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The analysis of food and nonfood consumption patterns in Indonesia

Rantetana, Marcellus H., Ph.D. Iowa State University, 1988



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The analysis of food and nonfood consumption

patterns in Indonesia

by

Marcellus H. Rantetana

A Dissertation Submitted to the Graduate Faculty in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY Major: Economics

Approver:

Signature was redacted for privacy.

In Charge of Major Work

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For the Major Department

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For the Graduate College

Iowa State University Ames, Iowa

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DEDICATION

To my wife, Maria, who has been tirelessly supporting me all the way through the seemingly unending journey in pursuing my degree.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Indonesian population is the fifth largest in the world, spread over thousands of islands in an area, from east to west, more or less the size of the United States. There are five big islands, Sumatra, Kalimantan, Java, Sulawesi, and Irian Jaya. Java is the smallest of these five, but it is the most populated; about 50 percent of the nearly 177 million people live in Java.

There are vast cultural differences among these islands, and even within an island it is not unusual to find several completely different cultures and traditions. People on the same island, especially on the five major islands, often speak different languages. This vast diversity is reflected in the national emblem, "Bhineka Tunggal Ika," which means diverse yet united.

1.1 Problem Statement

Consumer expenditure has become an important subject of study since Engel in 1857 observed particular patterns of expenditure of households in his study of family budgets. He observed that food constituted the largest part of household expenditures at low income level. As the standard of living of households increases, however, the proportion of budget allocated to food decreases, while the share of budget devoted to luxury items increases. These phenomena are known as Engel's law.

Numerous studies have been done to test the validity of this law in various countries. The early works in this field are the studies done by Stone and the classical work by Prais and Houthakker on England (Stone, 1954; Prais and Houthakker, 1971).

There are very limited studies about consumer expenditure patterns in Indonesia. Most of the studies are part of other studies; they do not have in depth analysis on how consumption and income are actually related in Indonesia. Studies at the regional lavel are even more limited. The ones that have been done are limited to Java (Sundrum, 1973, 1977; Timmer, 1971). The study by Ahrens (1974) is the only one so far for the region outside Java. Extension of these studies to other regions and comparison of the results among these regions are needed.

1.2 Objectives

Rice is one of the most important commodities economically and politically in Indonesia, since it is consumed by almost all Indonesians. The percentages of people consuming rice are 96.9 percent in the rural areas and 98.1 percent in the urban areas. Regionally, the figures are very much the same: 94.8 percent in rural Java and 98.8 percent in rural off-Java, 97.3 in urban Java and 99.0 percent in urban off-Java (CARD, 1987).

Up until 1984 Indonesia was one of the largest rice importers in the world. In 1975 Indonesian import was 8.8 percent of total world import, 16.8 percent in 1980, and 9.6 percent in 1983. In recent

years rice import has dropped significantly, down to zero level in 1985 and 1986, due to successful domestic production which in part could be attributed to good weather, i.e., no prolonged drought. It is not inconceivable, however, that this high production level can not always be maintained in the future.

Realizing the great dependency of the population on rice, there have been some efforts on the part of the government to promote diet diversification, i.e., promoting consumption of other types of food such as sago, corn, cassava, etc., in order to ease the dependency on rice. Such promotion would likely be successful in some regions but not in others, because of the cultural and traditional differences that are present among regions. Some regions depend more on rice than others; for example, consumption of sago is quite significant in Maluku and the mean budget shares of corn are relatively high in East Java, Sulawesi, Nusatenggara, Maluku, and Irian Jaya (CARD, 1987; Chernichovsky, 1984). An interesting question is whether these differences in rice dependency stem from differences in tastes and preferences, or whether they are the result of differences in income levels.

Policy implications for the two sources of differences will be completely different. If income differences are the main source of the consumption differences, then as income increases in the regions that are currently less dependent on rice, the consumption of rice will tend to increase in these regions; however, if the source is the

differences in tastes and preferences, then income change will not have significant impacts on attitude towards rice as well as nonrice food commodities.

As for the regions that currently consume very little corn, sago or other nonrice food, it would be interesting to see what will happen to their consumption patterns, especially their rice consumption, as their income changes. The questions are whether there are any food commodities that can be considered as close substitutes for rice, and under what conditions households in these regions would likely switch away from rice. The knowledge about these things will greatly enhance the ability to design a successful diet diversification program.

The government of Indonesia is currently adopting a mixture of inward and outward looking policy in promoting economic development (Myint, 1984). Besides promoting exports, the government also puts heavy emphasis on import substitution production. This is somewhat contrary to what many economists believe, i.e., heavy emphasis on export will promote faster economic growth (Balassa, 1985; Tyler, 1981). In other words, the main target of domestic production is the domestic market. It is clear then that the success of this policy hinges greatly on how absorbent the domestic market is, i.e., whether the domestic market is large enough to absorb and support the domestic production level that will promote economic growth.

Indonesia, being the fifth most populated nation in the world, has an enormous domestic market potential, although there is still a

question of how to transform this potential into effective market power. Judging from this potential alone, the domestic market can definitely play a major role in the development process of Indonesia.

The importance of the domestic market has been pointed out by Nurkse in his theory of balanced growth. He concluded that the patterns of growth of domestic demand will be the principal determinant of the pattern of growth, ". . . each industry must advance along an expansion path determined by income elasticity of consumer demand for its product. This simple idea must be the starting point in any expansion of production for domestic markets in the less developed countries, insofar as external demand conditions do not favor the traditional patterns of growth through trade" (Nurkse, 1961, p. 251).

Chenery, in his cross-country studies, further supports the importance of the domestic market. He argues that one component of the structural change developing countries go through in their development process is the change in the composition of demand. The expansion of domestic demand is one of the four factors he considered will affect output growth (Chenery, 1979). His analysis of large countries, with population more than 20 million in 1970, revealed that the increase in domestic demand accounts for 75 percent of the increase in light manufacturing, 60 percent in primary output, and 51 percent in heavy industry.

Thus for Indonesia as a large country, the behavior of domestic market, which in turn means the behavior of individual households,

clearly can play a crucial role in the economic development. The inclusion of nonfood commodities in this study will definitely help the understanding of how Indonesian domestic market in general will behave, especially in the long run as households' income grows.

The behavior of households that varies from one region to another will manifest in different market behavior across regions. Such behavior can be inferred from the various consumption patterns among regions that will be analyzed in this study, which is one of several objectives that this study wants to accomplish.

From the discussion above, the objectives of this study can be summarized as follows:

- To find out the patterns of consumption of both food and nonfood at province level.
- To study the variations of the patterns of consumption among provinces and across income levels.
- To analyze the possible effects of income changes on patterns of consumption.
- 4. To assess the implications of patterns of consumption on economic growth in the short run as well as in the long run.

1.3 Organization of The Study

In this chapter the problem studied and the objectives are described. In Chapter 2 a theoretical model is presented, the area studied is specified, and the basis of the Engel law in the context of utility maximization is described.

In Chapter 3 the patterns of consumption will be analyzed descriptively, based on the percentage of households consuming a particular item and the shares of budget devoted to that item. The same analysis will be applied across income classes in order to find out how consumption varies among various income levels.

The results of the econometric estimation will be presented in Chapter 4. The goal in this chapter is to validate the patterns of consumption observed in Chapter 3. Statistical testing to test the significance level of the coefficients is performed.

In the final chapter conclusions are drawn, i.e., the main results of this study are summarized. Possible policy implications are described, and various ways of extending this study are pointed out.

2. THEORETICAL MODEL AND EMPIRICAL MODEL

2.1. Utility Maximization

Consumer analysis assumes that an individual consumes goods and services to maximize his satisfaction or the utility of the consumed commodities. The consumer is constrained in his consumption by the limited amount of funds at his disposal. The consumer then has to allocate the money he owns among the commodities consumed such that the maximum satisfaction is achieved.

Let x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n be the commodities consumed, p_1, p_2, \ldots, p_n be the corresponding prices, and y be the individual's money income. Let u be the individual's utility function, assuming that the individual's preferences satisfy reflexivity, completeness, and transitivity axioms (Varian, 1978; Henderson and Quant, 1980). The individual's objective is to

maximize
$$u(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n)$$
 (2.1)

subject to

$$p_1 x_1 + p_2 x_2 + \dots + p_n x_n \leq y$$
 (2.2)

Given functional form of (2.1), we can solve for the so called Marshallian demand functions for each commodity, x_i , as a function of prices, p_1 , p_2 , ..., p_n , and income, y, i.e.,

$$x_i = f_i(p_1, p_2, ..., p_n, y)$$
 $i = 1,...,n$ (2.3)

The substitution of (2.3) into (2.1) will give us the maximum utility achieved from consuming x_i 's. We can write (2.1) then as

$$u(x_1(p_1,...,p_n,y),...,x_n(p_1,...,p_n,y))$$

= $u(p_1,...,p_n,y)$ (2.4)

The right hand side of (2.4) is known as the indirect utility function. It shows that changes in prices given income or vice versa will result in different levels of maximum utility.

Sometimes we can partition commodities consumed into groups such that the consumption of a particular commodity in one group is independent of the consumption of other commodities in different groups. In such a case then we say that the utility function is separable. The arguments of the utility function are the commodity groups which in turn are the functions of their corresponding elements.

Let G_1, G_2, \ldots, G_m be the commodity groups, and $x_{1j}, x_{2j}, \ldots, x_{nj}$ be the elements of commodity group j, j=1,...,m, the utility function can then be written as

$$u = u[f(G_1), f(G_2), \dots, f(G_m)]$$
(2.5)

where

$$G_{j} = g(x_{1,j}, x_{2,j}, \dots, x_{n,j}) \quad j=1,2,\dots,m$$

A particular utility function is said to be weakly separable if the marginal rate of substitution between two commodities, x_{ij} , x_{kj} that belong to a same group, j, is independent of the total consumption of commodity, x_{iq} , that belongs to a different group q, or in terms of (2.5)

$$\frac{d}{dx_{iq}} \left(\frac{dG_j/dx_{ij}}{dG_j/dx_{kj}} \right) = 0$$
 (2.6)

The implication of weakly separable utility is that a consumer is assumed to maximize his utility in two stages. First, he maximizes his utility by optimally allocating his income among the m different commodity groups. Next, the consumer maximizes his utility by allocating optimally each group allothent among their corresponding elements. This type of utility function can be represented by a scheme that is called utility tree, where the branches of the tree are the m groups, G_1, G_2, \ldots, G_m , and the leaves of each branch are their corresponding elements.

Let y_{j} be the allotment for group j, then

$$\Sigma p_{ij} x_{ij} = y_j \tag{2.7}$$

Maximizing (2.5) subject to (2.7) will give demand functions for commodities in group j. The demand functions will be functions only of the prices of commodities within the group and the total allotment for the group. The prices of commodities in different groups and their corresponding total allotments have effects on these demands only through their effects on y_j . In practical application the implication of weakly separable utility function is that we can estimate the demand function for a certain commodity in one particular group independent of demand for commodities in other groups. Hence, once we know the budget allocation for a certain group and the corresponding prices within that group, we can estimate its demand functions independently.

Assuming that the sampled households behave according to the weakly separable utility function, we can write their utility function as

$$u = u(F, NF)$$
(2.8)

where

$$F = f(x_{1F}, x_{2F}, \dots, x_{mF})$$

NF= g(v_{1N}, v_{2N}, \dots, v_{kN})

where x_{1F}, \ldots, x_{mF} are food items and v_{1N}, \ldots, v_{kN} are nonfood items. Separate specification and estimation of Engel demand functions for food items and nonfood items can then be performed.

2.2 Engel Curves

If prices are assumed constant or fixed, then the demand function (2.3) can be written as

 $x_i = g_i(y)$ (2.9)

which is the Engel demand function. The assumption of constant prices is in general considered true for cross section data, whereas for time series data, it will be considered inappropriate. From (2.9) we can observe the relationship between income and quantity of good x_i demanded. Whenever an increase in income causes a larger increase in the demand for x_i , we say that x_i is a luxury good, however, when income increases but the demand for x_i increases by smaller proportion, x_i is a necessary good. x_i is called an inferior good if y and x_i are negatively related, i.e., as income increases, quantity of x_i demanded decreases absolutely.

Various functional forms have been proposed to specify Engel demand function. The summary of some of the early specifications can be found in Phlips (1983) and Leser (1963). The work by Allen and Bowley is one of the pioneering works in specifying and estimating the Engel curves. They estimated the Engel curves using linear functional forms. They estimated the following specification

$$q_{i} = \alpha_{i} + \beta_{i}y + \varepsilon_{i}$$
 (2.10)

where $q_i = p_i x_i$, α_i and β_i are the coefficients to be estimated and y is total expenditures. Their estimation gave a very poor statistical fit, which implicitly implies that the data reject the linearity restrictions.

Prais and Houthakker proposed and estimated non linear functional forms (Prais and Houthakker, 1971). They proposed four different specifications:

log	$q_i = \alpha_i$	i + β _i log y	{double logarithmic}	(2.11)
	$q_i \in \sigma_i$	i + β _i log y	{semilogarithmic}	(2.12)
	$q_i = \alpha_j$	β _i /y	{hyperbolic}	(2.13)
log	$q_i = \alpha_i$	β _i /y	{logarithmic reciprocal}	(2.14)

As in the case of Allen and Bowley, y is measured by total expenditures, although the data on income were available. Expenditure was used for consistency reasons. They argue that disposable income is subject to a lot of variations, while total expenditures are under the family's control and, hence, are probably a better proxy. Similar argument can be found in Phlips.

Prais and Houthakker managed to solve the goodness of fit problem faced by Allen and Bowley. Of the four specifications estimated, it turned out that the semilogarithmic form gave the best result in terms of goodness of fit. This is not surprising, however, since this functional form implies higher income elasticities at low income and smaller elasticities (close to zero) at high income level. The income elasticity of this form can be calculated as $\hat{\beta}_i/q_i$. The double logarithmic form gave the next best fit result.

2.3 Data and Area Studied

The data used in this study came from the Survai Sosial Ekonomi Nasional (SUSENAS) 1980 (National Social Economic Survey).¹ The survey was conducted in every province in the months of February and March, 1980. The sampling selection procedure was done based on the government administrative structure.² First the 26 provinces were classified into 3 categories, A; B, and C, according to their economic potential. Class A consists of provinces that are considered having good economic potential, class B consists of provinces with fair economic potential, and class C consists of provinces that are considered having the least potential.

A stratified sampling procedure in three stages was used to select the surveyed households. First of all, a sample of desas was chosen randomly with selection probability equal to the number of census blocks in a desa. From the chosen desas, one block was chosen randomly for urban areas, and for rural areas one block was chosen randomly for provinces in Java, Bali, and West Nusatenggara, and two blocks for other provinces. Households were then ordered in certain fashion, and 5 to 10 households were systematically chosen for urban

¹ I would like to express my gratitude to Dr. S.R. Johnson, the head of CARD at Iowa State University, for allowing me to use this data set, and to his staff members, especially Dr. H. Jensen, for helping me, in one way or another in using the data.

²The administrative structure of Indonesia from top to bottom is as follows: state, province, kabupaten, kecamatan, and desa. Desas were partitioned into census blocks for the population census purpose, and the same blocks were maintained and used for the SUSENAS.

areas. For rural areas, 5 households were chosen if the province is of type A, and 10 if it is of type B or C.

Each chosen household was visited once during the survey period and asked their expenses in the last week for food items and expenses in the last month for nonfood items. Hence, in this study total expenditures refer to total monthly expenditures which were obtained by adding together the total food expenditures and the total nonfood expenditures. Monthly food expenditures were calculated by multiplying the reported one week expenditures by 4. Per capita expenditure was obtained by dividing the total expenditure by the number of adult equivalent in a household. How to calculate the adult equivalent scales is the subject of the next section.

Variable specifications for descriptive analysis are shown in Table 2.1 for food items and Table 2.2 for nonfood items. The principle adopted in grouping these items is to group together items that are close substitutes by taking into account both cultural and other aspects. These factors are especially important for food items. For example pork will be treated separately from other meats considering that a large portion of the Indonesian population are Moslem, and for them pork is a forbidden food. Similarly in the category of fruit, apples and avocados are treated as a separate group; the reason is that both fruits are imported fruit and only several years ago introduced into Indonesia. These latter fruits are not consumed by average Indonesians because they are relatively more

expensive than other types of fruits, and besides they are only available in certain parts of Indonesia; in South Sulawesi, for example, apples are very rarely available.

Table 2.1 Food items

1. Rice: free market, self produced, and glutinous rice. 2. Corn: with husks, dried with husks, and corn kernel. 3. Cassava: cassava root. 4. Processed cassava: dried cassava, cassava flour. 5. Sweet potatoes. 6. Sago 7. Flour: corn flour, wheat flour. 8. Vegetables: spinach, swamp cabbage/chinese cabbage, green beans/peas, yardlong beans, tomatoes, carrots, cucumbers, cassava leaves, eggplants, bean sprouts, shallots, garlic, red chili peppers, cayenne peppers. 9. Peanuts. Beans: mung beans, kidney beans, cow peas. 10. 11. Soybeans: soybeans, soybean kurd, soybean paste. 12. Fresh fish. 13. Dried fish. 14. Canned fish. 15. Shrimp: shrimp, crab, squid, etc. 16. Meat: beef, buffalo, mutton, other meat. 17. Pork. 18. Preserved meat. 19. Poultry: chicken, other poultry. 20. Eggs: chicken egg, other egg. 21. Dairy products: milk, condensed milk, powdered milk. 22. Foreign fruits: apples, avocados. Domestic fruits: mango, rambutan, duku, durian, salak, 23. pineapple, banana, papaya, watermelon. 24. Tea. 25. Coffee. 26. Sugar: palm sugar, cane sugar. 27. Cigarettes: nonclove cigarettes, clove cigarettes. 28. Prepared foods. 29. Drink (alcoholic and soft): beer, squash, coca cola, etc. 30. Noodles: wheat noodles, rice noodles. 31. All other food expenditures.

Table 2.2 Nonfood items

1. Housing: rent, cost of upkeep of house. 2. Clothing: ready made, materials, sewing and mending. 3. Foodwear: shoes, sandals, etc. 4. Durable goods: furniture, repairs of furniture, kitchen and dining equipment, other durable goods. 5. Health care: doctors/nurses, nonprescription medicines, traditional healers. 6. Transportation. 7. Transportation equipment: bicycles, motorcycles. 8. Domestic servants. 9. Household items: soap/toothpaste, hand and laundry soap. Literary: cost of courses/newspapers/magazines/books. 10. 11. Schooling. 12. Entertainment: entertainment and sport equipments, cinema. 13. Party and ceremonial: wedding, circumcision. 14. Personal items: watch/clock/cameras, gold/jewels/pearls. 15. Fuel: gasoline/oil, wood fuel, LPG, kerosene, gas. 16. Electricity. 17. Tax and insurance. 18. All other nonfood items.

There are very few studies on expenditure patterns on Indonesia as already pointed out. Summaries of some of the earlier studies can be found in the CARD report. All of these studies did regional studies by partitioning Indonesia into two regions, Java and off-Java. This type of partition, however, treats all off-Java regions as more or less similar in all respects, which is definitely not the case. There are vast differences among these regions geographically and culturally that need to be considered. One way to accommodate these differences is to partition these regions by major islands, Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Irian Jaya, etc., and do studies on these islands. This partition, however, remedies only the geographical differences, since there are still cultural differences among regions within these islands. For example, North Sumatra and South Sumatra are quite similar geographically, but culturally they are not necessarily the same. The same is true for North Sulawesi and South Sulawesi, Central Kalimantan and South Kalimantan, etc. Hence, the best partition that will minimize the differences is to partition the off-Java region by provinces, although within provinces it is not unusual to find two completely different customs and traditions. In addition, from the government policy perspective, a province is considered one entity, and policy implementations are often carried out at province level.

Demand theory assumes homogenous agents; in some cases stronger assumptions such as identical preferences are further imposed. Although in empirical analysis these assumptions will never be completely satisfied, researchers try to approximate them as closely as possible. The partitioning of the area studied into provinces, in the case of Indonesia in this study, is certainly one way to approximate the validation of these theoretical assumptions.

Ten of the 27 provinces will be studied. They are North Sumatra, South Sumatra, Jogyakarta, West Java, North Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, East Kalimantan, West Kalimantan, East Nusatenggara, and Maluku. All these provinces are geographically separated. In the case of the off-Java provinces, they are at least 1000 km apart, and they are the most populated provinces on their corresponding islands. The

population of these ten provinces comprises more than one-third of the country's total population. By choosing these provinces, each of the major islands is relatively well represented, and their geographical separation will tend to maximize the differences in consumption patterns among them. Since Java can be considered relatively homogenous both culturally and geographically, the two provinces chosen, West Java and Jogyakarta, will likely represent Java relatively well.

2.4 Equivalent Scales

Expenditures obtained from data, in general, refer to total household expenditures. Per capita expenditures are usually calculated as total expenditures divided by the number of household members. In this way we implicitly treat household members as if they are all identical, which is certainly somewhat unrealistic. A need of a five year old female child is different from that of a twenty-five year old male adult, for example. Hence, we need a method that will enable us to treat household members as if they are identical. One way to do that is by using what is called adult equivalent scales.

Several methods have been suggested on how to calculate the equivalent scales (Singh and Nagar, 1973; Muellbauer, 1980). Muellbauer suggested a method of estimating it from the data themselves. Another method is to explicitly include the household size as a regressor. This latter method, however, still does not consider different needs of different household members.

In this study the method employed by Stone will be used. He used what is called the Amsterdam scale, shown in Table 2.3 below, to accommodate household characteristics (Stone, 1954). This method expresses the household size as the number of adult equivalents with children only counting fractionally.

Age group Male Female Under 14 years 0.52 C.52 14-17 years 0.98 0.90

1.00

0.90

Table 2.3 The Amsterdam scale

18 yrs & over

The Amsterdam Scale is based on calorie requirement by individuals, hence, it can probably be best applied to food consumption. It is not necessarily plausible to apply this scaling method for nonfood consumption. For this reason, in this study, this method will be applied only to the consumption of food items; for nonfood items, per capita expenditures will be calculated in the usual manner, i.e., total household expenditures divided by the number of household members.

3. PATTERNS OF CONSUMPTION

In this chapter the patterns of consumption of the 10 selected provinces are analyzed at the province, urban, and rural levels. The analysis is based on two consumption indicators: household participation rates and household average expenditure shares for each of the commodity items shown in Table 2.1 and Table 2.2.

The participation rate of a particular commodity is calculated as the percentage of households reporting consumption of that commodity. Average expenditure shares are calculated as the average over all households of the shares of income spent on each commodity item. The latter measure is calculated relative to total food expenditures in the case of food items, and relative to total nonfood expenditures in the case of nonfood items.

In order to be able see how consumption varies as income varies, households are classified into four income classes: low, middle low, middle high, and high. This partitioning is based on income deciles for Indonesia in Kamaluddin (1986). The low income class consists of the first four lowest deciles; the middle low consists of the fifth, sixth, and seventh deciles; the middle high consists of the eighth and ninth deciles; and the high income class consists of the tenth decile. The corresponding expenditure levels for each of the income classes can be seen in Table 3.1.

Table	3.1	Income	classifica	ation
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Income class	Monthly expenditures		
Low	<u><</u> 29,200		
Middle low	29,200 - 49,900		
Middle high	49,900 - 81,100		
High	<u>></u> 81,100		

3.1 General Patterns of Consumption

3.1.1 Food participation rate

Participation rates of food and nonfood items at province, urban, and rural levels are given in Tables 3.2 through 3.7. First, let us consider Table 3.2, the table for the participation rates of food items at province level. In general we can say that participation rates vary in various ways across provinces. Some items have very high rates for almost all provinces, others have only moderately high rates for all provinces, and still others have rates that vary quite significantly across provinces.

