE	G	UI	EN	С	IES				10	5		()		13		0			
7 F	4 CRE	0		e N	C	IES				3	4			1		5		C			

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	SECONDARY EDU	CATION BE	TTER OR	WORSE THA	N IN ARE	A OF ORIGIN
		BETTER	WORSE	AS GOOD	AS BAD	
	140102 FREQUENCIES 140104	18	1	1	0	
	140104 FREQUENCIES	37	0	2	0	
	140108 FREQUENCIES	100	C	20	0	
	140202 FREQUENCIES	8	7	2	1	
	140205 FREQUENCIES	10	1	3	O	
17 4	140404 FREQUENCIES	1	0	0	0	
	160109 FREQUENCIES	28	30	22	C	
	160110 FREQUENCIES	31	3	25	1	
And FRAMEWORK Standard Standards	160171	21	3	ó	1	
×	FREQUENCIES					
	FREQUENCIES	26	13	C	0	
	FREQUENCIES	156	4	17	2	
*	FREQUENCIES	162	18	45	0	
	FREQUENCIES	85	13	2	0	
1	FREQUENCIES	12	0	47	C	
	FREQUENCIES	55	0	25	C	
	160607 FREQUENCIES	20	3	17	0	
	620102 FREQUENCIES	39	0	0	0	
	620203 FREQUENCIES	20	C	0	C	
annaidhte ggun faid i 1 i gguns dei	620401 FREQUENCIES	111	0	6	1	
	620413 FREQUENCIES	69	4	47	1	
	630210 FREQUENCIES	103	7	31	0	
	630211 FREQUENCIES 630403	2	0	0	C	
	FREQUENCIES	0	19	0	1	
	630408 FREQUENCIES	5	15	G	0	
	640104 FREQUENCIES	18	О	1	0	
	640109 FREQUENCIES	26	3	4	0	
	640215 FREQUENCIES	15	Ú	5	С	
* ·	647101 FREQUENCIES	15	2	1	0	
	720314 EREQUENCIES	55	2	4	1	
	740367 FREQUENCIES	114	Û	3	ð	
	740714 FRECUENCIES	37	1	1	0	

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	TRANSPOPTATION	COMPARE	D TO ARE	A OF ORIC	GIN
		BETTER	WORSE	AS GOOD	AS BAD
	140102 FREQUENCIES 140104	7	8	5	0
	FREQUENCIES	5	29	6	C
	140108 FREQUENCIES 140202	51	84	35	10
1 1	140202 FREQUENCIES 140205	0	17	2	0
•	FREQUENCIES	1	19	0	Û
	140404		10	0	0
	FREQUENCIES	1	19	14	0
	FREQUENCIES 160110 FREQUENCIES 160171 FREQUENCIES 160203	30	36	14	0
	FREQUENCIES	8	51	5	D
	FREQUENCIES	25	10		0
	FREQUENCIES 160204 FREQUENCIES	4	35	1	10
	FREQUENCIES	34	153	4	
	FREQUENCIES	14	220	5	2
	160212 FREQUENCIES 160374	25	86	9	0
	FREQUENCIES	.2	24	25	8
	163605 FREQUENCIES	8	90	2	1
	160607 FREQUENCIES	10	7	23	0
	620102 FREQUENCIES	0	39	1	0
	620203 FREQUENCIES	4	14	2	٥
	620401 FREQUENCIES	23	80	14	3
	62D413 FREQUENCIES	S	76	48	8
	630210 FREQUENCIES	28	119	22	9
	630211 FREQUENCIES	2	18	0	0
	630403 FREQUENCIES	1	19	0	O
	630408 FREQUENCIES	1	19	C	C
	640104 FREQUENCIES	11	C	8	0
	640109 FREQUENCIES	10	17	7	Û
	CAD215 FREQUENCIES	4	4	11	1
	640109 FREQUENCIES 640215 FREQUENCIES 647101 FREQUENCIES 720314 FREQUENCIES	10	S	2	C
	723314 FREQUENCIES	21	79	C	O
	FREQUENCIES	15	33	د 1	3
	740314 FREQUENCIES	1	36	C	3

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HEALTH COMPARED TO AREA OF ORIGIN

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1/ 2102	BETTER	WORSE	AS GOOD	AS	BAD
143102	,		4.7		•
FREQUENCIES	4	3	13		0
FREQUENCIES	21	1	18		0
FREQUENCIES	64	23	92		1
FREQUENCIES 140202 FREQUENCIES 140205	1	4	14		0
FREQUENCIES	5	0	15		0
FREQUENCIES	8	2	10		0
FREQUENCIES	31	6	43		0 .
FREQUENCIES 160109 FREQUENCIES 160110 FREQUENCIES 160171	27	8	25		0
FREQUENCIES	26	3	10		0
FREQUENCIES	15	4	21		0
FREQUENCIES	66	58	76		1
FREQUENCIES 160203 FREQUENCIES 160204 FREQUENCIES 160205 FREQUENCIES 160212 FREQUENCIES	58	32	149		2
FREQUENCIES	83	7	30		0
FREQUENCIES	11	6	42		0
FREQUENCIES 160605 FREQUENCIES 160607	36.	8	57		0
FREQUENCIES	21	0	19		0
FREQUENCIES	6	4	30		0
FREQUENCIES	3	0	17		0
FREQUENCIES 620401 FREQUENCIES	70	10	40		0
FREQUENCIES 620413 FREQUENCIES 630210	37	9	90		4
FREQUENCIES	70	18	90		0
FREQUENCIES 630403 FREQUENCIES	8	1	11		0
FREQUENCIES	11	3	٤		0
630408 FREQUENCIES 640104	11	1	8		0
FREQUENCIES	7	1	10		1
640100 FREQUENCIES	20	2	17		1
640215 FREQUENCIES	3	1	11		Ũ
647101 FREQUENCIES	16	O	4		С
720314 EREQUENCIES	67	9	24		Ũ
740307 FREQUENCIES	52	13	54		C
740314 Frequencies	20	د	14	l	C

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

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HOUSING COMPARED TO AREA OF ORIGIN

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HUUSING COMPARE	D TO AN	LA OF OR	1010		
4/0400	BETTER	WORSE	AS GOOD	AS BAD	
140102 FREQUENCIES	10	5	3	2	
140104 FREQUENCIES	25	9	6	С	
140108 FREQUENCIES	84	59	37	0	
140202 FREQUENCIES	14	2	3	0	
140205 FREQUENCIES	15	0	5	0	
140404 FREQUENCIES	7	8	5	C	
160109 FREQUENCIES	57	12	11	0	
160110 FREQUENCIES	27	14	18	1	
160171 FREQUENCIES	22	11	4	3	
160203 FREQUENCIES	35	0	5	С	
160204 FREQUENCIES	102	59	30	10	
160205 FREQUENCIES	134	3.4	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	O	
620401 FREQUENCIES	55	16	44	5	
620413 FREQUENCIES 630210	72	7	50	11	
FREQUENCIES	100	27	51	0	
630211	10	6	4	C	
FREQUENCIES 630403	18	1	1	0	
FREQUENCIES 630408 FREQUENCIES	14	1	5	0	
640104 FREQUENCIES	13	4	2	C	
640109 FREQUENCIES	15	6	17	1	
64 J215 FREQUENCIES	9	2	8	C	
647101 FREQUENCIES	15	2	3	C	
FREQUENCIES FREQUENCIES	75	12	12	1	
740307	95	16	7	1	
FREQUENCIES 743314 FREQUENCIES	15	16	9	C	
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	WHAT HAVE YOU	DONE TO	IMPROVE	YOUR HOU	SING
		GUAL	EXPAND	BOTH	NEITH
	140102 FREQUENCIES	1	8	4	7
	140104 FREQUENCIES	1	14	4	21
	140108 FREQUENCIES 140202	53	30	21	76
	140202 FREQUENCIES 140205	12	1	0	6
	FREQUENCIES	11	0	2	7
	140404 FREQUENCIES	7	6	1	6
	160109 FREQUENCIES	10	9	24	37
	160110 FREQUENCIES 160171	C	19	11	30
	FREQUENCIES	7	27	0	6
	160203 FREQUENCIES	17	2	1	20
	16D2D4 FREQUENCIES	42	32	41	86
	160205 FREQUENCIES 160212	41	90	15	95
	FREQUENCIES	35	39	5	41
	160374 FREQUENCIES 160605	16	8	3	32
1	FREQUENCIES	19	12	5	65
1	FREQUENCIES 620102	· 11	9	/ 14	6
	FREQUENCIES	1	1	1	37
	620203 FREQUENCIES 620401	1	G	0	19
	620401 FREQUENCIES	1 .	1	11	107
,	FREQUENCIES 620413 FREQUENCIES 630210	13	7	2	118
	630210 FREQUENCIES 630211	43	39	46	50
	630211 FREQUENCIES 630403	0	1	12	7
	FREQUENCIES	3	С	3	14
	FREQUENCIES 630408 FREQUENCIES 640104	3	3	7	7
	FREQUENCIES	1	2	7	9
	FREQUENCIES	2	6	3	29
	FREQUENCIES	O	5	0	14
	FREQUENCIES 720314	0	7	9	4
	FREQUENCIES	21	12	14	53
	FREQUENCIES	34	20	34	31
	FREQUENCIES	5	4	14	17