The first type of items includes rice, vegetables, sugar, and other foods. The rates for these four items are above 90 percent for most provinces. For example, the rates of rice range from 96 percent in Maluku to 99.9 percent in South Sumatra and West Kalimantan. The lowest rate of vegetables is for Jogyakarta at 87.2 percent, and above 90 percent in the other 9 provinces. Participation rates for sugar

			Province			
No.	Items	North Sumatra	South Sumatra	West Java	Jo gy akarta	
1	Rice	99.0	99.9	99.0	91.6	
2	Corn	3.1	2.7	7.9	15.6	
3	Cassava root	35.3	41.8	37.0	31.8	
4	Processed cassava	1.3	4.1	1.3	11.2	
5	Sweet potatoes	37.8	40.9	36.3	21.5	
6	Sago	2.4	11.9	4.0	1.7	
7	Flour	4.4	29.7	14.1	7.7	
8	Vegetables	98.0	99.8	96.5	87.2	
9	Peanuts	13.6	7.9	38.2	14.4	
10	Beans	15.1	23.5	27.3	15.9	
11	Soy beans	46.2	58.7	71.6	84.8	
12	Fresh fish	75.6	78.6	37.8	6.1	
13	Dried fish	77.9	57.2	84.6	20.5	
14	Canned fish	4.4	8.5	4.4	1.0	
15	Shrimp	13.8	10.7	7.9	3.3	
16	Meat	11.4	16.6	23.0	17.3	
17	Pork	11.2	3.5	0.4	0.3	
18	Processed meat	0.2	0.4	1.5	0.3	
19	Poultry	8.6	13.0	12.7	8.2	
20	Eggs	50.9	56.5	42.0	46.1	
21	Dairy products	25.4	51.2	23.8	24.2	
22	Foreign fruits	8.4	13.7	11.6	12.2	
23	Domestic fruits	64.8	74.2	68.5	60.9	
24	Теа	57.4	30.1	88.6	88.8	
25	Coffee	49.5	82.4	45.9	16.0	
26	Sugar	92.4	99 . 5	93.5	93.8	
27	Cigarettes	81.7	84.5	79.3	69.4	
28	Prepared foods	58.0	65.5	71.4	89.7	
29	Drinks	7.2	5.0	0.3	0.7	
30	Noodles	7.4	16.5	13.5	18.3	
31	Other foods	98.4	99.6	98.7	90.0	

Table 3.2 Food participation rate - province (percent)^a

^asusenas, 1980.

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East Nusatenggara	West Kalimantan	East Kalimantan	North Sulawesi	South Sulawesi	Maluku
93.2	99.9	97.1	97.9	97.0	96.0
78.5	3.9	10.7	30.5	30.8	10.4
31.6	42.0	38.8	40.9	20.9	56.1
12.8	0.2	2.2	1.3	1.8	4.6
9.8	27.5	36.8	32.2	11.9	17.0
3.8	12.1	2.2	10.2	5.7	37.1
16.9	17.0	22.0	25.9	17.1	20.4
92.8	99.2	96.3	97.7	97.1	97.2
14.0	23.5	20.2	14.7	12.7	17.6
36.7	30.6	29.3	17.8	29.1	30.3
4 . 4	45.7	53.4	12.0	12.3	15.8
46.3	85.2	84.9	84.2	82.2	92.8
43.4	74.7	63.9	42.7	59.5	16.6
1.8	12.9	7.1	3.8	2.9	2.2
3.6	33.7	18.5	3.7	15.3	0.2
30.0	14.5	22.7	13.7	14.5	11.8
19.2	23.5	6.3	13.3	1.6	4.0
0.8	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.4
17.0	11.0	10.2	15.8	8.1	6.8
26.8	61.0	56.1	43.7	41.6	35.7
20.4	40.3	48.5	24.9	27.5	47.3
23.1	22.5	6.8	9.7	5.1	10.4
74.8	75.1	77.6	80.0	77.6	70.1
28.5	46.6	78.8	44.2	6.0	90.8
50.6	81.3	37.3	53.7	42.3	14.0
72.1	99.1	97.3	97.3	91.4	97.0
70.2	76.5	69.3	73.8	68.8	64.7
45.5	59.0	61.7	49.1	55.2	68.9
17.2	5.9	1.0	11.3	2.4	4.8
14.9	19.4	15.9	17.2	14.5	14.8
99.7	99.8	95.1	98.8	99.6	98.6

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are all above 90 percent except for East Nusatenggara at 72.1 percent. Other foods, the residual foods, have rates above 90 percent for all of the 10 provinces.

The second type consists of prepared foods, eigarettes, domestic fruits, and eggs. Their rates are quite high, but are not nearly as high as the items in the first group. The rates of these items are around 70 percent. For instance, the rates of domestic fruits range from 60.9 percent for Jogyakarta to 80 percent for North Sulawesi, eigarettes from the lowest 64.7 percent for Maluku to the highest 84.5 percent for South Sumatra. Eggs show relatively low rates. East Nusatenggara and Maluku are at the lowest, 26.8 and 35.7 percent respectively; West Java, Jogyakarta, North Sulawesi, and South Sulawesi are all around 40 percent. North Sumatra, South Sumatra, and East Kalimantan are around 50 percent, and the highest rate is for West Kalimantan at 61 percent. The rates of prepared foods range from the lowest, 45.5 percent for East Nusatenggara to the highest, 89.7 percent for Jogyakarta.

The third type consists of corn, sago, soybeans, fresh fish, dried fish, shrimp, meat, dairy products, tea, coffee, drinks, and noodles. In general the participation rates of these items vary quite significantly across provinces. Corn, for example, shows relatively high rates for Sulawesi, 30.5 percent for the North, and 30.8 percent for the South. The highest rate is for East Nusatenggara at 78.5 percent. The rates are very low for North Sumatra, South Sumatra, and

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West Kalimantan at 3.1, 2.7, and 3.9 percent respectively. West Java, East Kalimantan, and Jogyakarta show modest rates at 7.9, 10.7, and 15.6 percent.

More than half of the provinces show very low rates for sago. North Sumatra, West Java, Jogyakarta, East Nusatenggara, East Kalimantan, and South Sulawesi are all below or equal to 5 percent. The highest rate is for Maluku at 37.1 percent, while South Sumatra, West Kalimantan, and North Sulawesi are all around 10 percent. The rates of soybeans are relatively high for all provinces, except for East Nusatenggara at 4.4 percent. The two highest rates are for West Java at 71.6 percent and for Jogyakarta at 84.8 percent. For Sumatra and Kalimantan the rates are around 50 percent, while for Sulawesi the rates are around 10 percent.

Fresh fish has relatively high rates, above 70 percent for seven of the 10 provinces. The low rates are for Jogyakarta, West Java, and East Nusatenggara at 6.1, 3.7, and 46.3 percent respectively. Only three provinces, however, show participation rates above 70 percent for dried fish. They are North Sumatra, West Java, and West Kalimantan. The two lowest rates are for Maluku at 16.6 percent and Jogyakarta at 20.5 percent. All the other provinces show modest rates at around 45 percent. Only one province shows a quite significant rate for shrimp, namely West Kalimantan at 33.7 percent.

The participation rates of meat and noodles show low rates and relatively low variation across provinces. In the case of meat, only

three provinces are above 20 percent, West Java at 23.0, East Nusatenggara at 30.0, and East Kalimantan at 22.7 percent. All others are between 10 and 20 percent. The participation rates of pork, however, show relatively high variations, less than 1 percent in West Java and Jogyakarta, while West Kalimantan has 23.5 percent. The rates of noodles are between 10 and 20 percent for all provinces, except for North Sumatra at 7.4 percent.

Tea shows wider variations compared to coffee. The three highest rates for tea are the rates for West Java, Jogyakarta, and Maluku. They are all around 90 percent, and the two lowest rates are the ones for South Sulawesi at 6.0 percent and East Nusatenggara at 28.5 percent. The two highest rates for coffee, on the other hand, are the rates for West Kalimantan and South Sumatra at 81.3 and 82.4 percent, and the two lowest ones are the rates for Maluku at 14.0 percent and Jogyakarta at 16.0 percent. It seems like households outside Java consume more coffee compared to tea; on the contrary households in Java consume more tea. The rates for all the other provinces are between 30 and 50 percent.

The participation rates of drinks are relatively low for all provinces; the highest rates are 17.2 and 11.3 percent for East Nusatenggara and North Sulawesi. All other provinces show less than 10 percent rates, with West Java at the lowest at 0.3 percent.

Now, let us consider Tables 3.3 and 3.4 to see how the rates for urban areas are different from the rates for rural areas. Note that in Table 3.2 food items show three types of participation rate

			Province				
No.	Items	North Sumatra	South Sumatra	West Java	Jogyakarta		
1	Rice	97.6	99.8	98.3	86.1		
2	Corn	1.7	1.3	4.9	4.8		
3	Cassava root	21.4	34.7	28.0	23.9		
4	Processed cassava	1.2	2.1	0.8	1.2		
5	Sweet potatoes	36.2	44.8	43.2	25.5		
6	Sago	1.3	9.6	2.0	1.0		
7	Flour	4.9	31.1	17.7	9.8		
8	Vegetables	96.0	99.7	96.1	75.6		
9	Peanuts	16.2	. 10.1	40.8	13.1		
10	Beans	20.3	26.9	38.7	16.9		
11	Soy beans	67.2	82.6	85.7	73.1		
12	Fresh fish	90.3	87.5	41.0	8.2		
13	Dried fish	65.0	51.0	78.9	15.4		
14	Canned fish	5.5	7.0	6.0	1.8		
15	Shrimp	17.4	14.7	12.6	3.5		
16	Meat	18.3	22.9	32.7	25.9		
17	Pork	9.7	5.0	0.8	0.5		
18	Processed meat	0.2	0.5	2.3	0.7		
19	Poultry	7.4	10.1	14.0	12.4		
20	Eggs	62.2	65.0	54.7	50.4		
21	Dairy products	40.0	61.1	34.2	36.3		
22	Foreign fruits	12.0	18.5	14.4	13.0		
23	Domestic fruits	69.9	71.1	70.1	65.1		
24	Tea	61.6	35.9	88.8	80.8		
25	Coffee	49.3	82.7	55.7	24.2		
26	Sugar	95.1	99.3	94.4	89.6		
27	Cigarettes	75.6	76.5	75.0	57.9		
28	prepared foods	69.6	69.5	81.4	91.8		
29	Drinks	4.8	2.9	0.4	0.8		
30	NOODLES	8.5	10.0	12.1	19.0		
31	utner roods	90.4	99.5	97.0	80.7		

Table 3.3. Food participation rate - urban (percent)^a

^asusenas, 1980.

East Nusatenggara	West Kalimantan	East Kalimantan	North Sulawesi	South Sulawesi	Maluku
99.3	99.9	95.7	98.5	99.7	97.5
50.6	3.0	7.8	14.0	9.3	3.6
25.3	39.9	31.3	30.5	12.7	34.5
5.9	0.0	0.4	0.8	1.0	2.0
20.1	37.3	42.6	24.4	14.3	16.2
1.5	12.9	0.4	4.6	4.6	14.2
27.9	18.1	22.6	23.8	20.0	17.3
99.1	99.7	94.4	96.3	99.2	95.9
16.9	30.5	19.6	13.1	9.3	18.8
44.3	40.7	36.1	27.7	32.6	45.2
14.4	67.5	72.6	27.6	25.5	33.5
77.1	93.2	87.0	93.1	95.9	96.5
36.1	75.2	56.5	24.2	43.1	10.7
4.2	10.8	6.1	7.4	5.0	5.6
3.6	45.3	21.7	2.1	20.5	0.5
49.9	17.1	28.7	22.3	25.1	13.2
19.1	26.4	4.8	12.9	2.1	6.1
0.9	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.1
10.4	7.5	13.0	7.3	5.6	7.6
36.5	74.0	62.6	51.5	45.3	46.7
49.1	50.6	54.8	40.3	49.7	66.0
39.1	29.7	9.6	6.6	4.5	6.6
79.4	79.6	73.5	82.7	79.1	67.0
52.9	58.5	78.3	68.2	76.8	96.5
56.4	75.6	39.6	41.9	41.6	15.2
96.1	99.3	96.1	98.0	97.5	98.0
53.5	69.8	64.4	66.9	61.9	51.8
63.7	65.4	64.4	63.7	66.4	90.4
11.8	1.9	1.7	8.3	2.8	2.5
21.8	17.8	13.0	23.4	13.5	14.7
99.5	99.9	94.8	97.5	99.5	97.5

				Provin	ce
No.	Itema	North Sumatra	South Sumatra	West Java	Jogyakarta
1	Rice	99.9	99.9	99.7	97.5
2	Corn	4.0	3.9	11.4	26 .2
3	Cassava root	44.5	47.8	47.7	39.5
4	Processed cassava	1.3	5.8	1.8	21.0
5	Sweet potatoes	38.8	37.0	28.2	17.5
0	Sago	3.1	13.9	6.3	2.3
1	Flour	4.1	28.4	9.8	5.0
°	Vegetables	99.3	99.9	90.9	98.0
10	Peanuts	11.9	0.1	35°1	15.0
10	Sou boong	11+1	20.5	14.U	14.0
10	Soy beans Enoch fich	32.4 65 0	30.4 71 1	ン4・9 ンパーの	20.3
12	Priod fich	05.9 86 E	62 5	01 2	2 • 9 25 /l
15 1/1	Canned fish	27	02.5	26	29.4
15	Shrimn	2•7 11 5	J•1 7 2	2.0	2 1
15	Most	6.9	11 2	11 5	87
17	Pork	12 2	2.2	0.0	0.0
18	Processed meat	0 2	0.2	0.5	0.0
19	Poultry	о <u>.</u> ц	15.5	11.3	4.0
20	Føgs	43.5	49.3	27.1	42.0
21	Dairy products	15.8	42.9	11.6	12.3
22	Foreign fruits	6.0	9.7	8.2	11.4
23	Domestic fruits	61.4	76.9	66.7	56.7
24	Tea	54.6	25.2	88.5	96.8
25	Coffee	49.6	82.1	34.4	7.9
26	Sugar	90.7	99.6	92.4	98.0
27	Cigarettes	85.8	91.3	84.4	80.6
28	Prepared foods	50.4	62.2	59.7	87.7
29	Drinks	8.8	6.8	0.1	0.7
30	Noodles	6.8	16.9	15.0	17.5
31	Other foods	99.6	99.7	99.8	99.1

Table 3.4 Food participation rate - rural (percent)^a

^asusenas, 1980.

East Nusatenggara	West Kalimantan	East Kalimantan	North Sulawesi	South Sulawesi	Maluku
91.1	100.0	98.90	97.6	94.8	95.1
88.2	5.3	14.4	38.1	47.8	14.8
33.8	45.1	48.3	45.7	27.4	70.1
15.2	0.6	4.4	1.5	2.5	6.3
6.3	12.8	29.4	35.8	10.0	17.4
4.6	11.0	4.4	12.7	6.5	52.0
13.2	15.2	21.1	26.9	14.8	22.4
90.6	98.4	98.9	98.3	95.4	98.0
3.0	13.0	21.1	15.4	15.4	16.8
34.1	15.7	20.6	13.2	26.4	20.7
1.0	13.2	28.9	4.9	1.9	4.3
35.7	73.2	82.2	80.1	71.4	90.5
45.9	73.8	73.3	51.2	72.4	20.4
1.0	16.1	8.3	2.2	1.3	0.0
3.6	16.5	14.4	4.5	11.2	0.0
23.2	10.6	15.0	9.8	6.2	10.9
19.2	19.3	8.3	13.5	1.2	2.6
0.7	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3
19.2	16.3	6.7	19.7	10.0	6.3
23.5	41.7	47.8	40.1	38.7	28.6
10.5	24.8	40.6	17.8	10.0	35.2
17.5	11.8	3.3	11.0	5.6	12.8
73.1	68.5	82.8	78.7	76.4	72.0
20.1	28.9	79.4	33.2	46.7	87.2
49.1	89.8	34.4	59.2	42.9	13.2
63.8	98.8	98.9	97.0	86.5	96.4
76.0	86.6	75.6	76.9	74.2	73.0
39.2	49.4	58.3	42.3	46.4	54.9
19.0	11.8	0.0	12.7	2.2	0.3
12.5	21.8	19.4	14.3	15.4	14.8
77 •Q	99.0	50.0	27.2	99.0	77•3

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variation across provinces. The first type consists of items with high rates, but low variation across provinces, the second type consists of items with relatively low rates and low variations across provinces, and the third type consists of items that show relatively large variations across provinces. These types of variation can also be observed in these two tables, as expected, since Tables 3.3 and 3.4 are essentially the partition of Table 3.2. Rice, vegetables, domestic fruits, sugar, and other foods have very high rates with low variations across provinces just as in Table 3.2.

Comparing the two tables, we can see that the rates of some food items are relatively higher for urban areas than those for the rural areas for almost all provinces. Others show opposite patterns, and still others show no obvious patterns. Items that in general have higher rates for urban areas are beans, soybeans, fresh fish, shrimp, meat, processed meat, eggs, dairy products, foreign fruits, tea, and prepared foods. Food items such as dried fish, corn, cassava root, processed cassava, and sago, in general, have higher participation rates for the rural areas. Items that have no obvious patterns are canned fish, sweet potatoes, flour, peanuts, pork, poultry, domestic fruits, coffee, cigarettes, drinks, and noodles.

The magnitude of rate differences for the same item between urban and rural areas vary across provinces. Some show large differences, others differ only slightly. For example, the rate differences for soybeans range from 13.0 percent for East Nusatenggara to 54.3 percent for West Kalimantan. For Jogyakarta, however, the rate is 23.2

percent larger for the rural areas than that for the urban areas. Fresh fish shows a wide range of rate differences across provinces. West Java, Jogyakarta, East Kalimantan, and Maluku are all below 10 percent; North Sulawesi, 13 percent; South Sumatra, 15.4 percent; North Sumatra and South Sulawesi, both 24 percent; and East Nusatenggara with the highest difference at 41.4 percent.

Dried fish and corn are the examples of items that have higher rates for rural areas. Except for East Kalimantan, where the rate for dried fish is higher for urban areas, the rate differences of dried fish range from 9.7 to 29.3 percent. South Sumatra, Jogyakarta, West Kalimantan, and Maluku are all around 10 percent, while North and South Sulawesi are 27 and 29.3 percent. The rate differences of corn vary considerable as well, less than 10 percent for Sumatra, Kalimantan, and West Java, but more than 30 percent for East Nusatenggara and South Sulawesi.

Sweet potatoes, flour, peanuts, domestic fruits, and coffee are some of the items that do not show obvious patterns in their participation rates. The rates of these items are higher for urban areas in some provinces, but lower in others. The rates of sweet potatoes are higher for urban areas in South Sumatra, West Java, Jogyakarta, and several others, but lower in North Sumatra, North Sulawesi, and Maluku. Domestic fruits show high rates for urban areas in North Sumatra, West Java, West Kalimantan, and others, but lower rates in South Sumatra, East Kalimantan, and Maluku.

The participation rate discussed above indicates that some of the food items are consumed by almost all households in all provinces. This is reflected by very high participation rates across provinces. Such items include rice, vegetables, and sugar, among other things. Other items such as fresh fish, meat, soybeans, etc., are consumed at various amounts among these provinces. The participation rates of these items are much higher in some provinces compared to others.

3.1.2 Nonfood participation rate

The participation rates of nonfood items at province level are given in Table 3.5. As in the case of food items above, some items have very high participation rates across provinces, others have rates that vary considerably. Housing and fuel are among items that have high rates for all provinces. The participation rates of housing range from 83.1 percent for North Sulawesi to 97.9 percent for South Sumatra. The rate for South Sulawesi is unusually lower than others at 44.9 percent which is probably due to data error. It is somewhat unusual that the participation rates of housing are below 100 percent for some other provinces. The only possible explanation in this case is that either the data were misrecorded for some households or the respondents misunderstood the questions on housing.

The rates of fuel are all very close to 100 percent, and the rates of clothing range from 60.9 percent for South Sulawesi to 89.8 percent for Jogyakarta. Health care, durables, schooling, electricity, and others show significant variations across the 10

No.				Province				
	Food Items	North Sumatra	South Sumatra	West Java	Jogyakarta			
1	Housing	90.7	99.7	97.9	87.8			
2	Clothing	82.9	78.1	87.9	89.8			
3	Footwear	65.3	64.1	75.4	70.8			
4	Durables	47.6	62.3	50.5	66.8			
5	Health care	67.8	76 <u>°</u> 0	76.7	83.7			
6	Transport expenses	22.0	19.6	17.0	34.2			
7	Transport equipments	7.0	3.2	1.9	10.9			
8	Domestic servants	2.7	2.7	4.0	6.3			
9	Household items	98.2	99.4	98.6	99.6			
10	Literary	12.2	14.1	9.6	20.1			
11	Schooling	52.1	54.1	54.5	63.1			
12	Entertainment	24.1	26.0	15.5	27.7			
13	Party ceremonials	46.8	47.5	46.3	68.1			
14	Personal items	15.6	23.4	17.9	26.7			
15	Fuel	99.2	99.6	99.6	97.4			
16	Electricity	17.7	26.7	23.8	16.5			
17	Tax/insurance	65.0	57.4	65.1	82.5			
18	Other nonfood	84.1	89.3	82.7	84.7			

Table 3.5 Nonfood participation rate - province (percent)^a

²SUSENAS, 1980.

East Nusatenggara	West Kalimantan	East Kalimantan	North Sulawesi	South Sulawesi	Maluku
86.3	92.2	96.8	83.1	44.9	88.4
82.8	89.6	71.0	85.1	60.9	75.1
61.2	77.6	55.9	65.7	33.5	57.7
64.4	57.1	49.0	53.5	51.2	38.3
64.1	78.1	70.7	79.0	32.2	58.1
8.6	21.0	15.9	16.7	70.6	43.5
1.5	8.2	2.9	2.5	2.6	0.6
1.8	2.0	4.4	2.4	38.9	4.2
97.2	99.4	100.0	98.4	82.1	99.6
5.4	9.9	17.1	7.6	7.5	11.4
51.8	52.7	50.0	46.4	52.2	55.5
10.3	34.5	28.1	16.6	13.1	14.6
43.2	51.7	28.1	58.9	58.4	50.5
15.5	21.0	21.7	15.5	13.2	9.6
98.9	98.7	98.5	98.0	99.4	98.8
7.2	29.6	33.4	15.1	22.1	27.4
77.3	39.9	39.8	76.3	62.8	55.5
63.4	86.6	83.2	75.8	76.9	74.5

provinces. The rates of health care range from 32.2 percent for South Sulawesi to 83.7 percent for Jogyakarta, electricity from 7.2 percent for East Nusatenggara to 33.4 percent for East Kalimantan, and schooling from 46.4 percent for North Sulawesi to 63.1 percent for Jogyakarta. The rate of domestic servants is significantly high for South Sulawesi at 38.9 percent compared to 6.5 percent for Jogyakarta, and less than 5 percent for all other provinces.

Wide variations in the participation rates for items such as health care services, schooling, and electricity across provinces reflect wide differences in availability of these services and items among provinces. These rate differences further indicate the differences in living conditions among these provinces. Higher rates would tend to imply better living conditions and vice versa.

Participation rates of nonfood items for urban and rural areas can be found in Table 3.6 and Table 3.7. Some items show no significant differences in their rates for both areas; in general, however, for most items the rates for urban are higher than that for rural. It is quite interesting to observe that the rates of health care for urban areas are very much the same as for the rural areas. This tends to suggest equal degree of accessibility of health care services for both areas in all provinces. The rates of items such as literary, entertainment, and electricity show considerable differences for both areas, which suggest large differences in quality of living conditions between urban and rural areas.

				Pro	Province		
No.	Items	North Sumatra	South Sumatra	West Java	Jogyakarta		
1	Housing	96.3	99.9	98.5	97.7		
2	Clothing	84.1	74.9	91.5	87.9		
3	Footwear	68.0	59.7	78.8	72.2		
4	Durables	38.4	53.9	49.5	58.8		
5	Health care	72.2	74.1	80.8	82.7		
6	Transport expenses	35.2	30.4	25.0	46.0		
7	Transport equipments	8.1	2.1	2.6	9.3		
-8	Domestic servants	5.8	4.9	6.8	10.8		
9	Household items	98.8	99.5	99.0	99.9		
10	Literary	21.3	22.5	14.4	31.3		
11	Schooling	57.9	57.5	57.6	69.8		
12	Entertainment	27.8	27.4	20.8	38.2		
13	Party ceremonials	49.9	44.7	49.7	44.3		
14	Personal items	14.1	17.2	22.7	28.3		
15	Fuel	98.4	99.5	99.4	95.0		
16	Electricity	40.3	48.1	41.6	32.3		
17	Tax/insurance	66.3	55.0	67.4	74.4		
18	Other nonfood	94.7	92.3	88.4	89.8		

Table 3.6 Nonfood participation rate - urban (percent)^a

^asusenas, 1980.