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LAND USE BY VIL							1055	OTHER
140102 SAMPLE= 20 MEANS	IRR SAW		BUNDED	SWARP		FISH PD		
STO ERRORS 140104 SAMPLE= 40	8	8	51	3	55	8	42	ł
SID FRRORS	0	oc	00	00	100	Co	00	30
SAMPLE= 180 MEANS SID ERRORS 140202 SAMPLE= 19	00	c	30	4	623	Co	2	0
MEANS	8	8	95	8	82	8	18	8
STD ERRORS 140205 SAMPLE= 20 MEANS	8	17	56	8	82	8	18	8
STD ERRORS 140404 SAMPLE= 20 MEANS	0				21			8
STD ERRORS 160107 SAMPLE= EO WEANS	0	ç	8	8	1	1	8	
STO ERRORS 160110 SAMPLE= 60	0	0C	52	8	94	1	46	8
SID FRRORS	8	8	f	8	138	8	15	20
SAMPLE= 40 MEANS STD ERRORS 162203 SAMPLE= 40	8	8	8	8	172	8	98	8
SANPLE= 40 MEANS STD ERRORS	8	8	8	8	102	8	8	8
SAUPLEE 40 MEANS STD ERRORS 16J204 SAUPLEE 201 MEANS STD ERRORS 16J205 SAUPLEE 241	8	8	1	8	170	ł	1	8
163205 SAMPLE= 241 MEANS			8	8	108	8	8	8
STD ERPORS	8	8			. 2			8
STO ERPORS	8	69	•	. 8	18	8	8	
	Co	6	8	00	98	8	14	8
MEANS STD ERRORS 160605 SAMPLE= 101 MEANS STD ERRORS 160607 SAMPLE= 40	8	685	28	8	29	8	8	8
MEANS	0	170	00	0	3	8	18 1	20
STD ERRORS 620102 SAMPLE= 40 MEANS	0 C	٤	3	8	70	ž	8	8
STD ERRORS 020203 SAMPLE= 20 WEANS	ç	8	32	8	64	3	33	8
STD ERPORS 620401 SANPLE= 120 MEANS STD ERRORS	Z	143	42	8	13	8	6	8
620413 SAMPLE= 140 MEANS STD ERPORS 630210 178	8	80	c4 6	0	17 0	8	0	8
STD ERPORS 630210 SAMPLE= 178 MEANS	8	6	12	S	۶ <u>۲</u>	8	40	B
630210 SAMPLE= 178 MEANS STD ERRORS 630211 SAMPLE= 20 MEANS STD ERRORS 630403 SAMPLE= 20 SAMPLE= 20							8	24
STD ERRORS 630403 SAMPLE= 20	6	8	0	8	97	8		
MEANS STD ERRORS 630408	8	178	8	8	14	8	3	8
SANPLE= 20 MEANS STD ERRORS	8	191	8	8	18 0	8	8	8
SAMPLE= 20 MEANS STOERRORS	8	62	2	8	45	8	13	8
SAMPLE= 2C STD ERRORS 630405 20 SAMPLE= 20 MEANS SAMPLE= 40 MEANS SAMPLE= 40 SAMPLE= SAMPLE= 20 SAMPLE SAMPLE 40215 SAMPLE	17	Z	70	00	83	ç	102	0
640215 SANPLE= 20 MEANS	8	8.	18	Ę	12	8	11	8
SAMPLE= 20 MEANS STD ERPORS 647101 SAMPLE= 20 MEANS STD ERPORE								
-SID CHHONS	8	8	22	S	90	8	30	8
720314 SAMPLE= 100 MEANS STD ERROPS 740307 SAMPLE= 119 MEANS 740314 SAMPLE= 40 MEANS STD ERRORS	8	8	21	8	66	8	ź	8
SIP ERRORS	6	0	22	2	96	0	1	0
SAMPLE= 40 MEANS STD ERRORS	59	S	21	8	39	8	1	8