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East Nusatenggara	West Kalimantan	East Kalimantan	North Sulawesi	South Sulawesi	Maluku
99.1	97.3	99.6	96.8	98.5	100.0
84.0	90.8	67.8	86.9	77.9	64.0
72.8	80.4	52.6	68.9	69.0	53.8
65.5	54.2	40.4	49.8	45.3	34.5
70.7	78.6	76.1	81.9	56.6	60.4
25.3	30.2	23.0	37.1	33.9	71.1
3.1	8.4	2.6	2.5	3.8	0.5
4.7	3.3	7.0	4.6	4.1	6.6
98.4	99.9	100.0	99.3	99.1	100.0
12.7	14.3	23.9	15.2	13.6	18.8
65.2	57.0	55.7	48.3	58.3	62.9
25.0	39.1	31.7	25.4	22.8	15.7
50.2	50.9	27.4	54.7	61.7	49.8
27.3	18.9	15.2	17.3	13.7	5.1
97.3	98.1	98.3	97.2	99.2	97.5
27.3	45.9	51.7	28.1	48.0	50.8
73.4	50.5	43.5	74.4	58.3	62.0
80.0	90.6	86.1	84.1	87.4	77.7

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No.				Province		
	Items	North Sumatra	South Sumatra	West Java	Jogyakarta	
1	Housing	87.0	99.5	97.2	78.2	
2	Clothing	82.1	80.8	83.8	91.6	
3	Footwear	63.5	67.9	71.3	69.4	
4	Durables	53.7	69.3	51.7	74.6	
5	Health care	64.9	78.8	72.3	84.7	
6	Transport expenses	13.2	10.5	7.7	22.7	
7	Transport equipments	6.3	4.1	1.1	12.4	
8	Domestic servants	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.9	
9	Household items	97.8	99.3	98.1	99.3	
10	Literary	6.2	7.0	4.1	9.1	
11	Schooling	48.3	51.3	50.9	56.5	
12	Entertainment	21.7	24.9	9.2	17.4	
13	Party ceremonials	44.8	50.0	42.4	91.4	
14	Personal items	16.6	28.7	12.2	25.1	
15	Fuel	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	
16	Electricity	2.7	8.6	2.9	1.1	
17	Tax/insurance	64.2	59.4	62.4	90.4	
18	Other nonfood	77.1	86.8	76.1	79.7	

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Table 3.7 Nonfood participation rate - rural (percent)^a

^asusenas, 1980.

East Nusatenggara	West Kalimanten	East Kalimantan	North Sulawesi	South Sulawesi	Maluku
81.9	84.6	93.3	76.8	89.5	80.9
82.4	87.8	75.0	84.2	71.2	82.2
57.3	73.4	60.0	64.3	63.0	60.2
64.0	61.6	60.0	55.2	49.5	40.8
61.8	77.2	63.9	77.7	44.8	56.6
2.8	7.1	6.7	7.3	9.0	25.7
0.9	7.9	3.3	2.5	4.0	0.7
0.9	0.0	1.1	1.3	0.3	2.6
96.8	98.6	100.0	97.9	94.5	99.3
2.9	3.5	8.3	4.1	2.6	6.6
47.2	46.1	42.8	45.5	47.4	50.7
5.2	27.6	23.3	12.5	5.4	13.8
40.8	52.8	28.9	60.9	55.9	51.0
11.5	24.0	30.0	14.6	12.9	12.5
99.5	99.6	98.9	98.3	99.5	99.7
0.3	5.3	10.0	9.2	1.6	12.2
78.6	24.2	35.0	77.2	66,4	50.7
57.7	80.7	79.4	71.9	68.6	72.4

The rates of literary for rural areas, for instance, are considerably less than 10 percent for most provinces, while for urban areas the rates are closer to or above 20 percent. The rates for urban and rural areas for North Sumatra are 5.2 and 21.3 percent, for Jogyakarta, 9.1 and 31.3 percent. Electricity shows even wider variations, the rates for rural and urban for South Sulawesi are 1.6 and 58.3 percent, for West Kalimantan 5.3 and 45.9 percent, and for West Java 2.9 and 41.6 percent.

Participation rates of nonfood items for urban and rural areas above suggests that there are considerable differences in living conditions between urban and rural dwellers in all of the 10 provinces. These differences are reflected by differences in accessibility to items such as literary, schooling, entertainment, electricity, and health care services.

3.1.3 Average expenditure share for food

An expenditure share measures the proportion of budget devoted to a particular item relative to total group expenditures, i.e., in the case of a food item the share is calculated relative to total food expenditures and in the case of a nonfood item the share is calculated relative to total nonfood expenditures. The goal here is to find out the main components of the two groups of items, food and nonfood. The shares will reveal what items constitute the major portion of households expenditures. Interpretation of the expenditure shares, however, needs to be carefully done, since there is an array of factors that might contribute to the size of these shares. Two of the major ones are the income size and the price levels. These factors become even more important when we try to compare the shares among provinces, in this case the effects of prices deserve special consideration.

Table 3.8, the table of the cost of living indexes in the capital cities of the 10 provinces, gives us some idea of how prices vary among these 10 provinces when the data were collected. Five indexes are presented, four for aggregated commodities, food, housing, clothing, miscellaneous, and one general index.

The general indexes for the 10 provinces show relatively small variations; they vary around 160 percent, except for East Kalimantan and Maluku. The indexes for these two provinces were calculated differently. The base period of 1978/1979 is used for East Kalimantan, and 1975 for Maluku instead of 1966 as in the case of all the other provinces. Hence, the indexes for the two provinces would tend to underestimate the true price changes since 1966 in those two provinces.

The indexes for food surprisingly show small differences across the provinces. They range from 140.28 for North Sulawesi to 162.73 for South Sumatra, disregarding East Kalimantan and Maluku. Housing, clothing, and miscellaneous show relatively large variations. The highest index of housing is for North Sulawesi at 200.44, while the two lowest are for West Java and East Nusatenggara at 147.14 and

				Province		
No.	Items	North Sumatra	South Sumatra	West Java	Jogyakarta	
1	Food	152.08	162.73	158.66	153.91	
2	Housing	159.84	182.91	147.14	178.48	
3	Clothing	175.20	189.48	195.36	164.85	
4	Miscellaneous	151.61	157.03	149.73	164.32	
5	General	156.13	168.42	157.74	163.66	

Table 3.8 Cost of living indexes in capital cities, 1980^a (September 1966 = 100)

^aStatistical Yearbook of Indonesia, 1980/1981.

^bBased period April 1978 - March 1979 = 100.

^CBased period January 1975 = 100.

East Nusatenggara	West Kalimantan	East Kalimantan ^b	North Sulawesi	South Sulawesi	Maluku ^C
158.38	157.88	138.73	140.28	155.00	139.09
147.26	156.44	139.10	200.44	159.10	148.06
	171.17	182.42	185.84	157.36	146.82
151.32	126.28	134.36	162.87	136.20	139.00
158.59	153.40	142.20	165.47	152.33	141.81

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147.26. The indexes for clothing are the lowest for South Sulawesi at 157.36 and the highest for West Java at 195.36. Despite the variations of the indexes for housing, clothing, and miscellaneous, it is not unreasonable to conclude that price levels in these provinces are not incomparable, hence, it would not be meaningless to compare the shares of the above items for these provinces.

Now, let us specifically consider the average shares of food items at province level in Table 3.9. It is immediately apparent that the major shares of households food expenditures for almost all provinces went to rice, vegetables, and poultry. The shares of other items are relatively low and vary quite significantly across provinces. Variations are especially notable among food items such as corn, fresh fish, processed meat, and prepared foods. Meat, eggs, dairy products, tea, and sugar have shares that are relatively equal at low rates across provinces.

The shares of rice are significantly higher than the shares of all other items; the lowest is the one for Maluku at 17.9 percent. The shares are around 25 percent for East Nusatenggara, East and West Kalimantan, West Java, and South Sulawesi, and Jogyakarta at 28.9 percent. The second largest shares for almost all provinces are the shares of vegetables, 11 percent for West Java and South Sulawesi. The shares are around 15 percent for South Sumatra, East Nusatenggara, West and East Kalimantan, Jogyakarta, North Sulawesi, and around 20 percent for North Sumatra and Maluku.

				Province		
No.	Food Items	North Sumatra	South Sumatra	West Java	Jogyakarta	
1	Rice	32.7	28.5	38.5	28.9	
2		2.4	2•[1 E	3.0 1 0	8.0	
2		2 1.9	1.7	2.0	2.7	
5	Sweet potatoes	2 2	2.0	2+9	2 2	
6	Sago	3.6	23	18	2.5	
7	Flour	1.6	2.6	1.7	3.6	
8	Vegetables	21.4	15.5	11.0	16.9	
9	Peanuts	2.7	2.3	1.8	3.8	
10	Beans	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.0	
11	Soy beans	2.1	3.0	4.1	6.4	
12	Fresh fish	8.9	9.4	6.9	5.6	
13	Dried fish	4.3	4.1	6.7	1.7	
14	Canned fish	4.3	4.5	4.9	4.0	
15	Shrimp	3:3	5.1	3.2	1.7	
16	Meat	10.7	9.4	9.0	8.0	
17	Pork	9.5	9.5	7.0	8.6	
18	Processed meat	16.3	4.3	6.1	4.3	
19	Poultry	12.2	11.3	11.0	10.3	
20	Eggs	3.4	3.9	4.3	4.6	
21	Dairy products	4.5	4.6	4.6	6.4	
22	Foreign fruits	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	
23	Domestic fruits	3.4	4.8	5.0	4.7	
24	Теа	0.7	1.1	1.3	2.5	
25	Coffee	2.2	3.0	2.0	1.4	
26	Sugar	3.4	4.0	2.5	4.9	
27	Cigarettes	8.9	11.4	8.4	7.4	
28	Prepared foods	7.9	6.2	10.6	20.0	
29	Drinks	4.9	4.6	5.7	9.3	
30 31	Noogles Other foods	1.4 6.7	1.4 7.2	1.4 7.0	1.6 8.6	

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Table 3.9 Food average expenditure share - province (percent)^a

^aSUSENAS, 1980.

East Nusatenggara	West Kalimantan	East Kalimantan	North Sulawesi	South Sulawesi	Maluku
24.9	26.5	22.6	26.5	35.3	17.9
15.6	4.8	2.2	9.3	11.4	4.7
6.5	1.5	1.7	3.3	3.6	6.1
5.9	1.9	1.1	3.7	3.2	5.1
3.0	2.2	2.0	2.6	3.1	3.6
8.0	1.6	1.7	5.9	2.9	7.6
5.2	2.0	2.3	4.3	3.3	3.3
15.0	15.0	15.5	15.2	11.2	18.5
3.8	2.0	3.1	3.6	3.4	2.9
6.1	2.3	2.6	3.6	2.9	3.1
2.9	2.3	3.2	2.3	2.7	2.6
7.4	10.3	10.2	12.9	12.2	15.7
5.8	5.6	5.5	6.9	6.2	6.7
4.1	3.0	4.7	4.3	4.1	5.8
4.5	3.7	5.2	3.1	4.0	0.7
12.1	9.8	ð•{ 7 6	7.8	10.1	9.9
	9•C	7.0	9.9	10.9	(•U
5.0 11 6	4.9	U.U 10 J	9.6	4.4	0./ 30 E
2.6	2.6	10.4	11.5	2.6	10.5
5.0	2.0	4.4 5 1	3.7	5.0 h Q	4+1 11 O
20	ン•フ マ ル	2.5	1.6	4.0 1 5	4.7 1 0
5 1	6.2	5.3	57	58	1.5
1.4	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.3
4.8	2.7	2.3	2.8	4.6	1.6
4.2	4,4	5.3	4.5	4.9	6.0
5.0	9.7	13.5	9.3	8.6	9.7
4.8	6.1	10.9	7.0	6.0 -	9.7
6.9	5.9	7.5	6.9	8.8	4.9
2.4	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.3	1.6
9.0	7.1	7.7	7.4	6.4	8.8

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The shares of poultry are all around 10 percent, except for East Nusatenggara at 14.6 percent. The shares of corn for East Nusatenggara and South Sulawesi are significantly higher than those for other provinces, which is consistent with the analysis of participation rates in the previous section. The participation rates of corn are the most significant for these two provinces. The shares of fresh fish are relatively high, around 10 percent for all provinces, except for West Java, Jogyakarta, and East Nusatenggara. The shares of meat are the highest in East Nusatenggara at 12.1 percent which is again in line with the participation rates for this item in this area. Prepared foods shows considerable variations in its shares, only around 4 percent for East Nusatenggara, around 6 percent for South Sumatra, West Kalimantan, and South Sulawesi, but it is 20 percent for Jogyakarta.

Notwithstanding the effects of other factors, we can in general conclude that food composition of households across provinces is dominated by relatively the same food items, mainly rice, but differs considerably in terms of other items such as fresh fish, meat, processed meat, prepared foods, and others. Tables 3.10 and 3.11, the average expenditure shares for urban and rural, reveal that overall the shares for urban areas are consistently smaller than the shares for rural. As expected, the shares for both areas are dominated by the shares of rice, vegetables, and poultry. Except for Maluku the shares of rice for urban areas range from 19.7 to 31.8 percent, whereas for the rural areas they range from 25.3 to 44.7 percent.

				Province	
No.	Food Items	North Sumatra	South Sumatra	West Java	Jogyakarta
1 2	Rice Corn	27.7 1.5	25.8 2.7	33.1 2.0	26.6 2.3
3	Cassava root	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.8
4 5 6	Sweet potatoes	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.9
0 7 8	Flour Vegetables	1.5	2.3	1.5	1.3
9 10	Peanuts	2.6	2.1	1.6	2.3
11	Soy beans Fresh fish	1.9	3.3	2.4 4.4 5.1	6.6 5.6
12 13 1/1	Dried fish	3.4	3.5 1.6	5.6	1.9
15	Shrimp Most	3.4	4.8	3.2	4.2 2.4 7.7
17	Pork	7.1	9.8	7.0	8.6
18 19	Processed meat Poultry	13.2	4.2	0.3 9.7	4.3 9.1
20 21	Eggs Dairy products	3.6	4•3 5•2	4.6 4.6	5.1
22 23	Foreign fruits Domestic fruits	3.7 3.4	3.5	3.5	4.0 5.4
24 25	lea Coffee Sugar	1.9	2.8	1.8	2.0
20 27 28	Sugar Cigarettes Bronorad foods	10.1	3.0 12.1	2.2 9.9	4.0 9.3
20 29	Drinks	3.8	5.3	6.2	12.0
30 31	Other foods	6.6	7.1	6.9	8.0

Table 3.10 Food average expenditure share - urban (percent)^a

^asusenas, 1980.

East Nusatenggara	West Kalimantan	East Kalimantan	North Sulawesi	South Sulawesi	Maluku
23.8	22.3	19.7	25.3	31.8	19.0
7.3	3.3	2.5	4.1	4.1	1.1
5.0	1.3	1.4	2.7	3.6	2.4
4.3	0.0	1.9	2.0	1.1	1.5
2.5	2.1	2.1	1.7	2.3	2.8
4.1	1.4	1.9	6.1	3.2	3.3
3.6	1,6	2.5	4.2	2.1	2.1
17.6	16.7	16.1	15.8	12.5	18.7
3.2	1.9	2.5	3.9	2.3	2.4
4.4	2.2	2.4	3.3	2.6	2.8
2.0	2.4	3.3	2.5	2.0	2.8
(•5 5 1	10.5	10.3	15.0	13.0	10.7
ン。1 止っ	3.4	37	38	3.0	5.0 5.8
2.8	3.6	4,3	2.2	3.8	6.7
11.0	9.1	8.4	7.0	10.0	10.7
9.8	9.1	8.0	8.4	7.3	6.5
5.5	4.0	0.0	4.2	5.4	4.9
10.9	11.7	11.0	9.9	9.0	10.1
4.2	3.9	4.7	3.7	3.9	5.0
7.2	4.0	5.4	5.3	4.8	5.0
2.5	3.4	4.0	3.2	1.6	2.5
3.4	6.5	5.0	5.7	5.5	3.3
1.2	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.1
3.9	2.4	1.8	2.1	3.6	1.2
4.Ŏ	3.9	4.6	4.1	4.4	5.0
7.8	11.4	15.0	10.5	12.3	10.7
5.9	6.8	14.7	9.5	6.6	12.4
6.0	7.3	7.5	5.5	11.4	8.0
1.9	1.6	0.9	1.7	1.4	1.3
8.5	6.4	7.9	6.7	5.4	8.1

				Province		
No.	Food Items	North Sumatra	South Sumatra	West Java	Jogyakarta	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 3 4 5 7 8 9 10 11 12 3 4 5 7 8 9 10 11 12 3 4 5 7 8 10 11 11 12 3 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	Rice Corn Cassava root Processed cassava Sweet potatoes Sago Flour Vegetables Peanuts Beans Soy beans Fresh fish Dried fish Canned fish Shrimp Meat Pork Processed meat Poultry Eggs Dairy products	35.9 2.6 2.4 2.7 4.2 1.7 20.6 2.7 3.2 2.4 8.3 4.8 4.9 3.2 12.6 10.8 18.3 12.7 3.3 4.4	30.8 2.7 1.5 6.0 2.1 2.4 3.0 15.1 2.5 3.0 2.4 9.7 4.5 4.4 5.8 10.5 8.9 4.3 11.3 3.4 3.9	44.7 4.7 2.0 2.4 3.0 1.7 2.1 10.1 2.0 3.5 3.4 8.1 7.8 5.7 3.4 8.1 7.8 5.7 3.4 11.1 0.0 4.7 13.0 3.6 4.7	30.9 9.0 3.6 11.2 2.8 2.9 7.5 17.6 5.1 2.2 6.3 5.7 1.5 0.8 0.9 8.8 0.0 0.0 14.0 4.1 5.6	
22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	Foreign fruits Domestic fruits Tea Coffee Sugar Cigarettes Prepared foods Drinks Noodles Other foods	2.7 3.4 0.8 2.5 3.6 8.2 5.1 5.3 1.4 6.7	2.8 5.2 1.3 3.1 4.2 11.0 5.2 4.3 1.2 7.2	2.5 5.6 1.5 2.2 2.8 6.5 3.5 1.5 7.0	2.4 4.0 2.9 0.9 5.0 6.0 10.6 6.3 1.8 9.1	

Table 3.11 Food average expenditure share - rural (percent)^a

^asusenas, 1980.

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East Nusatenggara	West Kalimantan	East Kalimantan	North Sulawesi	South Sulawesi	Maluku
25.3	32.7	26.3	26.5	38.3	17.1
17.3	6.1	1.9	9.3	12.6	5.3
6.9	1.8	1.9	3.3	3.7	7.3
6.1	1.9	1.0	3.7	3.9	5.9
3.6	2.5	1.7	2.6	3.9	4.0
8.4	1.9	1.6	5.9	2.7	8.4
0.3	2.0	2.0	4.3	4.0	3.9
14 • 1	12.2	13.7	15.2	10.2	18.4
4.0	2.4	3.8	3.0	3.9	3.2
0.9	2•!	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.4
4.4	1.0	2.0	2.3	3•1	1-1
1.5	:U+I 0 1	10.0	12.9	10.1	15.0
2.0	0 • I 2 0	5.7	0.9	0.9 JU 7	7.0
4.U 5 1	2.0 7 0	2•/ 7 0	7.5	4•1	0.0
12 0	11 1	0.2	7 8	• • • 5	0.0
12.0	05	7 3	0 0	15.0	78
57	5 Q	0.0	0.2	3 H	17.2
15.2	12 1	8.8	11 3	12.6	10.8
3 3	2 0	38	35	3 1	10.0
5.3	2.5	4.5	5.1	5.0	ч.) Ц Q
3.3	3.3	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.6
5.7	5.5	7.8	5.7	6.0	5.2
1.5	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.8	1.4
5.1	3.1	2.9	2.8	5.4	1.9
4.3	5.3	6.2	4.5	5.3	6.7
4.4	7.6	11.8	9.3	6.2	9.3
4.1	4.7	5.5	7.0	5.3	6.8
7.1	5.5	0.0	6.9	6.2	4.1
2.6	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.3	1.8
9.2	8.2	7.6	7.4	7.3	9.2
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Maluku is somewhat different from other provinces in that the share for urban is higher than that for the rural areas. The shares of vegetables range from 11.8 percent for West Java to 22.5 percent for North Sumatra in urban areas, and from 10.1 percent for West Java to 20.6 percent for North Sumatra in the rural areas.

Smaller shares for urban areas tend to suggest higher income in the urban areas, assuming no significant price difference between the two areas, which is not an unreasonable assumption considering current development stage at province level for most provinces.

3.1.4 Average expenditure share for nonfood

Expenditure shares of the nonfood items are dominated by the shares of housing for almost all provinces, which can be seen in Table 3.12. Housing shares range from 22.7 percent for Jogyakarta to 42.2 percent for East Kalimantan. Other items that have high shares are clothing, durables, transport expenses, transport equipments, fuel, party ceremonials, and electricity. These shares, however, vary significantly across provinces.

Items such as health care, literary, schooling, entertainment, personal items, and tax/insurance show relatively low shares across provinces. The highest share of health care, for instance, is 6.9 percent for West Kalimantan, the lowest for East Kalimantan at 4.0 percent. All others are around 5 percent, except East Nusatenggara and North Sulawesi at 6.6 and 6.7 percent, respectively. The shares of literary range from 4.0 percent for East Kalimantan to 6.6 percent

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				Province	
No.	Nonfood Items	North Sumatra	South Sumatra	West Java	Jogyakarta
1	Housing	28.0	27.9	27.3	22.7
2	Clothing	14.5	12.2	14.1	9.3
3	Footwear	4.5	3.6	3.6	2.4
4	Durables	8.9	9.6	6.5	5.8
5	Health care	5.8	5.1	5.4	5.4
6	Transport expenses	10.4	10.4	12.7	10.2
7	Transport equipments	5 13.3	24.3	16.9	13.7
8	Domestic servants	10.4	14.0	11.9	9.8
9	Household items	11.4	10.5	10.1	8.1
10	Literary	5.9	4.2	5.5	5.1
11	Schooling	10.0	8.0	8.1	13.4
12	Entertainment	9.2	9.1	9.0	8.9
13	Party ceremonials	8.6	8.6	8.7	12.9
14	Personal items	7.4	9.3	4.1	4.7
15	Fuel	14.0	12.9	19.5	20.3
16	Electricity	9.5	10.9	7.6	5.4
17	Tax/insurance	4.1	2.9	2.4	1.8
18	Other nonfood	6.2	6.6	4.8	4.2

Table 3.12 Nonfood average expenditure share - province (percent)^a

^asusenas, 1980.

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East Nusatenggara	West Kalimantan	East Kalimantan	North Sulawesi	South Sulawesi	Maluku
30_4	24.9	42.2	29.6	32.7	25.3
16.6	14.9	11.1	15.7	8.1	13.6
3.5	4.2	3.4	4.4	3.9	4.4
11.9	10.0	9.1	9.2	9.4	7.7
6.6	6.9	4.0	6.7	5.7	5.8
9.3	8.3	8.9	14.1	17.1	13.7
17.0	15.5	31.5	24.9	23.0	50.0
12.0	7.7	12.4	12.9	7.4	9.6
10.6	10.2	8.6	12.4	9.0	16.5
5.8	4.8	4.0	4.9	5.7	6.6
9.2	8.2	7.2	6.6	6.8	8.2
8.6	10.1	9.7	9.3	10.7	9.5
12.5	12.0	8.2	9.5	9.0	7.5
5.6	6.0	8.2	5.8	8.9	4.7
12.7	10.7	9.5	12.5	15.6	17.2
6.7	10.0	8.3	11.1	10.0	8.2
5.3	3.0	2.5	5.0	5.4	2.3
8.1	6.4	7.7	5.8	7.0	5.1

for Maluku. Schooling ranges from 6.6 percent for North Sulawesi to 13.4 percent for Jogyakarta, and entertainment from 8.6 for East Nusatenggara to 10.7 percent for South Sulawesi. These low shares together with low participation rates in the previous section tend to suggest either these items are rarely available, or households can not afford them, which in turn reflects relatively low quality of living conditions.

The shares for urban and rural areas in Tables 3.13 and 3.14 show that the shares of housing remain the dominant figures for both areas, as expected. The shares of housing for urban areas are uniformly higher compared to those for rural areas. Literary is the only other item that shows higher shares for urban areas in all provinces. The shares of items such as clothing, durables, health care, party ceremonials, fuel, and personal items tend to have higher shares for rural areas. Electricity and tax/insurance show some variations; in some provinces the shares for urban are higher, in others, it is the other way around.