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VALUE OF PEOD	UCTION,	INCOME A	ND CRUPS	SOLD BY	VILLAGE			
140107 SANCLE= 20	FD PRU	D FU INC		D TR PRO		TH SOLD		POULT
STD FRACAS	73677 12629	62592	47226	17700 8458	16417 7848	13350	7125	73087 17343
SAMPLE = 40 MEANT STO ERPOPS 140109 SAMPLE = 180	111451	29224 14018	112362	3923	2983	3855	8-	67450
	42961	31492 3298	20928	10258 6046	7957	7750	2008	13279
STD ERRORS 1402C2 SAMPLE= 19 MEANS STD ERRORS 140205 SAMPLE= 20	92480	\$1717 10423	75071	473	473 461	Co	35236	42957 2142
SAMPLE = 20 MEANS STD FRRORS 140404	76625	67421	58262	20275	18850	11225	23000	50425
SAMPLE= 20	39562	35033	14750	8	0	ĉ	1335 1301	3
STD ERRORS 160100 SAMPLE= ED MEANS STD ERRORS	45468	39655 58C0	17235	99467	95867 20636	89660 19553	1250	3798
160110 SAMPLE= CC MEANS STD ERPORS 160171 SAMPLE= 40	44202 8344	37671 7662	29401	28888	21827	20009	30183	22053
	49507	41216	35152	479739	456150	465456	166C0 11768	15743
STD ERROPS 16223 SAMPLE= 40 MEANS								
STO ERRORS 163204 SAMPLE= 201 MEANS	29312	24703	2965	8	0	0	8	67882 6778
STD ERPORS 163205 SAMPLE= 241	54672 5079	44571 4230	39035 4830	3689 2034	3335	2013	7971 2414	7988 1491
STD ERPOPS	42213	43102	29425	8	8	8	12203	21839
SAMPLE= 120 MEANS STD ERRORS 160374 SAMPLE= 59	35255 3712	393C 3564	23371 2827	8	e	8	8	24035 2875
SAMPLE= 59 WEANS STD ERPORS 160605	49435 6307	42C18 5628	33711 4622	16121 12560	15909 12357	15909 12357	8	3764
SAMPLE 101	26136 2770	21440 2654	9190 1332	69 68	60	49	5400 2622	7425
STD FRPORS 160607 SAMPLES 4C STD FRPORS 20102	285382	153338	13833	f 3987	83268	72587	3833	3
SAMPLE 4C MEANS STDERRORS	40520	37793	22325	2	ç	8	00	7883
SAMPLE= LL	40740 6105	40002	39072	8	CO	0	C	3
STD ERRUPS 222401 SAMPLF# 110 MEANS STD ERPCPS 222417 SAMPLF# 140	58963 11364	46656 9847	14377 6350	0	CC	00	041 937	15055
SAMPLE 140 MEANS STD ERROPS C30210 SAMPLE 178	27073	256U3 6828	19523	835	691 366	348	\$75	17675
SAMPLE 178 (MEANS STD ERRORS 630711 SAMPLE 20	27722 2796	26292	15541 2200	2744	2425	1412 613	3316	24736
SAMPLE 20 MEANS STD FRORS C30403 SAMPLE 20 MEANS	42312	36920 9093	31762	8	8	8	8	38075 9585
SAMPLE= 20 MEANS STD ERRORS 63040	24000	20830	9912 2150	S	0	0	00	1625 1583
SAMPLE: 20 MEANS STO ERPORS 640104 SAMPLE: 20	12321	13333	1999	8	. 8	8	1920	3
MEANC	140050	113657 25993	112630 28839	33200	30460	28400	61500 27685	10100
STO ERRORS 640100 SAMPLE= 40 STO ERPORS	32215	22361	20012	7772	5600	1758	17980	18073
640215 SAMPLE= 20 STD ERPORS 647101	213325	211980	213325	170760	170760	170760	0	46112 13774
647101 SAMPLF= 20 STD FRPORS 72314 SAMPLE= 100 MEANS STD FRPORS	\$2225	59925	25725	52350	72689 48100 10991	72689 50750 12590	0 7000	
720714 SAMPLE 100 MEANS	104677	84158 11693	43793	11125			6822	15500
743307					2269	9525	7980 2601	10005 3673
STD ERPOPS 74JT14 SAMPLE 40 STD ERPORS	20347 2558	18842	13712	3587	\$130	2719	13173	37888
STDERPORS	35665 10189	30248 8618	20768 9914	675	456	287	3236	13175

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	COMPARISON	OF LAND	CULTIVATION	TO TWO	YEARS AGO	BY VILLAGE	
		MORE	LESS		SAME	OTHER	
	140102 FREQUENCIES		14	0	6	C	
	140104 FREQUENCIES		7	9	24	0	
	140108 FREQUENCIES		67	215	87	8	
ř.	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	
Silitan.	160171 FREQUENCIES		18	14	7	0	
	160203 FREQUENCIES		0	0	40	0	
	160204		41	87	71	2	
	FREQUENCIES		55	73	104	9	
	FREQUENCIES		61	5	51	3	
• i -	FREQUENCIES				20	0	
1	FREQUENCIES		19	20		8	
i'm-	FREQUENCIES		27	9	57	0	
9 46	FREQUENCIES		20	0	20	3	
d.	620102 FREQUENCIES		32	0	5	0	
	620203 FREQUENCIES		2	0	18		
Sec. 12	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	U	
	630408 FREQUENCIES		10	2	8	0	
	640104 FREQUENCIES	a.	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	
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	REASON	WHY	LESS LAND	CULT	IVATED	THAN	TWO YE	ARS	AGO	
	440403		DOESNT	PAY	NO TIME		NO LAE	OUR	OTHER	
	140102 FREQUENC	IES		0		0		0		0
	140104 FREQUENC	IES		8		0		0		1
	140108 FREQUENC	IES	1	2		0		2		0
5	140202 FREQUENC	LES		2		0		- 0		0
×.	140205 FREQUENCI	LES		0	51) 1	0		0		0
• •	140404 FREQUENCI	LES		0		0	2.2.2	0		0
	160109 FREQUENCI	ES		2)		3		6		0
	160110 FREQUENCI 160171	ES		7	• • • • •	0		4		0
	FREQUENC	IES		7		0		2		3
1	160203 FREQUENC	IES		0		0		0		0
	160204 FREQUENC		7	3		1	• • ••••	5	i sa sana a	
	160205 FREQUENC	IES	5	7	$\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left$	0		4		3
ردی در است. برود ایر استوسایی م ا	160212 FREQUENC	IES	ار در معنه معنه مراجع در معنه معنه	1	an an ana an	1	· · · · · · · · · · ·	2		1
	16D374 FREQUENC			8		0		9		0
مېرونې مېچې د .	160605 FREQUENC	IES		5		1	an a	1. T	20	.0.
	160607 FREQUENC: 620102	IES	·	0		0		0		0
e i e ale	FREQUENC	IES		0	en en en en	0,	a an	0		0
	FREQUENC	IES		0		0		0		0
	FREQUENC: 620413	IES	* 2	1	1977 - 2019 - 2000 - 2000 - 2019 19	0	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0	الاله مالية المنهمات	4
14	FREQUENC:	IES		8		0		0		0
	FREQUENC:	IES		0		0		4	•	1
	FREQUENC	IES		0		0		0		0
en	FREQUENC	TES		0	Sector President States	0		0		0
	FREQUENC: 630408 FREQUENC: 640104	IES		2		0		0	×	0
	FREQUENC	IFS		2		0		0		1
	640109 FREQUENC: 640215	IES		1		0		0		0
	FREQUENC	IES		0		0		0		2
*	647101 FREQUENC: 720314	IES		0		0		4		2
A	720314 FREQUENC: 740307	IES		1		0		0		1
	740307 FREQUENC: 740314	IES		7		G		1		0
	740314 FREQUENC:	IES		0		0		2		0