Small differences between urban and rural areas in the shares of items such as health care, schooling, and entertainment do not warrant better access for these items in the rural areas. This is probably due to the fact that income levels are lower in the rural areas. In general per capita income for rural areas is lower than for urban areas as can be seen in Table 3.15. Relatively low shares of these items for both areas tend to suggest low standard of living in both areas, but even lower in the rural areas.

			Province				
No.	Nonfood Items	North Sumatra	South Sumatra	West Java	Jogyakarta		
1	Housing	32.4	33.2	29.9	28.7		
2	Clothing	11.5	11.2	13.1	8.6		
3 ·	Footwear	3.6	3.5	3.3	2.6		
4	Durables	6.1	7.9	5.3	4.8		
5	Health care	4.9	4.6	5.4	5_4		
6	Transport expenses	11.0	10.5	12.1	9.9		
7	Transport equipments	: 11.6	22.4	14.0	11.8		
8	Domestic servants	6.6	14.5	11.7	8.8		
9	Household items	10.4	9.8	9.7	8.9		
10	Literary	6.5	4.5	5.6	5.1		
11	Schooling	9.7	9.6	9.6	17.5		
12	Entertainment	8.3	7.2	8.1	8.8		
13	Farty ceremonials	6.3	8.1	6.3	9.3		
14	Personal items	5.1	4.0	3.1	4.2		
15	Fuel	11.3	8.7	14.8	11.1		
16	Electricity	9.2	11.2	7.5	5.3		
17	Tax/insurance	2.5	2.9	2.1	1.8		
18	Other nonfood	5.8	6.7	4.7	4.2		

Table 3.13 Nonfood average expenditure share - urban (percent)^a

^asusenas, 1980.

East Nusatenggara	West Kalimantan	East Kalimantan	North Sulawesi	South Sulawesi	Maluku
<u> </u>		* <u></u>			·····
35.1	27,4	48.7	34.3	33.6	27.7
11.4	14.4	7.6	12.2	10.0	11.2
3.2	4.5	2.4	3.7	3.3	4.7
7.2	7.0	6.2	6.5	7.4	5.2
²¹ .3	6.5	3-8	5.8	3.9	5.7
9.8	7.4	9.3	15.0	11.3	13.2
20.5	14.9	35.1	31.3	25.7	36.4
12.8	7.7	13.4	13.1	17.8	8.7
9.2	9.9	7.4	9.5	9.6	14.9
4.1	4.9	4.3	5.3	6.0	6.8
8.8	8.6	6.9	6.3	8.1	10.3
7.5	9.7	8.0	9.5	10.8	9.9
7.9	8.9	5.6	6.7	7.0	4.7
4.7	4.0	3.8	4.5	5.1	4.1
10.8	8.6	7.1	9.4	11.8	11.4
6.0	10.2	8.4	10.2	9.6	8.2
2.4	3.0	2.9	2.5	3.3	1.9
6.7	5.3	7.3	5.8	.5.5	5.3

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				Province		
No.	Nonfood Items	North Sumatra	South Sumatra	West Java	Jogyakarta	
1	Housing	24.8	23.4	24.2	15.4	
2	Clothing	16.5	13.0	15.3	10.1	
3	Footwear	5.2	3.7	4.1	2.2	
4	Durables	10.2	10.7	7.8	6.7	
5	Health care	6.5	5.4	5.3	5.5	
6	Transport expenses	9.5	10.1	14.9	10.9	
7	Transport equipments	14.8	25.1	25.3	15.0	
8	Domestic servants	15.6	11.2	14.9	15.6	
9	Household items	12.1	11.0	10.6	7.4	
10	Literary	4.5	3.3	4.9	4.9	
11	Schooling	10.3	6.5	6.0	8.5	
12	Entertainment	9.9	10.9	11.5	9.0	
13	Party ceremonials	10.3	9.0	12.0	14.6	
14	Personal items	8.8	12.0	6.2	5.3	
15	Fuel	15.7	16.4	25.2	• 29.0	
16	Electricity	11.9	9.5	9.3	8.0	
17	Tax/insurance	5.1	2.9	2.9	1.8	
18	Other nonfood	6.5	6.5	4.9	4.3	

Table 3.14 Nonfood average expenditure share - rural (percent)^a

^asusenas, 1980.

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East Nusat <u>engg</u> ara	West Kalimantan	East Kalimantan	North Sulawesi	South Sulawesi	Maluku
28.4	20.6	33.3	29.6	30.2	24.2
18.4	15.6	15.2	15.7	12.3	14.8
3.6	3.7	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2
13.6	14.0	11.6	9.2	11.6	9.0
7.5	7.4	4.2	6.7	4.0	5.8
7.9	13.9	7.0	14.1	10.1	14.6
13.0	16.5	27.9	24.9	16.4	56.8
10.4	0.0	5.0	12.9	11.3	11.2
11.0	10.8	10.1	12.4	12.9	17.5
8.3	4.0	3.0	4.9	4.8	6.3
9.4	7.6	7.7	6.6	5.5	6.5
10.3	11.0	12.6	9.3	10.2	9.3
14.4	16.3	11.3	9.5	10.7	9.3
6.3	8.4	11.0	5.8	12.1	4.9
13.4	13.9	12.5	12.5	18.6	20.8
7.3	7.5	7.9	11.1	18.0	82.2
6.3	3.0	2.0	5.0	6.9	7.7
8.7	8.3	8.4	5.8	8.4	4.9

No.		Province	Urban	Rural
1	North Sumatra	12,009	14,499	10,361
2	South Sumatra	12,832	13,342	12,400
3	West Java	10,139	11,995	7,956
4	Jogyakarta	11,356	16,484	6,324
5	East Nusatenggara	8,445	12,643	6,996
6	West Kalimantan	13,963	15,055	12,331
7	East Kalimantan	17,393	19,352	14,888
8	North Sulawesi	11,496	14,731	10,006
9	South Sulawesi	9,158	11,438	7,361
10	Maluku	12,936	15,328	11,386

Table 3.15 Monthly per capita income a

^aSUSENAS, 1980.

3.2 Class Consumption Patterns

In this section we consider how consumption patterns vary across income and educational classes. Household distribution by income is reported in Tables 3.16 through 3.18. Participation rates and average expenditure shares are calculated for each class at province, urban, and rural levels. The same analysis is then applied to each class to see its patterns of consumption.

3.2.1 Food participation rate

The participation rates for the four income classes are given in Tables 3.19 through 3.21. Let us first consider Table 3.19, the class participation rates of food items for provinces. Out of the 31 items, rice, vegetables, sugar, and other foods show very small variations in their rates, in addition, the rates are much higher than those of most other items. For all provinces the rates of the first three items are very close to 100 percent for each income class. The rates of all other items vary across income classes; some move in the same direction as income, others in the opposite direction. Some items show identical pattern across provinces; their rates either vary directly or inversely with income, others show various patterns across provinces. In some provinces their rates vary directly with income, in others they vary inversely.

Careful observation of Table 3.19 reveals that only few of the items show rates that consistently vary inversely with income across provinces. Such items include corn, cassava root, sago, and dried

			TUC	come class	- Percen	Lage
No.	Province	Total Household	Low	Middle Low	Middle High	High
1	North Sumatra	2,752	17.41	36.23	29.69	16.68
2	South Sumatra	2,813	10.59	32.56	34.66	22.18
3	West Java	3,538	42.06	30.44	16.28	11.22
4	Jogyakar ta	2,328	53.87	23.37	12.84	9.92
5	East Nusatenggara	3,160	44.59	28.73	16.55	10.13
6	West Kalimantan	1,227	8.88	29.18	34.39	27.55
7	East Kalimantan	410	5.12	22.93	33.17	38.78
8	North Sulawesi	2,394	26.61	37.68	24.94	10.78
9	South Sulawesi	2,307	35.41	35.15	18.86	10.58
10	Maluku	501	21.96	26.95	22.75	28.34

Table 3.16 Household distribution by income - province^a

^a SUSENAS, 1980.

			Inc	come Class	- Percen	tage
No.	Province	Total Household	Low	Middle Low	Middle High	High
1	North Sumatra	1,096	8.76	27.37	34.12	29.74
2	South Sumatra	1,290	9.15	29.92	34.65	26.28
3	West Java	1,912	29.45	31.12	22.12	17.31
4	Jogyakarta	1,153	37.21	27.06	18.21	17.52
5	East Nusatenggara	811	18.25	27.25	27.87	26.63
6	West Kalimantan	735	6.26	23.54	36.46	33.74
7	East Kalimantan	230	6.09	14.35	35.22	44.35
8	North Sulawesi	755	16.82	32.85	30.73	19.60
9	South Sulawesi	1,017	19.17	32.35	27.93	20.55
10	Maluku	197	6.09	20.81	26.90	46.19

Table 3.17 Household distribution by income - urban^a

^aSUSENAS, 1980.

Table	3.18	Household	distribution	bv	income	_	rural ^a
	20.0			- 3	1100110	-	

			Inc	come Class	- Percen	tage
No.	Province	Total Household	Low	Middle Low	Middle High	High
1	North Sumatra	1,656	23.13	42.09	26.75	8.03
2	South Sumatra	1,523	11.82	34.80	34.67	18.71
3	West Java	1,626	56.89	29.64	9.41	4.06
4	Jogyakarta	1,175	70.21	19.74	7.57	2.47
5	East Nusatenggara	2,349	53.68	29.25	12.64	4.43
6	West Kalimantan	492	12.80	37.60	31.30	18.29
7	East Kalimantan	180	3.89	33.89	30.56	31.67
8	North Sulawesi	1 =639	31.12	39.90	22.27	6.71
9	South Sulawesi	1,290	48.22	37.36	11.71	2.71
10	Maluku	304	32.24	30.92	20.07	16.78

^asusenas, 1980.

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Table 3.19	Class	participation	rate fo	r food -	 province 	(percent)	•

Province

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			North	Sumatr	a		South	Sumatra	
	Thoma	1	Middle	Middl	.e	I	Middle	Middle	11å ek
NO.	ltems	LOW	LOW	HIGU	i Aign	LOW	LOW	HIGH	Aign
1	Rice	97.7	99.6	00.3	98.7	00.3	100.0	00_0	90.8
2	Corn	2.3	3.2	3.7	2.6	0.7	2.4	3.0	3.0
2	Cassava	2.0	2.5	J•1	2.0	••1	G • 7	J ••	2.0
J	root	22 g	<u> 28 0</u>	211 5	20 5	26 0	112 2	12 6	10 7
Л	Processed	22.00	20.9	ر. דر		30.9	20CF	72.00	40 • 1
-	FI OCCODEU	0.2	1 0	1 0	2.0	Q 1	5 2	2 1	2 1
c	Sugat	0.2	1.0	1.0	2.0	0.1	2.2	2+1	2.1
9	Detatoes	2/1 0	25 6	112 6	ng n	25 8	2/1 0	11 7	67 1
6	poracoes	24.0	20.0	42.0 2 Q	40 •4 31 -1	22.0	10 0	41	2[•] 16 h
7	Sago Eloura	1.0	2.0	2.0	4 • I	4.0	210.0	15+4	10.4
1	Fiour Long	1.07 1	3.2		0.9	13.4	24.0	51.2	43.3
0	Vegelables	91.1	90.0	90.0	90.1	99.1	99.9	99.1	99.0
-9	Peanuts	5.0	10.7	10.0	22.1	3.0	5.8		14.7
10	Beans	0.5	11.8	10.0	29.4	10.1	10.1	22.8	41.8
11	Soy beans	30.7	39.7	52.4	05.0	40.0	50.2	59.9	00.4
12	Fresh fish	59.1	71.7	82.7	88.7	70.5	69.8	82.0	90.4
13	Dried fish	78.7	82.9	76.0	69.9	47.3	56.4	61.3	56.7
14	Canned fish	0.6	2.5	5.8	10.0	5.4	7.1	8.9	11.2
15	Shrimp	4.4	11.4	16.7	24.0	2.7	5.5	9.6	23.9
16	Meat	1.5	5.7	13.1	31.2	4.0	7.9	16.5	35.4
17	Pork	1.7	8.4	14.4	21.3	1.7	1.1	3.4	8.0
18	Processed								
	meat	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.6
19	Poultry	1.9	5.3	10.4	19.6	2.7	7.8	12.6	26.3
20	Eggs	37.2	44.2	54.0	74.5	37.9	51.5	57.0	72.3
21	Dairy	0	•-			21.12			• 2
_	products	6.3	16.2	30-0	57.3	23.5	42_4	56-6	69-1
22	Foreign	•••		J		-272		2	
	fruits	1.3	3.0	10.0	22.7	3.7	6.7	12.7	30.5
23	Domestic		5.7			، • ر	→ • 1	· ⊷ ♥ (
	fruits	JI1 8	50 J	71 6	88 21	57 1	67 E	77 7	86 0
2/1	Too	フロ・ 0	ファ・マ 5月 つ	58 8	75 11	22 E	01•0	21 0	2/1 0
24	Coffee	26 1	16 0	50.0	12.4	711 0	20.0J 77 h	06 0	37.0 07 3
27	COLLEE	20 • 1	40.2	22.0	JA 1	[4•ð	11•4	د.00	که نه

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^aSUSENAS, 1980.

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	West	Java			Jogya	karta		Ea	ast Nus	atengg	ara
Low	Middle Low	Middle High	e High	Low	Middle Low	Midd High	le High	Low	Middle Low 1	Midd High	le High
98.7 7.9	99.0 7.4	99.1 8.7	99.5 8.3	85.6 3.0	5 80.8) 4.2	85.2 6.2	96.5 7.9	87.9 84.2	96.0 281.0	98.7 71.3	99.7 58.4
38.2	40.1	31.8	32.0	22.8	8 21.5	22.9	51.2	32.1	33.3	30.8	26.3
1.3	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.2	2 1.6	1.4	0.5	12.8	3 12.9	14.3	10.3
22.0 2.6 94.3 32.6 11.3 53.7 20.8 85.4 1.1 1.3	34.0 4.7 12.4 97.7 36.2 24.0 77.4 39.4 85.7 3.3 5.3	54.0 4.3 22.9 98.3 42.5 90.5 53.5 53.5 5.9 13.2	70.5 6.8 43.6 98.7 58.4 69.0 95.2 74.6 75.8 18.1 32.5	19.1 0.9 2.1 71.3 5.1 4.4 68.3 1.2 8.2 0.0	19.6 1.9 5.5 70.8 11.5 15.1 68.0 2.5.8 21.2 1.6 2.2	30.5 0.5 18.1 76.2 14.8 25.2 73.8 12.9 18.1 2.9	43.1 0.5 24.3 91.6 30.7 37.6 90.6 22.3 19.3 5.0 8.9	3.3 2.2 86.0 7.7 29.1 0.6 33.6 37.1 0.1	9.5 2 7.0 2 19.3 97.1 14.5 36.6 2.6 47.5 50.3 1.3 3.9	14.0 3.1 26.8 39.0 20.8 45.7 7.5 66.0 47.4 2.9 5.2	32.5 3.1 32.5 100.0 28.7 55.6 21.3 66.9 44.7 9.4 5.3
5.0 0.1	21.4 0.1	40.8 0.2	8.8 3.0	0.0	0.6	40.5 1.0	55.9 1.0	10.4	30.3	40.5 28.3	62.8 42.8
0.1 2.6 19.5	0.9 10.9 42.0	2.4 19.3 68.9	6.8 46.1 87.7	0.0 3.3 29.1	0.6 4.2 44.2	1.0 14.8 67.6	2.0 42.1 87.1	0.4 7.5 12.6	0.7 19.2 28.4	1.2 27.7 44.2	2.2 34.7 56.6
4.7	19.0	47.1	74.6	14.0	30.1	56.2	72.3	3.1	21.2	40.2	62.2
4.8	9.9	16.9	33.8	5.1	12.2	18.6	25.3	12.1	23.9	33.7	51.9
55.3 85.2 26.7	71.5 91.6 48.1	79.8 89.4 68.4	93.5 92.2 79.9	46.4 78.3 10.0	66.0 75.3 21.8	77.6 83.3 34.8	90.6 91.6 47.0	63.9 13.3 34.8	79.1 28.3 57.9	85.5 45.7 69.6	92.8 68.1 71.9

Table 3.19 (Continued)

							·	Province	2
<u></u>			North	Sumatr	a		South	Sumatra	
No.	Items	Low	Middle Low	Middl High	e High	M Low	liddle Low	Middle High	High
26 27 28	Sugar Cigarettes Prepared	84.6 68.3	93.1 85.1	93.9 85.3	96.7 81.9	98.0 73.2	99.5 81.4	99.7 88.4	99.8 88.3
29 30 31	foods Drinks Noodles Other foods	38.0 2.5 4.0 97.1	51.8 5.6 5.4 99.2	65.7 9.9 8.0 99.3	78.9 10.9 14.6 96.3	51.0 1.0 7.0 98.7	58.1 2.8 12.0 99.5	66.5 5.3 18.5 99.9	81.9 9.6 24.5 99.8

	West	Java		Jogyakarta				Ea	st Nus	atengg	ara
Middle Middle				Middle Middle			.e	Middle Middle			
Low	Low	High	High	Low	Low	High	High	Low	Low	High	High
88.5	95.6	98.3	99.2	85.8	87.8	92.4	97.5	53.6	80.1	92.4	97.5
75.3	84.7	82.6	75.8	52.4	60.6	64.3	58.9	64.6	75.9	74.6	71.9
56.6	76.9	86.1	90.9	88.8	92.3	93.3	95.5	28.1	47.9	66.2	81.3
0.1	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.0	1.3	0.5	2.0	9.0	19.7	27.5	29.1
7.7	13.9	18.6	26.5	8.2	16.4	26.7	38.1	5.3	17.0	21.4	40.3
98.5	. 98.9	98.6	99.2	77.9	74.4	81.9	95.1	99.5	99.8	99.8	100.0

Table 3.19 (Continued)

							Provi	.nce	
			West Ka	limanta	n	Ea	ast Kal	imantan	
No.	Items	Low	Middle Low	Middle High	High	h Low	iddle Low	Middle High	High
1	Rice	99.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.5	96.8	98.5	96.9
2	Corn	3.7	5.6	4.3	1.8	4.8	8.5	8.8	14.5
3	Cassava					•			
	root	34.9	44.1	39.1	45.6	23.8	38.3	40.4	39,6
4	Processed	• •					• •		
~	cassava	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	4.0
5	Sweet	0.0	10.0	20. 2	10 O	11 0	10 1	20 11	FC O
4	polaloes	9.2	10.9	12.6	40.0	4.0	6 1	52.4	20.0
7	Flour)+/ 1 8	8 0	16 1	21 1	0.5	7 1	22 8	21 5
ģ	Vegetables	98.2	98.6	00.3	100.0	85.7	66.8	67.1	96.9
ğ	Peanuts	11.0	11.5	20.1	44.4	0.0	5.3	14.7	36.5
10	Beans	14.7	20.1	29.4	48.5	4.8	17.7	24.3	47.2
11	Soy beans	28.4	31.0	47.6	64.5	47.6	30.9	49.3	71.1
12	Fresh fish	70.6	788	87.2	94.1	38.1	76.6	90.4	91.2
13	Dried fish	57.8	69.3	76.8	83.1	61.9	67.0	69.9	57.2
14	Canned fish	7.8	8.7	14.0	19.2	0.0	5.3	6.6	9.4
15	Shrimp	15.6	23.2	33.2	51.5	4.8	7.4	8.8	35.2
16	Meat	7.8	7.0	13.0	28.1	4.8	8.5	13.2	41.5
17	Pork	8.3	9.5	27.5	38.5	14.3	6.4	4.4	5.9
18	Processed								
	meat	0.9	0.3	0.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	Poultry	1.8	2.8	11.1	22.5	0.0	0.0	4.4	22.6
20	Eggs	32.1	46.7	61.9	84.6	23.8	34.0	50.0	78.6
21	Dairy				<i>(</i>))		~ ~ ~		
~~	products	7.3	21.8	40.8	69.8	9.5	20.0	43.4	γ 1 ∎1
22	Foreign	<i>с</i> 11	10.0	<u> </u>	NO 0	• •		~ 7	40.0
22	Demostic	0.4	12.3	20.0	40.0	0.0	1.1	3+1	13.0
د>	fmite	16 9	69 11	76 2	80.0	22 2	67 0	76 5	00 4
211	Tea	40.0 17 J	20 2	10.3 50.3	60 9 60 9	55•5 61 0	71 2	75 0	90.0 88 7
27	Coffee	76.1	23.2 83 E	80.6	81 7	22 8	28 3	36 0	20 6
		10.1		00.0	0101	0. رے	2002	JU • U	J7 • U

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	North Sulawesi				South S	Sulawes	si	Maluku				
Low	Middle Low	Middl High	e High	Low	Middle Low	Midd] High	le High	Low	Middle Low	Midd High	le High	
95.0 38.6	98.5 27.4	99.7 27.3	98.8 29.1	92.5 41.9	99.3 29.5	99.8 19.8	99.2 18.0	86.4 14.5	98.5 8.2	97.4 9.7	100.0 9.9	
33.1	43.5	43.9	44.2	21.3	22.9	19.1	16.4	73.6	58.5	48.3	46.5	
0.3	1.1	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.2	0.9	5.2	6.1	5.6	
18.4 8.8 18.1 98.0 7.7 3.9 1.7 77.7 39.3 0.9 6.3 4.1	30.2 11.9 23.0 96.8 13.2 11.1 8.6 83.6 42.0 2.8 3.0 9.6	40.9 10.5 30.8 98.8 19.1 27.5 15.9 87.4 47.6 5.2 2.7 19.3	53.5 6.6 44.2 97.3 26.7 53.1 40.3 95.0 42.6 11.6 2.3 39.2	6.0 2.9 7.8 94.1 8.1 18.0 2.7 66.0 65.7 0.5 8.1 1.8	10.6 5.7 13.6 97.9 12.3 29.8 11.6 86.2 2.5 16.8 9.5	17.9 9.2 25.8 99.5 17.5 37.5 20.0 96.3 54.0 3.9 18.4 28.3	25.0 8.6 44.3 99.6 21.3 49.2 33.2 98.0 45.9 11.1 29.5 49.2	13.6 48.2 4.6 95.5 2.7 8.2 1.8 84.6 13.6 0.0 0.0 8.2	9.6 42.2 14.8 96.3 8.2 23.0 6.7 91.1 17.8 0.7 0.0 3.0	11.4 34.2 21.1 96.5 21.9 34.2 20.2 94.7 22.8 1.8 0.9 5.3	31.0 26.1 37.3 100.0 34.5 51.4 31.7 99.3 12.7 5.6 0.0 28.2	
3.8	8.8	19.9	37.2	0.9	0.9	2.1	5.3	3.6	3.0	0.9	7.8	
4.4 8.3 24.8	0.2 15.4 39.0	0.0 19.8 56.5	0.8 26.0 77.1	0.0 2.1 24.9	0.0 9.3 42.5	0.0 12.9 59.1	0.4 16.0 63.5	0.9 0.9 11.8	0.7 3.7 28.2	0.9 7.9 33.3	2.8 13.4 63.4	
5.3	18.6	37.0	66.7	6.4	22.4	50.1	74.6	12.7	39.3	49.1	80.3	
9.3	7.8	10.7	14.7	4.2	4.0	6.4	9.8	10.9	5.9	6.1	17.6	
64.1 36.9 49.1	81.4 43.4 53.6	-88.3 42.9 58.8	95.0 63.6 53.9	67.7 42.2 34.8	78.4 58.5 48.6	86.4 78.6 43.5	92.2 91.4 44.7	49.1 80.0 4.6	61.5 91.1 10.4	74.6 91.2 13.2	90.9 98.6 25.4	

Table 3.19 (Continued)

								Provinc	e
			West Ka	limanta	n	Ea	st Kal	imantan	
No.	Items	Low	Middle Low	Middle High	High	M Low	iddle Low	Middle High	High
26 27 28	Sugar Cigarettes Prepared	97.3 55.1	98.3 79.3	99.8 78.4	99.7 78.1	90.5 33.3	96.8 66.0	97.8 79.4	98.1 67.3
29 30 31	foods Drinks Noodles Other foods	36.7 1.8 10.1 99.1	51.4 3.9 10.6 99.4	60.0 4.7 19.0 0.0	73.1 10.7 32.3 0.0	47.6 0.0 4.8 76.2	37.2 0.0 9.6 92.6	57.4 0.0 9.6 98.5	81.8 2.5 26.4 96.2

	North	si		South :	Sulawes	i	Maluku				
Low	Middle Middle w Low High High		Middle Low Low		Middl High	.e High	Low	Middle Low	e Middle High Hi		
94.7	98.3	97.8	99.2	83.6	93.7	97.0	99.6	90.9	97.8	98.5	100.0
62.6	76.4	81.1	75.2	60.2	73.5	72.2	75.4	56.4	59.3	74.6	
27.3	46.6	63.7	77.9	42.0	54.8	67.1	79.5	35.4	64.4	79.8	90.1
9.3	10.5	11.9	17.8	0.9	2.6	3.0	6.2	7.3	3.7	4.4	4.2
6.1	11.4	23.6	49.6	9.2	13.8	17.5	29.5	1.8	9.6	14.0	30.3
99.4	98.2	99.0	98.5	99.4	99.5	100.0	99.6	98.2	98.5	97.4	100.0

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fish. Most other items show rates that move in the same direction with income: items such as fresh fish, meat, poultry, and several others.

The participation rates of corn for East Nusatenggara, North and South Sulawesi, and Maluku show strong tendency to move in the opposite direction with income. The rates of cassava root show the same tendency as for South Sulawesi, East Nusatenggara, and Maluku, but the tendency tends to reverse for other provinces. Sago shows the same pattern for Maluku, the only province that shows significant rates for sago. The rates of dried fish for North Sumatra and South Sulawesi decline quite significantly as income increases, for others the pattern is not so obvious. The rates of dried fish for West Kalimantan, however, tend to move quite significantly with income. One thing to note about the rates of the dried fish is that for all provinces but Jogyakarta and Maluku, the rates are relatively high for every income class.

As noted above, the participation rates of most of the food items tend to increase as income increases. This is especially true for fresh fish, shrimp, meat, pork, processed meat, poultry, eggs, dairy products, both types of fruits, and prepared foods. The rates of fresh fish, for example, for North Sumatra start at 59.1 percent for the low income class, 71.7 for the middle low, 82.7 percent for middle high, and 88.7 percent for the high income class. For West Kalimantan the rates for the four income classes are 70.6, 78.8, 87.2, and 94.1 percent; for South Sulawesi the rates are 66.0, 86.2, 96.3, and 98.0

percent. The rates of meat, eggs, dairy products, and several others show very much the same pattern, although they are somewhat smaller than those of fresh fish. Domestic fruits and prepared foods show relatively high rates as well across all income classes for all provinces.

From the analysis above, we can conclude that the consumption of most of the 31 food items tends to increase as income increases. The tendency is especially strong for items such as fresh fish, meat, eggs, dairy products, prepared foods, etc. Only very few items, such as corn, cassava root, sago, and dried fish, show a decline in consumption as income increases. Rice, vegetables, sugar, and other foods can be categorized as food items that are consumed by every household regardless of income level, which is indicated by high participation rates for all income classes.

The rates for urban and rural areas in Table 3.20 and Table 3.21 very much confirm what has been observed in the previous section. The rates of rice, vegetables, sugar, and other foods are among the highest for both areas in all provinces. In addition, the rates for these foods are relatively equal for all income classes. Other items that have relative high rates for both areas are soybeans, fresh fish, dried fish, eggs, domestic fruits, tea, coffee, cigarettes, and prepared foods. For rural areas, sweet potatoes and cassava root are two additional items that show relatively notable rates for most provinces, and similarly, meat, dairy products, and shrimp for urban areas.

							P	rovince	
			North	Sumatra	l	<u>-</u>	South	Sumatra	
No.	Items	Low	Middle Low	Middle High	High	l Low	liddle Low	Middle High	High
1	Rice	89.6	98.7	98.4	98.2	98.3	100.0	99.8	100.0
2	Corn	0.0	1.7	2.1	1.8	0.0	0.8	1.8	1.8
3	Cassava		• • •						
1 -	root	19.8	21.0	22.2	21.5	27.1	39.4	33.8	33.0
4	Processed		0.0	1 0	1 5	1 7	1 5	07	2.1
F	Cassava	0.0	0.3	1.9	1.0	1 • (1.0	2•1	2.1
5	notatoes	16 7	21 7	36 1	46 3	31 h	36.5	JI5 2	58 JI
6	Sago	0.0	1.0	1.3	1.8	5.1	6.0	11.9	12.4
7	Flour	1.0	2.7	4.6	8.6	11.9	21.0	33.8	45.7
8	Vegetables	88.5	97.3	98.1	94.5	99.2	99.7	99.6	100.0
ğ	Peanuts	8.3	14.7	18.5	17.5	5.9	7.8	8.5	16.2
10	Beans	7.3	12.0	20.9	31.0	5.9	18.1	27.1	44.0
11	Sov beans	45.8	59.0	72.5	74.9	74.6	83.4	82.6	84.7
12	Fresh fish	72.9	89.7	93.3	92.6	73.7	79.0	92.2	95.9
13	Dried fish	59.4	67.0	69.0	60.1	47.5	52.3	52.1	49.3
14	Canned fish	0.0	2.3	5.4	10.1	5.9	4.7	7.6	9.4
15	Shrimp	2.1	14.7	18.5	23.3	5.9	5.7	13.0	30.4
16	Meat	3.1	6.3	17.4	34.7	6.8	10.6	21.9	43.7
17	Pork	1.0	4.0	8.6	18.7	0.9	1.6	5.8	9.1
18	Processed					-			
	meat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.6
19	Poultry	1.0	2.7	5.9	15.3	0.9	3.1	7.6	
20	Eggs	39.6	54.3	61.8	76.7	44.9	57.0	66.9	78.8
21	Dairy								
	products	8.3	22.3	41.2	64.1	30.5	51.0	64.6	78.5
22	Foreign								
	fruits	0.0	4.0	12.0	22.7	2.5	9.1	17.5	36.3
23	Domestic								
	fruits	36.5	55.3	72.5	90.2	57.6	61.4	73.8	83.2
24	Теа	45.8	54.3	58.3	76.7	27.1	35.0	35.4	40.7
25	Coffee	36.5	40.3	55.4	54.3	71.2	76.9	87.3	87.3

Table 3.20 Class participation rate for food - urban (percent)^a

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^aSUSENAS, 1980.

	West Java				Jogyal	carta		East Nusatenggara				
	Middle	Middl	Le	1	liddle	Midd	Le	}	Middle	Midd	le	
Low	Low	High	High	Low	Low	High	High	Low	Low	High	High	
97.5 2.8	98.2 3.5	98.8 6.9	99.4 8.5	85.6 3.0	80.8 4.2	85.2 6.2	96.5 7.9	97.3 47.3	99.1 52.0	100.0 51.3	100.0 50.5	
25.8	30.4	26.2	29.6	22.8	21.5	22.9	31.2	38.5	23.5	23.0	20.4	
0.9	0.8	1.0	0.3	1.2	1.6	1.4	0.5	10.1	5.4	4.0	5.6	
22.4 0.5 3.0 93.6 35.0 17.1 70.7	37.5 2.0 11.8 96.0 36.5 30.1 87.7	55.8 2.8 24.1 97.6 41.6 52.3 94.6	72.8 3.6 45.0 98.5 57.7 73.4 96.4	19.1 0.9 2.1 71.3 5.1 4.4 68.3	19.6 1.9 5.5 70.8 11.5 15.1 68.0	30.5 0.5 18.1 76.2 14.8 25.2 73.8	43.1 0.5 24.3 91.6 30.7 37.6 90.6	6.1 2.0 18.2 97.3 7.4 25.0 0.7	10.9 0.4 24.4 99.6 10.9 35.8 6.3	18.6 0.9 28.8 99.1 15.9 50.9 15.5	40.5 2.8 37.0 100.0 30.6 59.3 31.0	
78.0 1.1 2.1 6.6 0.2	35.1 79.8 3.4 7.4 25.9 0.2	51.3 84.2 6.2 15.4 45.4 0.2	74.3 71.9 19.0 35.9 73.4 3.6	8.2 0.0 1.2 7.5 0.0	5.8 21.2 1.6 2.2 21.8 0.6	12.9 18.1 2.9 4.8 40.5 1.0	22.3 19.1 5.0 8.9 55.9 1.0	27.7 0.0 2.7 25.7 3.4	77.4 35.8 1.8 2.7 41.2 10.9	77.0 35.4 4.4 2.7 56.2 22.6	74.5 43.1 9.3 6.0 39.0 34.7	
0.2 1.4 27.2	1.2 5.9 50.1	2.8 17.5 71.2	7.2 45.3 88.8	0.0 3.3 29.1	0.6 4.2 44.2	1.0 14.8 67.6	2.0 42.1 87.1	0.0 0.7 14.2	0.0 4.1 30.8	0.4 11.1 37.2	2.8 22.7 56.9	
7.1	23.5	52.1	76.4	14.0	30.1	56.2	72.3	10.1	40.3	59.3	74.0	
4.6	9.9	17.5	35.1	5.1	12.2	18.6	25.3	16.9	31.2	42.9	58.3	
52.4 83.1 35.2	68.3 90.9 52.7	77.7 89.6 67.3	93.7 93.4 81.3	46.4 78.3 10.0	66.0 75.3 21.8	77.6 83.3 34.8	90.6 91.6 47.0	63.5 32.4 33.8	75.1 44.3 52.0	82.7 54.9 53.7	91.2 73.6 68.5	

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Table 3.20 (Continued)

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								Provinc	e
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	North	Sumatra			South	Sumatra	
No.	Items	Low	Middle Low	Middle High	High	M Low	liddle Low	Middle High	High
26 27 28	Sugar Cigarettes Prepared	83.3 56.3	94.3 76.7	96.5 77.5	97.6 77.9	96.6 61.0	99.5 72.5	99.3 81.0	100.0 80.5
29 30 31	foods Drinks Noodles Other foods	55.2 3.1 3.1 88.5	59.3 1.3 4.0 98.3	72.2 6.7 7.8 98.4	80.4 6.4 15.0 94.8	62.7 1.7 10.2 97.5	61.4 2.6 11.9 99.5	69.1 2.0 17.0 99.8	81.4 4.7 21.2 100.0

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West Java					Jogyak	arta		East Nusatenggara					
	Middle Middle Low Low High High			 M	liddle	Middl	.e	Middle Middle					
Low	ow Low High High		Low Low		High High		Low Low		High High				
87 . 7 68 . 7	95.1 79.5	98.3 78.0	99 . 1 73 . 7	85.8 52.4	87.8 60.6	92.4 64.3	97.5 58.9	86.5 46.0	96.4 50.2	99.1 53.1	99.1 62.5		
70.5 0.2 2.7 96.5	81.9 0.2 10.9 98.0	87.7 0.5 16.6 98.3	90.9 1.2 24.8 99.1	88.8 0.0 8.2 77.9	92.3 1.3 16.4 74.4	93•3 0•5 25•7 81•9	95.5 2.0 38.1 95.1	39.2 2.0 5.4 98.0	56.1 7.2 15.8 99.6	69.9 14.6 18.1 100.0	81.9 20.4 43.1 100.0		

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Table 3.20 (Continued)

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					Province					
			West Ka	limant	an	Ea	ast Kal	imantan		
No.	Items	Low	Middle Low	Middl High	e High) Low	liddle Low	Middle High	High	
1	Rice	97.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	85.7	90.9	97.5	97.1	
2	Corn	0.0	4.6	3.7	1.6	0.0	3.0	3.7	13.7	
3	Cassava			_						
•-	root	41.3	45.1	34.3	41.9	7.1	45.5	32.1	29.1	
4	Processed									
_	cassava	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	
5	Sweet	42.0	16 0	25.0	F0 1		45 0		62 8	
٤	potatoes	I ≾ •U		32.0	50.1	(+1	15.2	33.3	03.7	
7	Sago	4.4	12.1	13.4	14.7	111 3	3.0	22.2		
0	riour Vogetebler	07 9	100 0	13.4	100 0	79 6	9.1	22.2	20.4 07 1	
0	Pooruta	12 0	15 6	99.0 25 J	100.0	10.0	20.9	95•1	2[+1	
10	Peana	26 1	21 2	27.4	49.0 52.0	7 1	3.U 15 3	9.9 22 1	52•3 50 0	
10	Sou boons	20.I	51.6	51+1 66 h	70 J	57 1	57.6	50 7	22 2	
12	Froch fish	20.5 21 2	80 6	0/1 8	05 6	12 0	78 8	09+1	02.2	
12	Dried fish	50 0	70 5	77 2	9 . .0 81 1	50 0	63 6	67 0	ус. 16 1	
т <u>э</u> 1Д	Canned fish	222	<u>и</u> б	11 0	15 3	0.0	3 0	10	8 8	
15	Shrimn	28.3	35.3	<u>41</u> 0	60.1	7.1	3.0	0.0	30.2	
16	Meat.	<u>и</u> ц	9.8	10.5	31.0	7.5	12.1	11.1	51 0	
17	Pork	15.2	11.0	29.8	35.5	0.0	3.0	0.0	9.8	
18	Processed					0,0	J.0	0.0		
	meat	2.2	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
19	Poultry	0.0	0.6	4,5	16.9	0.0	0.0	2.5	27.5	
20	Eggs	47.8	64.2	69.8	90.3	35.7	48.5	51.8	79.4	
21	Dairv		••••		<i></i>			2110		
	products	10.9	32.4	45.9	75.8	14.3	27.3	50.6	72.6	
22	Foreign				1200			2010		
	fruits	6.5	16.2	26.1	47.2	0.0	0.0	2.5	19-2	
23	Domestic				•••		- • -			
-	fruits	63.0	71.7	78.7	89.1	14.3	57.6	72.8	87.3	
24	Теа	23.9	37.0	58.6	79.8	64.3	66.7	74.1	87.3	
25	Coffee	60.9	78.6	74.3	77.8	21.4	39.4	37.0	44.1	

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1	North Sulawesi			1	South	Sulawes	3i		Malu	ıku	
ł	fiddle	Middl	Le	1	fiddle	Middl	Le	ŀ		Midd	le
Low	Low	High	Migh	low	Low	High	High	Low	Low	High	High
98.4 11.0	98.4 12.5	99.1 12.1	98.0 22.3	99.5 7.2	99.7 8.8	100.0 9.5	99.5 12.0	100.0	95.1 0.0	94.3 0.0	100.0 7.7
33.1	28.2	29.3	33.8	15.9	12.2	11.3	12.4	16.7	36.6	32.1	37.4
0.0	0.0	0.9	2.7	0.0	0.3	2.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4
14.2 7.1	15.7 3.2	22.8 6.0	50.0 2.7	4.6 1.5	12.5 4.0	15.5 4.6	24.4 8.6	0.0 8.3	4.9 9.8	3.8 11.3	30.8 18.7
22.1 96.9	19.8 94.8	20.3 97.8	37.8 96.0	7.7 98.5	70.9 99.1	22.2 99.7	42.6 99.5	8.3 100.0	0.0 90.2	5.7 92.5	33.0 100.0
7.9 3.9	10.9 14.9	12.9 35.3	21.6 57.4	2.6 16.9	7.6 28.3	9.9 34.5	17.7 51.2	0.0 8.3	4.9 41.5	13.2 39.6	30.8 54.9
4.7 89.8	21.4	31.0 94.4	52.0 94.6	10.8	24.9	29 . 2	34.9	16 . 7	17.1	39.ó 92.5	39.6
21.3	18.6	28.5	29.7	50.8	41.6	40.5	41.6	25.0	4.9 2.4	13.2	9.9
6.3	0.8	0.4 25.4	3.4 47.3	11.3	21.0	20.1	29.2	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0
2.4	4.4	14.7	33.1	0.0	0.9	2.5	5.3	0.0	2.4	1.9	11.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.4	1.9	4.4
25.2	40.3	61.6	77.0	21.0	38.9	57.0	62.2	16.7	26.8	35.9	65.9
6.3	29.8	48.7	73 .7	18.5	39.2	63.0	77.0	8.3	48.8	60.4	84.6
0.0	6.5	7.8	10.8	0.5	3.7	5.6	8.1	0.0	4.9	1.9	11.0
63.8 64.6 31.5	77.0 68.6 42.7	90.1 61.6 45.3	96.6 81.1 43.9	61.5 54.9 41.0	76.9 73.6 43.5	83.8 84.9 38.7	92.8 91.4 43.1	0.0 91.7 0.0	43.9 92.7 0.0	62.3 96.2 13.2	89.0 98.9 25.3

Table 3.20 (Continued)

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								Provinc	e
_			West K	alimant	an	Ea	st Kal:	imantan	
No.	Items	Low	Middle Low	Middl High	e High	M Low	iddle Low	Middle High	High
26 27 28	Sugar Cigarettes Prepared	95.7 37.0	98.8 71.7	100.0 71.6	99.6 72.6	85.7 28.6	90.9 66.7	96.3 76.5	99.0 58.8
29 30 31	foods Drinks Noodles Other foods	41.3 0.0 10.9 97.8	63.6 0.6 8.1 100.0	62.3 1.1 16.4 100.0	74.6 4.0 27.4 100.0	71.4 0.0 0.0 78.6	48.5 0.0 6.1 90.9	51.8 0.0 1.2 97.5	78.4 3.9 26.5 96.1

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P	North Sulawesi				South S	Sulawes	si	Maluku				
٩	Middle Middle ow Low High High			Middle Midd			.e	м	liddle	iddle Middle		
Low	ow Low High High		Low Low		High	High High		Low	High High			
97.6	98.8	97.0	98.7	94.9	97.6	97.9	99.5	91.7	97.6	96.2	100.0	
56.7	65.3	72.8	68.9	44.6	61.7	64.8	74.2	16.7	31.7	62.3	59.3	
38.6	55 . 7	71.1	87.2	47 . 7	65.1 0.9	71.8	78.5	75.0 0.0	92.7 0.0	92 . 5	90.1 3.3	
0.8 98.4	12.9 96.4	28.9 97.8	52.0 98.0	5.6 99.0	9.1 99.4	14.4 100.0	26.2 99.5	0.0	0.0	3.8 94.3	29.7 100.0	

								Province	9
			North	Sumatra	I		South	Sumatra	
No.	Items	Low	Middle Low	Middle High	High	Low	Middle Low	Middle High	High
1 2 3	Rice Corn Cassava	99.7 2.9	100.0 3.9	100.0 5.0	100.0 4.5	100 .0 1 .1	100.0 3.6	100.0 4.0	99 . 7 6 . 3
4	root Processed	37.3	46.6	44.9	52.6	43.3	46.0	50.0	49.8
5	cassava Sweet	0.3	1.3	1.8	3.0	12.2	7.9	3.4	2.1
6	potatoes Sago	25.9 1.0	37•3 2•4	48.1 4.1	53.4 9.8	22.2 3.3	32.1 13.0	38.8 14.4	55.4 21.1
7 8	Flour Vegetables	1.0 99.2	3.9 99.1	5.4 99.3	9.8 100.0	14.4 100.0	26.2 100.0	29.0 99.8	40.4 99.7
9 10	Peanuts Beans	5.0 6.3	9.0 11.8	15.4 12.0	35.3 25.6	1.1 12.8	4.3 14.5	5.9 19.1	13.0 39.3
11 12	Soy beans Fresh fish	26.9 55.6	31.4 64.0	35.4 73.8	42.9 79.0	27.2 68.3	36.4 63.0	40.7 73.3	44.6 83.9
13 14	Dried fish Canned fish	83.6 0.8	89.7 2.6	81.9 6.1	94.0 9.8	47.2 5.0	59.4 8.9	69.1 10.0	65.6 13.3
15 16	Shrimp Meat	5.0 1.0	10.0 5.5	15.1 9.5	25.6 22.6	0.6	5.3 5.9	6.8 11.9	16.1 25.6
17 18	Pork Processed	1.8 0.0	10.3	19.4 0.2	27.8 0.0	2.2 0.0	0.8	1.3 0.0	6.7 0.7
19 20	Poultry Eggs	2.1 36.6	6.5 39.9	14.2 47.4	30.1 69.2	3.9 33.3	11.1 47.2	16.9 48.7	28.4 64.6
21	products Foreign	5.7	13.5	20.5	40.6	18.9	36.0	49.8	57.9
23	fruits Domestic	1.6	3.9	8.4	0.6	4.4	4.9	8.7	23.5
24	fruits Tea	43 . 1 43.9	61 . 1 54.2	70.9 59.1	84.2 72.2	56.7 19.4	71.9	81 . 1	91 . 2
25	Coffee	36.0	48.8	55.8	72.9	77.2	77.7	85.4	97.4

Table 3.21 Class participation rate for food - rural (percent)^a

^a susenas, 1980.

	West	Java			Jogya	karta		East Nusatenggara			
	Middle	Midd	le	1	liddle	Midd	le	1	liddle	Midd	le
Low	Low	High	High	Low	Low	High	High	Low	Low	High	High
99.5	100.0	100.0	100_0	96.5	99.6	100.0	100.0	86.8	95.1	97.6	99.0
10.9	12.2	13.7	7.6	26.2	29.3	23.6	10.3	88.6	90.3	86.5	75.0
45.7	52.1	47.1	43.9	37.2	46.6	39.3	48.3	31.3	36.4	36.7	38.5
1.6	1.7	2.6	4.6	21.8	22.4	15.7	3.5	13.1	15.3	22.2	20.2
21.8	29.7	49.0	59.1	14.8	20.3	27.0	48.3	3.0	9.0	10.4	15.4
3.8	8.1	8.5	22.7	2.4	1.7	1.1	6.9	2.2	9.2	4.7	3.9
4.5	13.3	19.6	36.4	3.9	6.5	12.4	27.6	7.1	17.6	25.3	23.1
94.7	99.8	100.0	100.0	98.4	99.6	97.8	96.6	84.6	96.4	99.0	100.0
31.1	35.9	45.1	62.1	12.9	22.0	23.6	17.2	7.8	15.7	24.6	25.0
7.8	16.4	29.4	47.0	11.3	22.8	23.6	24.1	29.6	36.8	41.8	48.1
43.4	64.?	79.1	89.4	95.3	99.1	97.8	96.6	0.6	1.5	1.4	1.0
21.3	44.6	59.5	75.8	2.7	5.2	12.4	3.5	28.1	37.9	57.6	51.0
89.8	93.0	92.8	95.5	20.5	35.3	39.3	41.4	38.2	55.0	56.6	48.1
1.1	3.1	5.2	13.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.2	1.7	9.6
0.8	2.7	7.2	15.2	2.7	4.7	3.4	0.0	2.4	4.2	7.1	3.9
4.7	15.8	28.1	45.5	3.4	17.7	21.3	48.3	17.7	26.8	28.6	50.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.3	21.7	32.7	59.6
0.0	0.0	1.3	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	1.7	1.0
3.4 14.8	17.0 32.0	24.2 62.7	50.0 81.8	29.2	63 . 4	15.7 83.5	31.0 96.6	8.3 12.4	24.0 27.7	40.4 49.5	59.0 55.8
3.2	13.5	33.3	65.1	3.8	21.1	51.7	65.5	2.3	15.0	25.6	37.5
4.9	10.0	15.0	27.3	6.9	18.5	28.1	31.0	11.5	21.5	26.6	38.5
57.1	75.5	85.6	92.4	45.5	76.3	95.5	100.0	63.9	80.4	87.5	96.2
86.5	92.5	88.9	86.4	96.0	98.7	97.8	100.0	11.0	23.1	38.7	56.7
21.5	42.3	71.2	72.7	3.0	15.1	27.0	31.0	34.9	59.8	74.1	78.9

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Table 3.21 (Continued)

						Province						
			North		South Sumatra							
No.	Items	Low	Middle Low	Middle High	High	M Low	liddle Low	Middle High	High			
26 27 28 29 30	Sugar Cigarettes Prepared foods Drinks Noodles	84.9 71.3 33.7 2.4 4.2	92.5 88.7 48.5 7.5 6.0	91.6 91.9 60.3 12.6 8.1	94.7 91.7 75.2 21.8 13.5	98.9 81.1 43.3 0.6 5.0	99.4 87.9 55.7 3.0 12.1	100.0 94.7 64.2 8.1 19.7	99.7 97.5 82.5 15.4 28.4			
31	Other foods	99.2	99.6	100.0	100.0	99.4	99.4	100.0	99.7			

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	West Java				Jogyal	karta		East Nusatenggara				
1	Middle	Midd	le	1	Middle	Midd	Le	4	liddle	Midd	le	
Low	Low	High	High	Low	Low	High	High	Low	Low	High	High	
89.0	96.3	98.0	100.0	97.1	100.0	100.C	100.0	49.7	74.8	87.2	94.2	
79.0	91.1	95.4	86.4	78.4	86.6	84.3	82.8	66.8	84.1	90.9	91.4	
48.1 0.0 10.7 99.8	70.8 0.2 17.6 100.0	81.7 0.7 24.2 99.4	90.9 C.0 34.8 100.0	84.0 0.4 12.5 98.8	96.6 0.9 27.6 100.0	97.8 2.3 34.8 98.9	89.7 3.5 27.6 100.0	26.8 9.8 5.3 99.8	45.3 23.7 17.3 99.9	63.3 37.4 23.9 99.7	79.8 47.1 34.6 100.0	