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Table B22

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Anton And An

disposal of food crops by village

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140102	MATK	DATJ	coop	other	
FREQUENCIES	13	2	0	2	
FREQUENCIES	31	1	0	6	
FREQUENCIES	18	47	9-	16	
FREQUENCIES	18	0	1	0	
FREQUENCIES	20	0	0	0	
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	5	
FREQUENCIES	10	17	2	15	
FREQUENCIES 160171	6	37	0	2	
FREQUENCIES	14	15	2	2	
FREQUENCIES	1	2	1	20	
FREQUENCIES	39	59	0	5	
FREQUENCIES	121	25	Ŷ	8	
FREQUENCIES	67	32	0	6	
FREQUENCIES	41	0	0	7	
FREQUENCIES 160607	21	31	0	1	
FREQUENCIES	25	2	7	1	
FREQUENCIES 620203	21	0	0	0	
FREQUENCIES 620401	1	15	0	2	
FREQUENCIES	13	4	0	0	
FREQUENCIES 630210	46	53	1	0	
FREQUENCIES 630211	49	29	0	29	
FREQUENCIES	12	6	0	1	
FREQUENCIES	7	4	Ο.	2	
FREQUENCIES	3	8	0	1	
FREQUENCIES	13	0	0	1	
FREQUENCIES	15	12	0	0	
KEQUENCIES	0	18	0	0	
REQUENCIES	0	5	0	0	•
REQUENCIES	26	16	8	11	
REQUENCIES	23	5	0	22	
REQUENCIES	7	0	0	11	

disposal of estate crops by village

	mark	trad	соор	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	. 1921.				
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	0	
160109					
FREQUENCIES	0	7	11	0	
160110					
FREQUENCIES	0	2	0	0	and a state of the second state
160171					
FREQUENCIES	3	1	29	0	
160203	J	•	21		
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	0	
160204	•	•	•	•	
FREQUENCIES	4	1	0	0	
160205					
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	0	
160212			All and a second se		
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	0	
160374					
FREQUENCIES	0.	2		0	and the second
160605	•	-	•	•	
	1	0	0	0	
FREQUENCIES	1	0	•		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
160607					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
FREQUENCIES	20	1	1	0	
620102					
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	0	
620203	•				
	0	. 0	0	0	
FREQUENCIES	0	• •	~	-	
620401		•	0	0	
FREQUENCIES	0	0	U	•	
620413					
FREQUENCIES	2	0	0	0	
630210					
FREQUENCIES	4	2	0	6	
630211					a na
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	0	
	•	•	-		
630403			0	0	
FREQUENCIES	0	0	v	•	
630408		_	-	•	
FREQUENCIES	0	0	0	0	
640104					
FREQUENCIES	1	1	0	1	
640109					
FREQUENCIES	6	1	0	0	
640215	•				
	0	10	0	0	
FREQUENCIES	U	10	~	~	
647101	1000		-	•	
FREQUENCIES	0	6	7	0	
720314					
FREQUENCIES	2	4	2	4	
740307					
FREQUENCIES	8	0	0	13	
740314		-			and the second
	1	0	0	1	
FREQUENCIES		v	v	•	

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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 Kuamtan 140108, 51 - 20, 52 - 20, 53 - 20, 54 - 20, 55 - 20, 56 - 20, 57 - 20, Belias 58 - 20, 59 - 20 140202, 2-19, Sei Rateh 140205, 1-20, Sei Rateh 140404, 63 - 20 PIR PROJECT-Tapung tandon
160109, 160109, 160110, 160110, 160171, 160203, 160204, 160204, 160204, 160204, 15-20, 16-20, 17-20, 81-20 13-20, 14-20 13-20, 14-20 13-20, 75-20, 75-20, 8-20, 9-20, 10-1, 11-20, 64-20, 65-20, Pematang 66-20, 67-20 15-20, 7-20, 8-20, 9-20, 10-1, 11-20, 64-20, 65-20, Pematang Panggang
160205, $4-20, 6-20, 10-20, 12-20, 68-20, 69-20, 70-20, 71-21,$ 160212, $87-19, 88-20, 89-21, 90-20, 91-20, 92-20$ 160374, $93-20, 94-20, 95-19$ Sunggai Warss (ladra) 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, $112-20, 113-19, 114-20, 115-19, 116-20, 117-20, 118-20$ 630211, $120-20$ Batu Licin 630403, $123-20$ Sunggai Muhur 630408, $122-20$ Saka Lagon 640104, $126-20$ Tamah Groqot 640109, $124-20, 125-20$ Babulu Darat 640215, $127-20$ 647101, $20-20$, Sepaku
720314, <u>21-20, 22-20, 23-20, 24-20, 25-20</u> Malonas 740307, <u>127-1, 128-20, 129-20, 130-20, 13</u> 1-20, 132-19, 133-19 Lahumbut 740314, 134-20, 135-20 Lanumbuti (?)

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