Table 3.21 (Continued)

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						Province						
			West Ka	alimant	an	Ea	ast Kal	imantan				
No.	Items	Low	Middle Low	Middl High	e High	h Low	iddle Low	Middle High	High			
1	Rice	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.5			
2	Corn	6.4	6.5	5.2	2.2	14.3	11.5	16.4	45.8			
3	Cassava						.	50 7				
11	root	30.2	43.2	474	55.0	57.1	34.4	52.7	57.9			
4	Processed	0.0	0.5	0.0	22	0 0	0.0	2.6	10 5			
5	Sweet	0.0		0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.0	10.0			
2	potatoes	6.4	6.0	17.5	23.3	0_0	19.7	30.9	42.1			
6	Sago	3.2	8.6	11.0	21.1	0.0	8.2	1.8	3.5			
7	Flour	3.2	6.0	20.8	33.3	0.0	6.6	23.6	35.8			
8	Vegetables	98.4	97.3	98.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.5			
9	Peanuts	9.5	7.6	11.0	30.0	0.0	6.6	21.8	38.6			
10	Beans	6.4	9.7	14.9	35.6	0.0	9.8	12.7	42.1			
11	Soy beans	7.9	8.6	14.9	23.3	28.6	16.4	21.8	49.1			
12	Fresh fish	60.3	68.7	74.0	90.0	28.6	75.4	89.1	89.5			
13	Dried fish	63.5	68.1	76.0	88.9	85.7	68.9	72.7	77.2			
14	Canned fish	3.2	12.4	17.5	30.0	0.0	6.6	9.1	10.5			
15	Shrimp	6.4	11.9	19.5	27.8	0.0	9.8	7.3	28.1			
16	Meat	1.6	4.3	17.5	17.8	0.0	6.6	16.4	24.6			
17	Pork	3.2	8.1	23.4	46.7	42.9	8.2	10.9	1.8			
18	Processed											
	meat	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
9	Poultry	3.2	4.9	22.7	37.8	0.0	0.0	7.3	14.0			
20	Eggs	20.6	30.3	48.1	68.9	0.0	26.2	47.3	77.2			
: 1	Dairy	11 0	44 0	21 0	52.2		26.2	20.7	60 11			
5	products Econoi en	4.₀ŏ	11.9	٥₊١٢	22+2	0.0	20.2	32•1	08.4			
.<	roreign	6 11	0 4	11 0	22.2	• •	4 6	EE	2 E			
2	Domostio	0.4	0.0	11.0	22.2	0.0	1.0	2.2	3.0			
5	fruite	211 0	65 "	72 1	02.2	71 1	70 1	01 0	06 =			
ы	TAS	34•9 12 7	22.2	25 7	7C•C 112 2	[1.4 57 1	14.1 72 9	01.0 76 JI	yu.j 01 j			
 >5	Coffee	87 2	22°5 88 1	01 6	72.2	28 6	27 7	211 K	21 6			
.)	COLLEG	01+3	00.1	A1*0	YC•C	20.0	21+1	54.0	21.0			

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N	lorth :	Sulawe	si		South S	Sulawe	si		Malı	uku	
M	liddle	Midd:	le	1	liddle	Midd	le	1	Middle	Midd	le
Low	Low	High	High	Low	Low	High	High	Low	Low	High	High
94.1 45.5	98.5 33.0	100.0 37.0	100.0 38.2	90.4 52.7	99.0 43.6	99.3 39.1	97.1 54.3	84.7 16.3	100.0 11.7	100.0 18.0	100.0 13.7
33.1	49.2	53.2	58.2	23.0	30.3	33.8	40.0	80.6	58.1	62.3	62.7
0.4	1.5	3.0	1.8	2.6	3.1	0.7	0.0	1.0	7.4	11.5	7.8
19.4 9.2	35.6 15.1	52.3 13.4	58.2 11.8	6.4 3.4	9.3 6.9	22.5 17.9	28.6 8.6	15.3 53.1	11.7 56.4	18.0 54.1	31.4 39.2
98.2 7.6	97.6 14.1	99.5 23.0	99.1 33.6	92.8 9.8	97.1 15.6	99.3 31.8	100.0 42.9	94.9 3.1	98.9 9.6	100.0 29.5	45.1 100.0 41.2
3.9 1.0	9.6 3.8	22.5 6.3	47.3 24.6	18.3 0.2	30.9	43 . 1 2 . 7	37.1 22.9	8.2	14.9 2.1	29.5 3.3	45.1 17.7
74.7 43.7 1.2	80.1 50.9	83.0 59.7	95.5 60.0	60.1 70.4	78.2 72.8	91.4 79.5	91.4 71.4 11.4	82.7 12.2	90.4 23.4 0.0	96.7 31.2	98.0 17.7
6.3 4.3	3.8 7.8	4.1 15.3	0.9	7.1 1.8	13.9 5.2	15.2 21.9	31.4 31.4	0.0	0.0 4.3	0.0	0.0 31.4
4.1	10.4	23.3	42.7	1.1	0.8	1.3	5.7	4.1	3.2	0.0	2.0
0.0 9.8 2.5	0.3 19.9 38.5	0.0 27.7 53.2	0.9 37.3 77.3	0.0 2.6 26.1	0.0 13.9 45.0	0.0 24.5 62.9	2.9 25.7 71.4	1.0 1.0 11.2	0.0 4.3 28.7	0.0 8.2 31.2	0.0 17.7 58.8
5.1	14.4	29.6	57.3	2.6	11.0	25.8	60.0	13.3	35.1	39.3	72.6
11.6	8.3	12.6	20.0	5.3	4.2	8.0	20.0	12.2	6.4	9.8	29.4
64.1 30.0 53.5	83.0 33.8 57.7	87.1 31.0 67.4	92.7 51.8 67.3	69.6 38.3 32.8	79.5 48.1 52.1	9124 66.9 52.3	88.6 91.4 54.3	55.1 78.6 5.1	69.2 90.4 14.9	85.3 86.9 13.1	94.1 98.0 25.5

Table 3.21 (Continued)

				·			Provinc	vince				
			West Ka	limant	an	East Kalimantan						
No.	Items	Low	Middle Low	Middl High	e High	M Low	liddle Low	Middle High	High			
26 27 28	Sugar Cigarettes Bronared	98.4 68.3	97.8 86.5	99 . 4 90.3	100.0 93.3	100.0 42.9	100.0 65.6	100.0 83.6	96.5 82.5			
20 29 30 31	foods Drinks Noodles Other foods	33.3 3.2 9.5 100.0	40.0 7.0 13.0 98.9	55.8 11.0 23.4 100.0	68.9 28.9 45.6 100.0	0.0 0.0 14.3 71.4	31.2 0.0 11.5 93.4	65.5 0.0 21.8 100.0	87.7 0.0 26.3 96.5			

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	North S	ulawe	Si	S	South :	Sulawe	Si	Maluku					
1	Middle Middle .ow Low High High		le	ł	liddle	Midd	Middle		Middle		le		
Low	Low	High	High	Low	Low	High	High	Low	Low	High	High		
93.9	98.2	98.4	100.0	80.1	91.1	95.4	100.0	90.8	97.9	100.0	100.0		
64.1	80.6	86.3	83.6	65.1	81.5	86.1	82.9	61.2	71.3	85.3	84.3		
24.5	43.1	58.9	65.5	40.2	47.7	58.3	85.7	30.6	52.1	68.9	90.2		
10.2	11.8	15.3	20.9	1.1	3.7	2.0	0.0	8.2	5.3	4.9	5.9		
7.4	10.9	20.3	46.4	10.3	17.0	23.2	48.6	2.0	13.8	23.0	31.4		
99. 6	98.9	99.7	99.1	99.5	99.6	100.0	100.0	98.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		

As observed before, items such as corn, cassava root, processed cassava, dried fish, and sago tend to have higher rates for rural than for urban areas. The patterns across income classes remain the same as in the case of provinces; that is they tend to fall as income increases. For example the rates of corn for rural areas in East Nusatenggara, where they are most notable, decline steadily as income increases. The same is true with sago for Maluku. Cassava root shows various patterns in its rates. Maluku is the only province where the rates decline sharply from 80.6 percent for low income to 62.7 percent for high income. For other provinces such as North Sumatra, West Kalimantan, North and South Sulawesi, the rates show notable increase as income increases; for instance, the rates for the four income classes in North Sumatra are 37.3, 46.6, 44.9, and 52.6 percent, and in North Sulawesi 33.1, 49.2, 53.2, and 58.2 percent. The rates for all other provinces do not show clear patterns.

The participation rates of dried fish show real significant differences between urban and rural areas for all provinces, except in East Nusatenggara where the rates are relatively equal. For most urban areas, the rates tend to move in the opposite direction with income, but for most rural areas, the rates increase relatively steadily with income. This then suggests that for some provinces, households in urban and rural areas view dried fish differently.

Fresh fish, meat, dairy products, and eggs are among items that show relatively much higher rates for urban than for rural. Their

rates, however, display very much identical patterns for both areas, as income increases the rates also increases. Hence, we can consider these types of items as in the same food category for both urban and rural areas.

Based on the rate patterns across income classes, we can classify food items above into roughly 3 food groups. The first group consists of foods that are consumed by every one regardless of income level. This group includes items such as rice, vegetables, and sugar. The second group consists of food items such as corn, cassava root, and sago; as households' income increases, consumption of these food items tends to decline. The third group consists of items such as fresh fish, meat, eggs, dairy products, etc., whose consumption rates tend to increase as income increases. Dried fish, however, is very specific in the sense that it can be categorized into the second group for urban households, but for rural households it is one of the third group food items.

3.2.2 Nonfood participation rate

The participation rates of nonfood items across income classes for province, urban, and rural are given in Tables 3.22 through 3.24. At province level, in Table 3.22, housing, household items, and fuel show consistent high rates across income classes for all provinces, although the rates of housing display some tendency to increase as income increases for provinces such as North Sumatra, East Nusatenggara, West Kalimantan, South Sulawesi, and Maluku. All other

				•				Prov	ince
			North	Sumatra	a		South	Sumatra	
	Thomas	•	Middle	Middle	e 	N	liddle	Middle	77.2 -h
NO.	ltems	LOW	LOW	High	High	LOW	LOW_	High	High
1	Housing	87.1	88.8	92.4	95.4	100.0	99.7	99.4	100.0
2	Clothing	67.6	80.0	88.7	94.6	64.1	71.8	82.2	87.5
3	Footwear	43.6	59.4	74.8	83.9	49.7	54.4	68.5	78.5
4	Durables	35.7	45.7	52.9	54.9	46.3	59.3	66.1	68.3
5	Health	22							
-	care	51.4	55.0	72.5	82.6	63.4	73.0	77.9	86.4
6	Transport				•-•-				
	expenses	5.9	14.7	25.2	48.8	9.7	12.9	19.0	35.3
7	Transport							•	
•	equipments	1.5	4.8	10.2	12.0	1.3	1.5	3.6	5.9
8	Domestic								
•	servants	0.2	0.2	1.6	12.4	0.0	0.0	1.2	10.3
9	Household				•				
-	items	93.5	98.7	99.4	100.0	98.0	99.1	99.8	99.8
10	Literarv	0.2	4.8	13.7	38.1	4.4	8.3	14.1	27.1
11	Schooling	16.1	44.4	67.0	80.0	19.8	43.1	59.7	78.0
12	Entertainmen	t 6.9	18.2	29.9	44.9	4.7	14.3	30.2	47.0
13	Party			-, .,		•••		J	
	ceremonials	31.5	43.6	52.1	60.4	33.2	41.5	49.5	60.1
14	Personal	5.05		2-0.		551-			
	items	5.2	11.7	20.8	25.5	6.4	16.3	27.5	35.7
15	Fuel	98.3	99.6	99.6	98.7	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.5
16	Electricity	1.9	6.1	20.3	54.7	10.7	18.6	28.9	43.0
17	Tax/		•••		2.01				
- •	insurance	48.9	59-5	72-2	81-3	32.6	16-3	62-6	77.6
18	Other			1 - 4 -	5.05	24.0			1100
	nonfood	67.0	81-8	90.5	95.9	79.2	85.6	90.8	97.3
		J					~~~~	2000	2.02

Table 3.22 Class participation rate for nonfood - province (percent)^a

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^asusenas, 1980.

	West	Java			Jogya	karta		East Nusatenggara				
Low	Middle Low	Middle High	e High	Low	Middle Low	Midd High	le High	l Low	iddle Low	Midd High	le High	
96.8	98.4	99.3	98.5	94.4	99.4	99.5	100.0	82.0	88.7	89.9	93.1	
79.8	92.5	94.6	96.5	79.0	91.4	93.3	96.0	72.8	87.6	93.9	95.0	
63.8	81.5	84.6	88.7	59.2	73.4	82.9	86.6	45.4	68.3	75.7	87.2	
39.0	55.1	63.4	62.7	48.0	56.7	65.2	78.2	51.0	70.0	77.8	85.0	
63.8	82 . 7	88.9	90.9	73.9	81.4	92.4	93.1	49.0	70.2	81.5	84.7	
6.1	14 . 8	29.0	46.9	24.5	46.5	55.7	80.7	1.4	7.0	16.8	31.3	
0.4	1.5	2.9	6.8	8.6	7.4	8.6	14.4	° 0.3	0.4	2.1	8.8	
0.1	0.6	4.2	27.2	0.9	3.9	15.7	37.6		0.5	3.3	10.9	
97.2	99.3	99.7	100.0	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.5	98.0	98.7	100.0	
1.3	4.6	13.5	48.9	10.0	22.1	48.6	72.8	1.3	3.0	7.6	26.9	
34.0	61.1	74.0	85.4	50.8	76.0	77.1	93.1	38.9	54.1	67.3	76.9	
4.6	12.1	27.1	48.6	18.2	40.7	48.6	65.8	0.9	7.2	20.7	43.8	
34.0	51.7	58.9	59.7	44.1	40.1	42.4	53.5	30.9	51.3	53.3	57.5	
6.1	16.1	34•4	42.8	12.6	29.8	35.2	52.0	3.5	15.4	31.0	43.1	
99.5	99.6	99•7	99.8	94.9	92.6	94.8	99.0	99.2	99.1	98.3	98.1	
4.6	20.4	44•4	75.1	7.7	26.6	47.6	77.2	0.5	4.3	11.9	37.8	
51.9	67.6	78.1	89 . 7	64.1	69 . 2	83 . 3	95.1	73 . 2	78.5	81.1	85 . 3	
71.0	88.3	92.0	98 . 2	78.8	95 . 2	95 . 2	99.0	4 <u>6.</u> 8	69.5	80.9	91 . 3	

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Table 3.22 (Continued)

						Province					
			West Ka	limanta	an	E	ast Kal	imantan.			
No.	Items	Low	Middle Low	Middle High	e High	l Low	iddle Low	Middle High	High		
1	Housing	81.7	89.9	94.1	95.6	100.0	94.7	96.3	98.1		
2	Clothing	72.5	87.2	91.7	95.0	38.1	58.5	69.1	84.3		
3	Footwear	49.5	69.0	83.2	88.8	38.1	39.4	50.0	73.0		
4	Durables	32.1	53.3	60.7	64.8	19.1	41.5	44.1	61.6		
5	Health										
	care	52.3	74.0	80.6	87.6	23.8	52.1	75.7	83.7		
6	Transport										
	expenses	0.9	13.7	21.3	34.6	9،5	4.3	11.0	27.7		
7	Transport										
	equipments	1.8	4.8	8.1	14.2	0.0	1.1	0.7	6.3		
8	Domestic						. č .				
	servants	0.0	0.0	1.2	5.6	0.0	΅ 0.0	0.0	11.3		
9	Household										
	items	96.3	99.2	100.0	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
10	Literary	1.8	3.4	5.5	25.2	0.0	3.2	2.9	39.6		
11	Schooling	20.2	40.8	54.7	73.1	23.8	32.0	47.1	66.7		
12	Entertainmen	t 7.3	21.0	37.7	53.6	4.8	11.7	22.8	45.3		
13	Party										
	ceremonials	43.1	53.9	51.2	52.7	0.0	18.1	23.5	41.5		
14	Personal										
	items	3.7	12.9	17.5	39.4	4.8	12.8	16.2	34.0		
15	Fuel	99.1	98.6	98.6	98.8	100.0	96.8	99.3	98.7		
16	Electricity	5.5	9.8	29.2	58.9	14.3	7.4	26.5	57.2		
17	Tax/										
	insurance	10.1	19.6	42.2	68.3	6.5	21.3	35.3	58.5		
18	Other										
	nonfood	77.1	83.0	87.7	92.3	66.7	70.2	82.4	93.7		

	North	Sulawe	si	<u></u>	South S	Sulawe	si	Maluku			
Low	Middle Low	Middlo High	e High	Low	Middle Low	Midd High	le High	Low	Middle Low	Midd High	le High
68.0 74.7 50.9 41.0	85.1 84.5 62.5 50.6	90.3 92.0 78.6 63.0	96.9 96.5 83.7 72.5	24.1 38.6 15.1 44.8	41.3 64.5 31.7 51.3	67.4 79.8 48.5 55.4	86.5 89.8 74.2 65.2	79.1 70.0 34.6 30.0	83.7 72.6 57.8 28.2	89.5 71.1 58.8 43.0	. 99.3 84.5 74.7 50.7
66.7 5.5	79 . 7	86.4 23.1	89.5 45.4	14.2 78.7	31.0 68.9	48.3 63.7	67.6 61.1	29.1 11.8	52.6 44.4	64.0 49.1	81.0 62.7
1.7	1.8	1.3	9 . 7	0.9	2.2	3.5	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1
97.0 1.9 25.9	97.9 3.4 44.9	99.8 7.7 58.0 21.4	15.5 0.0 36.1 75.2	40.3 64.0 1.0 32.4 2.5	42.2 86.6 3.5 54.9	97.5 13.1 70.1 21.6	23.0 100.0 32.4 77.9 41.8	98.2 4.6 33.6	100.0 3.7 50.4	100.0 8.8 58.8 12.3	14.8 100.0 26.1 74.7 35.2
44.1	57.3	70.5	74.4	47.0	59.1	67.1	79.1	47.3	43.0	45.6	64.1
7.9 96.9 3.5	10.6 98.5 9.4	19.9 98.3 19.1	41.1 98.1 54.7	6.9 99.3 3.6	12.7 99.6 15.0	16.6 99.5 42.8	30.3 98.4 70.5	4.6 98.2 2.7	7.4 98.5 11.9	12.3 98.3 29.0	13.4 100.0 59.9
67.4 55.3	77.5 76.2	80.4 87.9	84.9 96.9	54.1 59.1	63.6 81.1	68.7 91.5	78.7 96.3	46.4 60.9	51.1 70.4	52.6 75.4	69.0 88.0

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items show an increasing trend in their rates as income increases. Some rates increase more significantly than others. The latter include clothing, footwear, health care, durables, transport expenses, and party ceremonials.

Transport equipments, literary, schooling, entertainment, electricity, and domestic servants display real significant differences especially between middle-high and high income classes. In some cases the rates for the latter class are more than double that of the former. Take for example the rates of literary; for North Sumatra it jumps from 13.7 to 38.1 percent, for West Java from 13.5 to 48.9 percent, for East Kalimantan from 2.9 to 39.6 percent, and for South Sulawesi from 13.1 to 32.4 percent. The rates of electricity display exactly the same pattern, from 20.3 to 54.7 percent for North Sumatra, from 11.9 to 37.8 percent for East Nusatenggara, and from 19.1 to 54.7 percent for North Sulawesi. The other three items show relatively the same trend.

Modest increases in rates between income classes are shown by items such as clothing, footwear, health care, durables, transport expenses, party ceremonials, and other nonfood items. In most cases, the rate differences between classes are less than 10 percent, some even less than five percent.

The participation rates of nonfood items for urban and rural areas are given in Table 3.23 and Table 3.24. As expected, the patterns of rate variations among income classes are very similar with

				·				Province	e
			North	Sumatr	a		South	Sumatra	
No.	Items	Low	Middle Low	Middle High	e High	Low	Middle Low	Middle High	High
1	Housing	94.8	97.7	95.5	96.3	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0
2	Clothing	68.8	74.7	83.6	94.5	61.0	35.0	79.6	84.7
3	Footwear	47.9	56.0	71.4	81.0	41.5	46.6	63.5	75.8
4 5	Durables Health	17.7	32.3	40.6	47.6	39.8	49.7	55.3	61.7
6	care Transport	41.7	68.0	75.1	81.6	57.6	71.2	73.6	83.8
7	expenses Transport	13.5	22.7	33.4	55.2	16.1	21.5	30.2	45.7
8	equipments Domestic	1.0	3.3	9.6	12.9	0.0	0.3	2.7	4.1
9	servants Household	0.0	0.0	2.1	16.9	0.0	0.0	2.0	15.9
•	items	90.6	99.0	99.7	100.0	96.6	99.5	99.8	100.0
10	Literary	1.0	6.3	17.7	45.4	5.1	11.4	24.6	38.4
11	Schooling	19.8	39.7	61.5	81.6	22.0	44.3	60.9	80.5
12 13	Entertainmen Party	t 5.2	15.0	30.0	43.9	3.4	14.8	32.2	43.7
14	ceremonials Personal	26.0	43.7	54.8	57.1	33.9	37.6	43.0	58.7
• •	items	3.1	7.0	16.0	21.5	7.6	12.4	17.5	25.7
15	Fuel	92.7	99.0	99.5	98.2	99.2	99.0	99.6	100.0
16 17	Electricity Tax/	3.1	17.3	39.6	73.3	24.6	34.2	53.2	65.5
18	insurance Other	37.5	48.7	71.4	85.3	27.1	38.6	59.3	77.9
	nonfood	85.4	92.0	96.8	97.6	83.9	86.5	94.0	99.4

Table 3.23 Class participation rate for nonfood - urban (percent)^a

^asusenas, 1980.

_	West	Java			Jogya	karta		East Nusatenggara				
M Low	liddle Low	Midd High	le High	Low	Middle Low	Midd High	le High	l Low	iiddle Low	Midd High	le High	
97.9	98.2	99.3	99.1	94.4	99.4	99.5	100.0	98.7	99.6	98.7	99.5	
83.7	94.6	93.6	96.4	79.0	91.4	93.3	96.0	60.1	81.9	92.0	94.0	
66.8	82.7	81.8	88.5	59.2	73.4	82.9	86.6	46.0	69.7	78.3	88.4	
33.9	49.8	61.5	60.1	48.0	56.7	65.2	78.2	38.5	58.8	72.6	83.3	
67.0	83.2	87.2	89.7	73.9	81.4	92.4	93.1	54.1	65.2	74.3	83.8	
9.8	19.5	33.1	50.1	24.5	46.5	55.7	80.7	8.1	20.4	27.4	39.8	
0.9	2.0	3.6	5.1	8.6	7.4	8.6	14.4	0.0	0.4	1.3	9.7	
0.4	0.7	5.0	30.8	0.9	3.9	15.7	37.6	0.0	1.4	2.7	[•] 13.4	
97 . 0	99.8	99.5	100.0	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.9	98.2	100.0	100.0	
0.9	6.4	14.4	51.7	10.0	22.1	48.6	72.8	1.4	5.0	10.2	31.0	
29.5	57.8	72.8	85.8	50.8	76.0	77.1	93.1	48.0	61.5	70.8	75.0	
6.0	14.3	28.6	47.4	18.2	40.7	48.6	65.8	2.7	13.6	28.8	48.2	
36.2	52.8	56.7	58.0	44.1	40.1	42.4	53.5	40.5	51.1	46.9	59.3	
7.8	16.1	37.4	41.1	12.6	29.8	35.2	52.0	4.1	17.2	34.1	46.3	
99.3	99.3	99.5	99.7	94.9	92.6	94.8	99.0	99.3	97.3	96.0	97.2	
11.0	34.4	58.4	84.9	7.7	26.6	47.6	77.2	4.7	17.2	27.0	53.2	
49.9	65.4	76.4	89.4	64.1	69.2	83.3	95.1	54.1	70.1	76.6	86.6	
75.7	91-8	92.9	98.2	78.8	95.2	95.2	99_0	54,1	75.1	88.1	94_4	

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Table	3.23	(Continued)
Table	2.5	(concrined)

							Provi	ince	
			West Ka	alimanta	an	E	ast Kal	imantar	1
No.	Items	Low	Middle Low	Middle High	e High	l Low	Middle Low	Middle High	High
		·							
1	Housing	93.5	977	90.0	98.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.0
2	Ciotning	73.9	88.4	92.2	94.0	42.9	54.0	04.2	78.4
3	Footwear	58.7	70.5	82.8	88.7	28.0	33.3	40.9	00.7
4 5	Durables Health	37.0	55.5	53.4	57.3	14.3	27.3	38.3	50.0
	care	54.4	72.8	76.9	89.1	28.6	63.6	80.3	83.3
6	Transport	-					•		
	expenses	0.0	20.8	30.2	42.3	14.3	9.1	14.8	35.3
7	Transport			•					
•	equipments	0.0	3.5	6.7	15.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	4.9
8	Domestic			- • •			- • •		
•	servants	0.0	0.0	1.9	7.7	0.0	0_0	0.0	15.7
9	Household							••••	
-	items	100.0	100_0	100.0	99.6	100_0	100_0	100.0	100.0
10	Literary	2.2	5.2	7.5	30.2	0.0	9.1	4.9	47.1
11	Schooling	21.7	37.0	59.0	75.4	21.4	36.4	50.6	70.6
12	Entertain-		5, 50	<i></i>			5011	2010	1010
•	ment	10.9	22.5	42.2	52.4	7.1	15.2	29.6	42.2
13	Party				7- 07	(• •			7686
	ceremonials	45.7	57.8	49.3	48.8	0.0	18.2	24.7	36.3
14	Personal	- J • (21.00		10.00	0.0	10.62	∟ •●(ر و در
	items	1 1	11.0	12.7	33.0	0.0	6.1	11.1	23.5
15	Fiel	07.8	07.7	97.8	98.8	100.0	03.0	08.8	
16	Flectricity	12 0	16 2	ショー・5	75 0	21 1	21 2	25 8	72 J
17	Tax/	(3+0	10.2	1+6-	1.7.00	C104	21+6	- - 0	10.44
	insurance	15.2	23.7	50.4	75.8	7.1	21.2	34.6	62.7
18	Other				•			-	
	nonfood	87.0	88.4	89.6	94.0	64.3	84.9	82.7	92.2

	North S	Sulawe	si		South S	Sulawe	si	Maluku				
Low	Middle Low	Middl High	e High	Low	Middle Low	Midd High	le High	Low	Middle Low	Midd High	le High	
96.9 78.7 54.3 34.7	9 96.8 7 83.9 8 59.7 7 39.5	96.1 89.2 78.0 58.2	98.0 95.3 82.4 66.9	98.0 59.0 55.4 32.3	97.9 76.9 66.6 41.3	99.3 82.8 71.5 48.2	99.0 90.4 82.3 59.8	100.0 16.7 8.3 0.0	100.0 46.3 31.7 14.6	100.0 58.5 50.9 34.0	100.0 81.3 71.4 48.4	
72.4	78.6	86.6 40.1	87.8 56.8	34.9 13.3	55.0 23.7	62 . 7 44 . 7	71 . 3 54.6	16.7 58.3	36.6 70.7	54.7 75.5	80.2	
0.8	1.6	0.9	8.1	0.5	2.4	4.6	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	
96.9 1.6 23.6	100.0 5.2 41.5	3.0 99.6 12.1 52.2	16.9 100.0 48.7 75.0	0.0 95.9 1.0 33.3	0.6 99.7 4.6 53.2	3.9 100.0 16.2 68.0	13.9 100.0 35.9 76.6	0.0 100.0 0.0 8.3	0.0 100.0 4.9 46.3	0.0 100.0 18.9 62.3	14.3 100.0 27.5 78.0	
7.9	16.9 46.8	24.6	56 . 1	2.6	14.6	30.3	44.5	0.0	4.9	5.7	28.6	
7.9 96.1 4.7	7.3 97.6 16.5	19.8 97.0 28.9	38.5 98.0 66.2	4.1 99.5 11.8	10.0 99.4 34.0	14.1 99.7 64.8	27.8 98.1 80.9	0.0 91.7 16.7	2.4 95.1 24.4	1.9 96.2 43.4	8.8 100.0 71.4	
61.4 67.7	74.2 79.8	75.4 88.4	84.5 98.7	32.8 75.4	53.5 86.3	66.2 90.9	79.0 95.7	16.7 41.7	53.7 68.3	64.1 71.7	72.5 90.1	

								Provi	nce
			North	Sumatr	a		South	Sumatra	<u> </u>
No.	Items	Low	Middle Low	Middl High	e High	Low	Middle Low	Middle High	High
1	Housing	85.1	84.9	89.8	93.2	100.0	99.4	99.1	100.0
2	Clothing	67.4	82.4	90.5	94.7	66.1	76.8	84.3	90.9
3	Footwear	42.6	60.8	77.6	91.0	55.0	60.0	72.7	81.8
4	Durables	40.2	51.5	63.2	72.9	50.6	66.2	75.2	76.1
5	Health care	53.8	63.7	70.2	85.0	67.2	74.3	81.4	89.5
6	Transport								
	expenses	3.9	11.3	18.3	33.1	5.6	6.6	9.5	22.8
7	Transport					•			
•	equipments	1.6	5.5	10.6	9.8	2.2	2.5	4.4	8.1
8	Domestic								•••
-	servants	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.5
Q	Household	•••				•••		••••	5.0
1	items	94.3	98.6	99.1	100.0	98.9	98.9	99.8	99.7
10	Literary	0.0	1.2	10.4	20.3	3.9	6.0	5.3	13.7
11	Schooling	15.1	46 5	71 6	75 0	18.3	123	58 7	75 1
12	Entortainmon	+ 7 2	10.5	20.8	10+3 117 11	5 6	1/1 0	28 /	50 0
12	Party	10 [+5	13+5	29.0		J.U	17.0	20.44	50.5
C I	rar uy Admomoniala	22 0	112 6	20.0	60 11	22.0	111 0	55 1	61 0
1 /1	Personal	36.3	43.0	42.9	00.4	26.00	44.0	22.01	01.0
14	itoma	E 7	10 0	011.0	25.2	5 6	10 1	26.0	117 7
15	Evol	2.1	13.0	24.0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	4/•/
10	Fuer Flooted often	99.1	99.9	99.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.0
10	Electricity	1.0	1.3	4.1	9.0	l ∎ f	1.2	8.3	10 • 1
• 1	ingunanaa	51 7	611 4	70.0	74 h	76 1	F1 0	65 0	77 0
40	TUSULAUCG	21.1	04.1	12.9	(1.4	30.1	51.9	02.3	([•<
10	ouner nonford	60 ×	77 0	0- 4	01 7	76 4	0 11 0	00 4	01.7
	DOULOD	02.4	11.3	ō5•1	91.1	10.1	84.9	00.1	94•1

Table 3.24 Class participation rate for nonfood - rural (percent)^a

^aSUSENAS, 1980.

	West	Java			Jogya	karta		East Nusatenggara				
Low	Middle Low	Midd High	le High	Low	Middle Low	Midd High	le High	N Low	iddle Low	Midd High	le High	
96.1 77.4 62.0 42.1	98.8 89.8 80.1 61.6	99.4 97.4 92.2 68.6	95.5 97.0 89.4 75.8	75.3 88.5 60.4 69.0	84.5 98.7 86.2 87.5	85.4 100.0 98.9 88.8	89.7 96.6 100.0 89.7	80.0 74.3 45.4 52.5	85.2 89.4 67.8 73.7	83.2 95.3 73.7 81.8	79.8 97.1 84.6 88.5	
3.8	82.2 8.9	93.5 17.7	30.3	14.3	93.5 35.3	97.8 51.7	96.6 72.4	48.4 0.6	2.8	86.9 8.8	86.5 13.5	
0.1	0.8	1.3	15.2	8.7	17.7	19.1	55.2	0.3	0.4	2.7	6.7	
0.0	0.4	2.0	9.1	0.0	2.6	9.0	27.6	0.1	0.3	3.7	5.8	
97.4 1.5 36.8 3.7	98.6 2.5 65.1 9.3	100.0 11.1 77.1 22.9	100.0 34.8 83.3 54.6	99.0 5.1 46.8 9.5	100.0 9.9 75.4 28.9	100 .0 34 .8 85 .4 46 .1	100.0 37.9 93.1 62.1	95.6 1.3 37.8 0.7	98.0 2.3 51.7 5.1	97.6 5.7 64.6 14.5	100.0 18.3 80.8 34.6	
32.7	50.4	64.7	68.2	89.8	96 .6	91.0	96.6	29.8	51.4	58.3	53.9	
5.1 99.7 0.8	16.0 100.0 3.1	26.1 100.0 5.9	51.5 100.0 25.8	13.9 99.8 0.1	44.0 100.0 0.4	66.3 100.0 9.0	65.5 100.0 10.3	3.5 99.1 0.0	14.9 99.7 0.2	28.6 100.0 0.3	36.5 100.0 5.8	
53.1	70.3	83.0	87.9	88.1	95.7	94.4	100.0	75.5	81.2	84.5	82.7	
58.1	84.0	89.5	98.5	72.5	96.1	98.9	96.6	45.9	67.7	75.4	84.6	

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Table 3.24 (Continued)

							Provi	ince	
			West Ka	alimant	an	E	ast Kal	limantan	1
No.	Items	Low	Middle Low	Middl High	e High	Low	Middle Low	Middle High	High
<u> </u>				· ·					<u> </u>
1 2	Housing Clothing	73.0 71.4	82.7 86.0	89.6 90.9	87.8 97.8	100.0 28.6	91.8 60.7	90.9 76.4	96.5 94.7
3	Footwear	42.9	67.6	83.8	88.9	57.1	42.6	54.6	84.2
4	Durables	28.6	51.3	73.4	85.6	28.6	49.2	52.7	82.5
5	Health care	50.8	75.1	87.0	83.3	14.3	45.9	69.1	84.2
6	Transport								
	expenses	1.6	7.0	5.8	13.3	0.0	1.6	5.5	14.0
7	Transport								
8	equipments Domestic	3.2	6.0	10.4	11.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	8.8
	servants	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5
9	Household								
	items	93.7	98.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
10	Literary	1.6	1.6	2.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.3
11	Schooling	19.1	44.3	47.4	66.7	28.6	29.5	41.8	59.7
12	Entertainmen	nt 4.8	19.5	29.9	56.7	0.0	9.8	12.7	50.9
13	Party								
	ceremonials	41.3	50.3	54.6	63.3	0.0	18.0	21.8	50.9
14	Personal								
	items	3.2	14.6	26.0	54.4	14.3	16.4	23.6	52.6
15	Fuel	100.0	99.5	100.0	98.9	100.0	98.4	100.0	98.3
16	Electricity	0.0	3.8	3.9	14.4	0.0	0.0	12.7	19.3
17	Tax/								
	insurance	6.4	15.7	27.9	47.8	14.3	21.3	36.4	50.9
18	Other								
	nonfood	69.8	77.8	84.4	87.8	71.4	62.3	81.8	96.5

	North	Sulawe	si		South S	Sulawe	si	Maluku			
Low	Middle Low	Middl High	e High	Low	Middle Low	Midd High	le High	Low	Middle Low	Midd High	le High
60.8 73.7 50.0 42.6	80.7 84.7 63.6 54.7	86.6 93.7 78.9 66.0	95.5 98.2 85.5 80.0	85.4 59.8 50.8 37.8	93.0 78.2 71.6 54.8	94.7 90.7 78.1 74.2	91.4 94.3 97.1 80.0	76.5 76.5 37.8 33.7	76.6 84.0 69.2 34.0	80.3 82.0 65.6 50.8 72 1	98.0 90.2 80.4 54.9
2.9	4.1	12.3	30.0		10.6 4.4	13.3	54.3	6.1 0.0	33.0	26.2	49.0
0.0	0.2	1.6	13.6	0.0	0.2	0.7	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.7
97.1 2.0 26.5 2.9	97.1 2.8 46.2 9.0	100.0 4.9 51.6 19.5	100.0 19.1 75.4 54.6	91.0 1.0 32.2 2.4	97.3 2.7 56.0 7.9	98.7 7.3 74.2 5.3	100.0 11.4 85.7 25.7	98.0 5.1 36.7 1.0	100.0 3.2 52.1 6.4	100.0 0.0 55.7 18.0	100.0 23.5 68.6 47.1
47.3	61.3	72.6	82.7	48.7	58.1	68.9	97.1	52.0	50.0	49.2	52.9
7.8 97.1 3.1	11.9 98.8 6.7	20.0 99.2 12.9	44.6 98.2 39.1	7.7 99.2 1.0	14.5 99.8 2.1	21.2 99.3 1.3	45.7 100.0 8.6	5.1 99.0 1.0	9.6 100.0 6.4	21.3 100.0 16.4	21.6 100.0 39.2
68.8 52.2	78.8 74.8	83.6 87.7	85.5 94.6	60.8 54.0	70.5 77.6	73 . 5 92 . 7	77.1 100.0	50.0 63.3	50.0 71.3	42.6 78.7	62.7 84.3

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what have been outlined above. Housing, household items, and fuel have relatively constant rates across income classes for both urban and rural in practically every province. All other items show an increasing trend as income increases. Some display a relatively strong trend, others a relatively weak trend.

As in the case of food items above, in comparing urban and rural areas most items show relatively higher rates for urban areas than for rural areas. Some items, however, display really significant difference. In some cases the rates for urban are more than double, or even triple, that of rural; such items include transport expenses, literary, electricity, and tax/insurance. The rates of other items show relatively insignificant differences between the two areas. Examples of these items are clothing, footwear, durables, health care, entertainment, etc. Only one item, personal items, displays participation rates that are relatively higher for rural than for urban, which is somewhat unexpected, since personal income is presumably higher in urban areas. One possible explanation is that urban households are somewhat hesitant to report their personal valuable belongings for whatever reasons.

Unlike food items, the analysis of the participation rates and income classes seems to suggest the grouping of the nonfood items into only two groups: the group of items that are consumed by every income class, and the group of items that are consumed more as income increases. The first group includes housing, household items, and

fuel; the second group consists of all the other items. The fact that items such as literary and electricity display much higher rates for urban areas signifies wide disparity in the living conditions between urban and rural areas for most provinces.

3.2.3 Average expenditure share

Tables 3.25 through 3.30 contain the average expenditure shares of food and nonfood items for income classes at province, urban, and rural levels. These shares indicate the major components of food and nonfood consumption for every income class, notwithstanding the fact that the magnitude of these shares is affected by a number of factors.

In general and as expected, the shares of food items decline as income rises, as can be seen in Table 3.25. The shares of rice are constant and significantly larger than the shares of all other items for every income class for all provinces. Other such items are vegetables and poultry. Items such as corn, sago, dairy products, and prepared foods have relatively significant variations in their shares among provinces.

Comparison of these shares between urban and rural areas needs to be done more carefully. In relation to income classes, two of many factors that might affect the size of shares are the number of households in a particular income class, and the distribution of households within that class. The share will tend to decline as households tend to cluster at the lower end of the class and vice versa.

Table 3.26 and Table 3.27 again show that rice has dominant shures across all classes, and displays small differences between urban and rural areas. Items such as corn, cassava root, sago, and processed cassava tend to have higher shares in the rural areas. In addition, the shares tend to be much higher for low income class. For example, the shares of corn are 21.0 and 10.1 percent respectively for low and high income in rural areas in East Nusatenggara, while for urban areas the shares are 13.1 and 4.2 for the same two classes. Prepared foods and dairy products tend to show higher shares for urban areas. The shares of all other items vary across provinces.

Tables 3.28 through 3.30 show the average shares of nonfood items. At province level, in Table 3.28 the shares of housing are in general the highest across all income levels and are relatively equal for all provinces. Clothing, transport equipments, electricity, and fuel have relatively large shares than other items. The shares of health care, literary, schooling, and entertainment, however, are relatively low across income levels. Together with low participation rates, these low shares tend to suggest low accessibility to these services in the urban areas where they are readily available, but in the rural areas it is the combination of both low accessibility and less availability.

Comparing urban and rural areas, Table 3.29 and Table 3.30, items such as housing, literary, electricity, and schooling show relatively

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higher rates for urban than for rural areas. Health care shows relatively constant rates across income levels. Higher shares of housing indicate higher cost of housing in the urban areas. However, higher shares of literary and electricity for the urban areas, as indicated earlier, tend to indicate a better standard of living in the urban areas.

3.2.4 Education class

Households are partitioned into 4 educational classes based on the educational level of the household head. The partitions are no school or primary school, junior high school or its equivalent, senior high school or its equivalent, and college or its equivalent. None, except for a very small amount in Jogyakarta, of the household heads had ever attended college, hence, in effect, the partition results in only three educational classes. The distributions of households by education at urban, rural, and at province levels are given in Tables 3.31, 3.32, and 3.33.

Participation rates and average expenditure shares were calculated for the educational classes. The results show that the participation rates of food items such as corn, cassava root, and sago tend to decline as education level increases. However, the participation rates of items such as fresh fish, meat, and eggs are higher at higher educational levels. These are true for both urban and rural areas. Participation rates of nonfood items behave as expected. Housing, fuel, and household items show small variations across provinces and between urban and rural areas. However, the rates of items such as clothing, durables, health care, and electricity are increasing as the educational level increases.

The patterns of average shares behave very much in the same way as in the case of income classes both across provinces and across educational levels. These then imply that educational and income level tend to move in the same directions; hence, things that are true for income classes are mostly true also for educational classes.

3.2.5 Conclusions

Consumption of some items, such as rice and vegetables, is relatively the same for all provinces; however, consumption of some other items varies significantly across provinces. The same is true between urban and rural areas.

Consumption variation is relatively notable among income classes. Some items, such as fresh fish, meat, dairy, etc., are consumed more at high income level; others such as rice and vegetables are consumed at a relatively equal rate at all income levels. Items such as corn and cassava are consumed mainly at low income level, and almost not at all at high income level. Hence, with respect to income classes, food items can be generally categorized into the three groups above.

								Provi	nce
			North	Sumatra	1		South	Sumatra	
No.	Items	Low	Middle Low	Middle High	High	n Low	liddle Low	Middle High	High
1	Rice	36.9	35.1	32.1	24.1	32.7	31.6	27.8	23.2
2	Corn	3.4	1.9	2.9	1.3	2.1	3.0	2.8	2.4
3	Cassava								
	root	3.1	2.2	1.9	1.4	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.0
4	Processed								
	cassava	0.9	1.9	2.4	0.5	6.4	4.8	3.9	5.7
5	Sweet								
	potatoes	3.0	2.6	2.1	1.8	2.4	2.3	2.0	1.7
6	Sago	11.6	3.9	3.5	1.6	3.1	2.7	2.2	1.9
7	Flour	4.6	1.8	1.3	1.3	3.8	3.1	2.7	2.1
8	Vegetables	22.6	21.8	21.1	19.7	16.2	15.7	15.6	14.5
9	Peanuts	4.3	2.9	2.7	2.0	3.0	2.7	2.5	1.8
10	Beans	4.6	3.6	2.8	2.3	4.0℃	3.4	2.7	2.3
11	Soy beans	2.6	2.3	2.1	1.7	3.7	3.2	2.8	2.6
12	Fresh fish	9.0	8.5	8.5	10.0	10.8	9.0	9.4	9.4
13	Dried fish	5.6	4.5	3.9	3.4	4.9	4.4	4.2	3.0
14	Canned fish	10.0	5.9	4.0	3.3	7.8	5.6	4.3	2.9
15	Shrimp	3.5	3.4	3.5	2.9	7.6	5.0	5.3	5.0
16	Meat	11.2	10.7	11.5	10.1	10.4	9.5	9.6	9.1
17	Pork	7.9	10.5	9.8	8.5	6.3	9.4	8.5	10.5
18	Processed								
	meat	0.0	15.9	23.0	13.2	0.0	5.3	4.1	3.7
19	Poultry	19.7	15.0	11.9	10.2	15.7	14.7	11.5	9.4
20	Eggs	4.7	3.4	3.1	3.3	5.0	4.2	3.7	3.4
21	Dairy					_ .			
	products	7.3	5.5	4.5	3.5	8.1	5.5	4.2	3.7
22	Foreign								
<u></u>	Truits	5.5	3•3	3.1	3.3	5.7	3.2	3.1	3.2
23	Domestic								
~ "	Truits	3.8	3.5	3.1	3.3	4.8	4.4	4.9	5.3
24	Tea	1.0	8.0	0.6	0.5	2.3	1.3	1.0	0.7
25	COTTEE	2.8	2.5	2.1	1.6	3.7	3.2	2.9	2.6

Table 3.25 Class average expenditure share for food - province^a (percent)

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^asusenas, 1980.

	West	Java			Jogyal	karta		Eas	st Nusa	atengga	ara
	Middle	Middl			liddle	Middl	e		liddle	Midd	Le
Low	Low	High	High	Low	Low	High	High	Low	Low	High	High
47.9 5.5	37.5 3.6	28.7 1.8	20.5 1.5	32.4 9.8	28.0 5.9	22.7 4.4	20.3 1.5	28.2 20.5	23.8 13.5	21.8 8.8	20.0 6.6
2.4	1.7	1.3	0.8	4.0	2.2	1.4	1.0	8.1	6 . 2	4.2	3.0
3.5	3.7	1.4	1.0	12.8	8.4	6.3	1.1	7.6	5.1	4.3	3.1
3.1 2.4 2.5 10.5 2.7 4.2 8.2 8.5 42.4 10.5 2	2.5 1.6 1.9 11.3 1.8 3.0 3.9 70.3 6.5 6.2 3.8 9.3	2.2 1.5 1.6 1.5 2.5 4.3 6.1 5.3 4.4 3.5 8.7	1.8 1.5 1.2 11.5 1.2 2.0 3.9 6.4 3.5 3.7 2.7 8.7	3.0 3.0 11.3 18.5 2.6 6.2 5.2 1.7 0.0 0.8 8.4	2.0 2.1 1.7 15.6 3.9 1.8 6.8 5.3 1.3 5.1 1.6 7.9	1.8 0.4 1.5 14.8 2.4 1.7 6.7 6.5 1.8 4.3 3.0 6.8 4.1	1.3 1.8 0.9 13.3 1.8 1.5 6.1 3.2 2.1 3.2 2.2 8.9	4.6 14.6 8.1 14.7 4.6 8.4 8.4 8.1 6.7 2.1 5.7 16.3	3.4 6.1 5.6 15.0 5.9 3.3 7.5 5.3 3.5 10.7	2.4 6.7 3.8 1.5 3.8 5.2 7.0 5.3 5.7 5.3 10.0	2.4 1.6 2.9 16.2 3.3 2.5 3.3 2.3 4.0 2.7 10
5.0 17.2 4.6 7.2	6.5 14.5 4.2 5.4	6.0 10.4 4.2 4.2	6.0 7.8 4.4 3.9	0.0 13.1 4.6 8.2	4.6 13.7 4.2 6.3	4.6 10.0 4.9 6.2	4.1 8.8 4.9 5.5	7.5 21.8 4.6 7.3	4.5 15.1 3.3 6.9	6.4 12.1 3.3 6.8	4.6 10.0 3.5 5.5
2.5	3.2	3.6	3.2	2.5	3.2	3.2	4.2	4.5	2.9	2.4	2.0
4.9 1.7 2.5	5.1 1.2 2.0	5.1 0.9 1.8	5.1 0.7 1.4	4.2 3.1 1.5	4.7 2.1 1.4	5.3 1.6 1.7	5.6 1.3 1.3	6.1 2.5 5.7	5.1 1.4 4.7	4.4 1.0 4.5	2.9 0.1 3.4

Table 3.25 (Continued)

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			•					Provi	nce				
		North Sumatra						South Sumatra					
No.	Items	Low	Middle Low	Middle High	High	M Low	liddle Low	Middle High	High				
26 27 28	Sugar Cigarettes	4.2 10.6	3.6 8.9	3.1 8.4	2.9 8.5	5.0 11.6	4.4 12.0	3.9 11.3	3.2 10.7				
29 30 31	foods Drinks Noodles Other foods	11.2 8.0 1.7 7.7	5.9 6.3 1.7 6.7	6.5 4.0 1.3 6.6	11.3 4.1 1.3 5.8	6.6 7.6 1.9 8.0	6.2 5.9 1.6 7.3	6.1 4.2 1.4 7.0	6.3 4.2 1.1 6.8				

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	West	Java			Jogyak	arta		East Nusatenggara				
Middle		Middle		Middle		Middl	.e	M	iddle	Middle		
Low Low		High High		Low Low		High	High	Low	Low	High High		
2.7	2.5	2.2	2.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.9	4.0	3.8	3.3	
7.1	8.9	10.1	9.2	6.6	7.7	9.2	8.5	5.1	4.6	5.1	6.3	
11.7	9.7	9.9	11.2	18.3	23.7	22.3	16.5	5.1	4.8	4.4	4.6	
14.1	6.8	3.6	4.3	7.2	12.6	3.3	10.3	9.4	7.1	6.0	4.6	
1.8	1.3	1.5	12.1	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.2	3.2	2.7	2.1	1.7	
6.9	6.8	7.2	71.7	9.1	8.1	8.2	7.8	10.2	8.2	8.2	7.4	

Table 3.25 (Continued)

						Provi	.nce .	, ". •·
		West Ka	limanta	n	Ea	st Kal	imantan	
		Middle	Middle	<u> </u>	м	iddle	Middle	
Items	Low	Low	High	High	Low	Low	High	High
Rice	32.9	3.2	26.0	19.4	29.6	28.3	24.0	17.2
Corn	17.9	5.4	2.2	1.9	4.8	1.9	1.8	2.3
Cassava root Processed	2.2	1.9	1.4	1.0	5.0	2.0	1.5	1.3
cassava Sweet	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.1
potatoes	2.7	2.4	2.5	1.8	1.3	2.4	1.8	2.0
Sago	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.0	0.0	1.8	0.7	1.6
Flour	0.8	2.3	2.5	1.5	6.3	3.0	2.4	2.0
Vegetables	16.9	14.7	15.1	14.5	18.2	15.0	15.1	15.7
Peanuts	4.6	1.9	2.2	1.8	0.0	4.8	3.8	2.7
Beans	3.9	2.7	2.2	2.0	6.5	4.8	3.2	2.0
Soy beans	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.2	5.9	2.9	3.1	3.0
Fresh fish	12.7	10.5	10.6	9.3	13.7	12.1	10.2	9.0
Dried fish	8.9	7.0	5.1	4.2	7.4	6.5	6.0	4.1
Canned fish	6.9	3.8	3.9	3.1	0.0	10.0	3.4	3.8
Shrimp	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.4	8.9	7.9	4.8	4.9
Meat	15.5	11.2	10.7	8.6	15.8	10.7	9.2	8.2
Pork	11.3	11.1	9.3	8.5	6.6	6.6	8.2	8.1
Processed								
meat	6.2	4.9	5.6	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Poultry	34.1	13.5	14.1	9.8	0.0	0.0	14.1	9.7
Eggs Dairy	4.3	3.7	3.7	3.4	6.6	4.3	3.8	4.7
products Foreign	7.8	5.6	3.9	3.2	8.6	7.0	4.6	4.8
fruits	8.2	4.3	3.2	2.9	0.0	0.3	1.5	4.1
fruits	51	5 8	50	6 9	15 1	50	6 2	61
Теа	2.0	1.6	1 0	0.6	2.5	2 2	U-5 1 出	1 1
Coffee	3.8	3.0	2.6	2.1	7.2	2.8	2.4	1.5
	Items Rice Corn Cassava root Processed cassava Sweet potatoes Sago Flour Vegetables Peanuts Beans Soy beans Fresh fish Dried fish Canned fish Canned fish Shrimp Meat Pork Processed meat Poultry Eggs Dairy products Foreign fruits Domestic fruits Tea Coffee	ItemsLowRice32.9Corn17.9Cassava root2.2Processedcassava0.0Sweet2.7potatoes2.7Sago2.4Flour0.8Vegetables16.9Peanuts4.6Beans3.9Soy beans2.7Fresh fish12.7Dried fish8.9Canned fish6.9Shrimp3.9Meat15.5Pork11.3Processed6.2meat6.2Poultry34.1Eggs4.3Dairy7.8Foreign7.8Foreignfruitsfruits5.1Tea2.0Coffee3.8	West Ka Middle Items Low Low Rice 32.9 3.2 Corn 17.9 5.4 Cassava root 2.2 1.9 Processed 0.0 2.2 cassava root 2.2 1.9 Processed 0.0 2.2 Sweet 0.0 2.2 Sweet 0.8 2.3 Vegetables 16.9 14.7 Peanuts 4.6 1.9 Beans 3.9 2.7 Soy beans 2.7 2.6 Fresh fish 12.7 10.5 Dried fish 8.9 7.0 Canned fish 6.9 3.8 Shrimp 3.9 4.0 Meat 15.5 11.2 Pork 11.3 11.1 Processed 1.3 11.1 Processed 4.3 3.7 Dairy 9 9 Poultry 34	West Kalimanta Middle Middle Items Low High Rice 32.9 3.2 26.0 Corn 17.9 5.4 2.2 Cassava root 2.2 1.9 1.4 Processed 0.0 2.2 0.0 Sweet 1.9 1.9 1.4 Processed 2.7 2.4 2.5 Sago 2.4 1.9 1.9 Flour 0.8 2.3 2.5 Vegetables 16.9 14.7 15.1 Peanuts 4.6 1.9 2.2 Soy beans 2.7 2.6 2.3 Fresh	West Kalimantan Middle Low Middle High Rice 32.9 3.2 26.0 19.4 Corn 17.9 5.4 2.2 1.9 Cassava root 2.2 1.9 1.4 1.0 Processed 0.0 2.2 0.0 1.8 Sweet 0.0 2.2 0.0 1.8 Sweet 0.0 2.2 0.0 1.8 Sago 2.4 1.9 1.9 1.0 Flour 0.8 2.3 2.5 1.5 Vegetables 16.9 14.7 15.1 14.5 Peanuts 4.6 1.9 2.2 1.8 Beans 3.9 2.7 2.2 2.0 Soy beans 2.7 2.6 2.3 2.2 Fresh fish 12.7 10.5 10.6 9.3 Dried fish 8.9 7.0 5.1 4.2 Canned fish 6.9 3.8 3.9 <td< td=""><td>West Kalimantan Ea Middle Middle Middle M Items Low Low High High Low Rice 32.9 3.2 26.0 19.4 29.6 Corn 17.9 5.4 2.2 1.9 4.8 Cassava root 2.2 1.9 1.4 1.0 5.0 Processed </td><td>West Kalimantan East Kal Middle Middle Middle Middle Items Low Low High High Low Low Rice 32.9 3.2 26.0 19.4 29.6 28.3 Corn 17.9 5.4 2.2 1.9 4.8 1.9 Cassava root 2.2 1.9 1.4 1.0 5.0 2.0 Processed cassava 0.0 2.2 0.0 1.8 0.0 0.0 Sweet </td><td>Province West Kalimantan East Kalimantan Niddle Middle Middle</td></td<>	West Kalimantan Ea Middle Middle Middle M Items Low Low High High Low Rice 32.9 3.2 26.0 19.4 29.6 Corn 17.9 5.4 2.2 1.9 4.8 Cassava root 2.2 1.9 1.4 1.0 5.0 Processed	West Kalimantan East Kal Middle Middle Middle Middle Items Low Low High High Low Low Rice 32.9 3.2 26.0 19.4 29.6 28.3 Corn 17.9 5.4 2.2 1.9 4.8 1.9 Cassava root 2.2 1.9 1.4 1.0 5.0 2.0 Processed cassava 0.0 2.2 0.0 1.8 0.0 0.0 Sweet	Province West Kalimantan East Kalimantan Niddle Middle Middle

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	North :	Sulawe	si		South S	Sulawes	3i		Maluku	1	
	Middle	Middl	e	•	Middle	Midd]	le	_	Middle	Midd]	.e
LOW	LOW	High	High	LOW	LOW	High	High	Low	LOW	High	High
29.1	28.1	24.7	19.1	39.9	36.2	30.9	25.7	18.7	19.4	18.7	15.3
12.6	8.9	7.3	4.2	15.2	9.6	5.6	3.5	6.4	5.5	4.3	2.5
4.5	3.6	2.7	1.3	5.6	3.2	1.6	1.3	12.3	46.7	4.2	2.0
2.8	3.8	4.5	1.7	2.9	4.9	1.1	1.2	14.6	5.7	6.9	2.0
3.9	3.1	2.0	1.5	6.7	2.8	2.2	1.8	5.8	5.3	3.1	2.4
7.0	6.9	4.2	3.0	4.3	3.0	2.3	2.3	11.8	8.2	5.6	3.0
7.1	5.0	3.1	2.2	7.8	2.8	2.7	1.9	4.3	4.5	4.4	2.3
16.1	15.0	15.0	14.3	11.3	11.0	11.4	11.5	18.3	19.1	17.3	19.1
3.3	4.3	3.5	2.8	5.0	3.4	2.8	2.2	3.3	3.9	3.1	2.5
6.4	4.3	3.5	2.7	4.8	2.8	2.1	2.0	5.4	3.5	3.1	2.6
3.2	3.0	2.2	1.9	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.2	4.6	2.3	3.0	2.4
14.4	13.0	12.1	11.8	11.8	12.0	12.5	12.9	17.8	16.4	14.5	14.6
9.2	7.0	5.6	4.1	7.6	5.8	4.5	4.2	8.0	7.6	6.2	4.9
8.6	5.4	3.2	3.7	6.3	4.1	5.0	3.2	0.0	2.2	11.3	4.8
3.7	2.7	2.7	2.1	5.6	3.8	3.4	3.5	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0
10.7	9.1	7.6	6.2	12.6	10.0	10.6	9.4	9.5	7.2	9.1	10.4
12.9	10.8	10.6	7.7	12.8	8.9	7.6	13.3	9.3	6.9	2.1	6.7
0.0	14.6	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	17.2	3.0	5.2	5.4
13.9	12.4	10.9	7.7	17.2	13.4	10.5	6.7	25.1	12.2	13.2	8.0
3.9	3.7	3.3	3.2	4.5	3.4	3.5	3•3	6.1	5.1	4.9	4.3
8.1	5.5	4.7	4.4	8.3	5.1	4.4	4.0	6.9	5.6	5.1	4.3
1.2	1.5	1.8	2.2	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.4	2.0	1.2	2.2
5.3	5.5	6.0	6.9	6.0	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.6	4.7	4.9	3.2
2.1	1.2	0.9	0.6	2.3	1.7	1.3	1.0	2.0	1.4	1.1	1.0
3.5	2.8	2.5	2.1	6.6	द ृष	3 . î	2.8	3.7	2.7	1.3	1.0

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Table 3.25 (Continued)

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					Province					
		West Ka	limanta	n	Ea	est Kal	imantan			
Items	Low	Middle Low	Middle High	High	M Low	liddle Low	Middle High	High		
Sugar Cigarettes Prepared	6.0 8.9	4.8 9.5	4.4 9.5	3.7 10.3	6.5 9.6	6.2 16.4	5.7 13.9	4.4 11.5		
foods Drinks	5.2 10.0	6.0 7.4	5.9 5.4	6.5 5.3	33.6 0.0	12.1	9.5 0.0	9.6 7.5		
Noodles Other foods	1.9 9.3	2.0 7.6	1.6 6.7	1.3 6.4	1.1	2.4 7.7	1.8 7.8	10.4 7.9		
	Items Sugar Cigarettes Prepared foods Drinks Noodles Other foods	Items Low Sugar 6.0 Cigarettes 8.9 Prepared foods 5.2 Drinks 10.0 Noodles 1.9 Other foods 9.3	West Ka Middle Items Low Low Sugar 6.0 4.8 Cigarettes 8.9 9.5 Prepared foods 5.2 6.0 Drinks 10.0 7.4 Noodles 1.9 2.0 Other foods 9.3 7.6	West KalimantaMiddleMiddleItemsLowMiddleLowLowHighSugar6.04.84.4Cigarettes8.99.59.5Preparedfoods5.26.05.9Drinks10.07.45.4Noodles1.92.01.6Other foods9.37.66.7	West Kalimantan Items Middle Low Middle Low Middle High Sugar 6.0 4.8 4.4 3.7 Cigarettes 8.9 9.5 9.5 10.3 Prepared 7 10.0 7.4 5.4 5.3 Noodles 1.9 2.0 1.6 1.3 0ther foods 9.3 7.6 6.7 6.4	West Kalimantan Ea Middle Middle M Items Low Low High High Low Sugar 6.0 4.8 4.4 3.7 6.5 Gigarettes 8.9 9.5 9.5 10.3 9.6 Prepared 7 6.0 5.9 6.5 33.6 Drinks 10.0 7.4 5.4 5.3 0.0 Noodles 1.9 2.0 1.6 1.3 1.1 Other foods 9.3 7.6 6.7 6.4 6.0	West Kalimantan East Kal Items Low Middle Middle Middle Sugar 6.0 4.8 4.4 3.7 6.5 6.2 Cigarettes 8.9 9.5 9.5 10.3 9.6 16.4 Prepared 10.0 7.4 5.4 5.3 0.0 0.0 Noodles 1.9 2.0 1.6 1.3 1.1 2.4	West Kalimantan East Kalimantan Items Middle Low Middle Middle Middle Middle Low Middle Low Middle Low Middle High Sugar 6.0 4.8 4.4 3.7 6.5 6.2 5.7 Cigarettes 8.9 9.5 9.5 10.3 9.6 16.4 13.9 Prepared 600 5.2 6.0 5.9 6.5 33.6 12.1 9.5 Drinks 10.0 7.4 5.4 5.3 0.0 0.0 0.0 Noodles 1.9 2.0 1.6 1.3 1.1 2.4 1.8 Other foods 9.3 7.6 6.7 6.4 6.0 7.7 7.8		

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	North	Sulawe	si	;	South S	ulawes	Maluku				
Low	Middle Middle Low Low High High		Low	Middle Low	Middl High	.e High	N Low	iddle Low	Middle High Hig		
5.3	4.6	3.8	3.5	5.8	4.8	4.3	3.7	7.0	6.1	5.9	5.2
8.5	9.3	9.6	10.4	7.1	8.5	10.0	10.7	7.0	10.5	10.5	10.2
6.7	6.7	6.5	8.7	5.9	5.6	6.3	6.6	12.2	10.0	11.2	7.7
28.0	7.3	5.9	6.0	7.0	6.2	11.0	11.4	2.2	3.6	4.7	10.0
2.7	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	2.0	2.4	1.7	1.3
9.5	7.1	6.3	6.1	7.6	6.1	5.6	5.4	9.9	8.9	7.9	8.5

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					Pro	vince			
	**************************************		North	Sumatra	3		South	Sumatra	
No.	Items	Low	Middle Low	Middle High	e High	M Low	liddle Low	Middle High	High
1	Rice	32.9	31.1	28.2	22.7 0.8	28.9	29.0	25.5	21.6
3	Cassava root Processed	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.1	2.1	1.7	1.4	0.9
5	cassava Sweet	0.0	1.8	0.4	0.7	2.2	1.7	2.0	1.4
	potatoes	2.9	1.9	1.6	1.7	2.5	2.1	1.9	1.8
6	Sago	0.0	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.9	2.7	2.1	1.7
7	Flour	4.4	1.6	1.5	1.3	3.0	2.6	2.4	1.8
8	Vegetables	24.5	23.8	23.1	20.1	1.6	16.4	15.9	15.0
9	Peanuts	3.6	3.2	2.8	1.8	3.5	2.3	2.1	1.7
10	Beans	3.4	4.1	2.8	2,2	3.1	3.1	2.5	2.3
11	Soy beans	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.7	4.4	3.5	3.1	2.9
12	Fresh fish	8.6	8.9	9.1	10.8	10.4	8.7	9.3	9.2
13	Dried fish	4.8	3.7	3.3	2.7	5.0	3.9	3.5	2.4
14	Canned fish	0.0	5.1	4.0	3.1	9.1	6.3	4.4	28.2
15	Shrimp	5.5	3.5	3.6	3.2	7.1	4.3	4.8	4.7
16	Meat	10.0	9.3	9.9	9.6	9.9	9.0	8.3	8.9
17	Pork	5.1	8.4	7.7	6.5	8.5	11.1	9.3	10.0
18	Processed								
	meat	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.1	0.0	4.5	4.1	4.2
19	Poultry	2.7	15.2	13.2	10.1	17.3	17.3	12.1	10.1
20	Eggs	4.7	4.0	3.3	3.4	6.1	4.8	4.0	3.7
21	products	9.6	6.3	4.7	3.7	8.6	6.5	4.9	4.1
22	Foreign				••••				
	fruits	0.0	2.5	3.7	3.8	12.3	3.8	3.3	3.3
23	Domestic	-							- • -
-	fruits	4.5	3.6	3.3	3.2	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.7
24	Tea	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.4	2.3	1.3	0.8	0.7
25	Coffee	2.9	2.3	1.8	1.5	3.7	3.2	2.7	2.4
26	Sugar	4.1	3.5	3.0	2.8	4.8	4.2	3.8	3.1
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Table 3.26 Class average expenditure share for food - urban (percent)^a

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^a susenas, 1980.

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	West	Java			Jogyak	arta		Eas	st Nusa	itengga	ira
 N	liddle	Middl	.e	ŀ	liddle	Middl	.e	M	liddle	Middl	.e
Low	Low	High	High	Low	Low	High	High	Low	Low	High	High
43.5	34.7	27.7	20.2	31.4	27.2	23.4	19.7	27.3	26.1	22.7	20.0
3.0	2.5	1.5	1.6	4.2	1.6	1.9	1.5	13.1	8.4	5.6	4.2
2.2	1.7	1.2	0.7	2.8	1.7	1.2	0.9	8.3	4.9	3.8	2.2
4.4	6.6	1.4	0.3	23.8	7.8	4.4	0.7	4.4	2.2	7.1	4.2
2.5	2.2	2.2	1.8	2.7	1.8	1.7	1.3	5.6	2.7	2.5	2.2
4.5	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.5	1.2	0.2	2.0	6.5	5.5	6.6	1.9
2.9	1.8	1.5	1.1	2.1	1.5	1.7	0.9	6.0	3.8	3.3	2.9
11.6	12.2	11.9	11.3	18.1	15.7	15.1	13.4	17.8	17.3	17.7	17.6
2.1	1.7	1.6	1.2	2.6	3.0	2.0	1.8	3.7	5.3	3.0	2.5
3.0	2.7	2.4	2.0	2.7	1.8	1.8	1.6	6.0	5.9	4.2	3.3
4.8	4.3	4.5	4.0	6.5	7.2	6.6	6.0	22.1	3.1	2.3	2.3
7.1	5.9	5.9	6.1	3.8	5.1	6.7	5.2	9.4	8.2	6.4	6.5
7.4	5.6	4.9	3.1	2.6	1.5	1.6	2.2	6.6	5.4	4.8	4.3
7.6	6.8	4 4	3.7	0.0	6.0	4.3	3.2	0.0	5.4	5.9	3.2
4.7	3.9	3.4	2.6	1.1	1.8	3.7	2.2	3.5	2.8	3.0	2.4
8.6	8.2	8.2	8.7	7.7	7.2	6.8	8.7	14.3	11.1	10.5	10.6
9.3	20.6	3.0	6.0	0.0	16.2	4.1	5.4	14.3	10.6	11.3	8.2
5.0	7.4	6.2	6.1	0.0	4.6	4.6	4.1	0.0	0.0	6.9	5.3
18.2	13.4	10.4	8.0	10.7	12.3	8.6	8.5	17.3	16.7	12.0	0.1
5.0	4.6	4.4	4.7	5.4	4.8	5.2	5.0	5.9	4.4	4.2	3.7
7.5	5.5	4.3	4.0	8.2	7.1	6.5	5.8	9.3	8.4	7.7	5.9
3.2	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.8	4.0	3.4	4.4	3.8	2.6	2.5	2.2
4.1	4.8	4.5	4_9	4.9	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.1	3.5	3.2	2.7
1.5	1.1	0.9	0.6	2.7	1.9	1.5	1.2	2.7	1.5	1.1	0.8
2.4	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.3	5.0	4.5	4.1	2.9
2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0	5.2	4.6	4.9	4 4	5.1	4,3	3.8	3.4
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Table 3.26 (Continued)

								Provinc	e
	**************************************		North	Sumatra			South	Sumatra	
No.	Items	Low	Middle Lcw	Middle High	High	M Low	liddle Low	Middle High	High
27 28	Cigarettes Prepared	13.0	11.0	9.7	9.2	12.7	12.9	12.3	10.7
	foods	23.4	8.4	8.2	13.2	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.1
29	Drinks	7.4	4.2	3.2	3.9	8.4	6.7	5.9	3.9
30	Noodles	2.9	2.0	1.4	1.3	2.7	1.8	1.6	1.2
31	Other foods	7.8	6.9	6.7	5.9	8.4	7.3	6.8	6.7

	West	Java			Jogyak	arta		East Nusatenggara				
Middle Low Low		Middle High High		Middle		Middle High High		Middle Low Low		Middle High High		
8.6	10.7	10.8	9.3	8.5	9.9	10.4	8.5	9.3	7.6	7.7	7.2	
16.5	12.9	11.1 # 2	11.6	33.7	33.6 13.6	25.4	17.2	5.6	7.2	5.8	5.3	
2.5	1.2 6.8	1.6 7.2	1.2 7.3	1.9 8.1	1.7	1.5 8.3	1.2	1.5	2.4	1.9 8.3	1.8	

Table 3.26 (Continued)

							Provi	nce	
			West Ka	alimanta	n	Ea	ast Kal	imantan	
	T h		Middle	Middle	TTd ab	M	liddle	Middle	*Tå ab
NO.	Trems	LOW	LOW	High	Hign	LOW	LOW	High	Hign
1	Rice	28.1	26.0	23.3	17.5	26.8	22.3	22.7	1.6
2	Corn	0.0	6.1	1.6	1.9	0.0	0.7	3.5	2.4
3 4	Cassava root Processed	2.3	1.7	1.3	0.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.1
5	cassava Sweet	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
	potatoes	2.2	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.9	2.2	2.1
6	Sago	2.8	1.9	1.4	1.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0
7	Flour	0.0	2.0	1.7	1.4	6.3	3.0	2.7	2.1
8	Vegetables	21.0	17.6	16.8	15.3	19.1	16.6	15.8	15.9
9	Peanuts	3.9	1.8	2.2	1.8	0.0	4.5	3.6	2.3
10	Beans	4.1	2.3	2.2	1.9	6.5	5.4	3.2	1.6
11	Soy beans	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.3	5.6	3.1	3.2	3.2
12	Fresh fish	12.9	10.4	11.1	9.5	15.7	12.4	10.5	9.2
13	Dried fish	5.1	4.6	3.7	3.7	7.5	5.1	5.5	3.6
14	Canned fish	7.7	3.2	3.7	3.1	0.0	2.7	3.9	3.7
15	Shrimp	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.4	8.9	7.7	5.0	3.9
16	Meat	14.3	10.1	9.9	8.5	15.8	8.3	7 . 2.	8.5
17	Pork	9.3	10.5	9.2	8.7	0.0	9.0	0.0	7.9
18	Processed	_							
	meat	6.2	4.9	4.8	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	Poultry	0.0	11.9	13.8	11.1	0.0	0.0	14.2	10.8
20 21	Eggs Dair y	4.5	4.0	4.0	3.6	6.6	5.3	4.0	4.9
22	products Foreign	8.3	5.9	4.1	3.3	8.6	6.9	4.9	5.4
	fruits	9.8	4.3	3.3	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	4.1
23	Domestic		-		-				
	fruits	5.6	5.8	6.3	7.3	4.0	4.5	4.5	5.5
24	Tea	2.0	1.6	1.0	0.6	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.1
25	Coffee	3.8	2.9	2.3	1.8	7.1	1.8	1.8	1.5
26	Sugar	4.9	3.9	4.2	3.4	6.4	5.0	5.3	3.8

	North	Sulawe	si		South S	Sulawes	si		Malı	ıku	
Low	Middle Low	Middl High	e High	Low	Middle Low	Middl High	.e High	Low	liddle Low	Middl High	.e High
30.3	27.7	24.5	18.4	38.7	33.8	29.2	25.7	23.4	23.5	20.4	15.7
11.0	4.3	3.0	1.9	11.5	4.2	2.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
4.1	2.7	3.2	1.0	8.7	2.1	1.6	1.4	4.8	2.1	2.7	2.1
0.0	0.0	1.8	2.1	0.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
2.3	2.3	1.7	1.2	5.5	2.7	2.0	1.8	0.0	2.4	4.1	2.8
7.8	8.0	5.0	2.1	8.8	3.3	2.8	2.5	9.0	3.6	3.8	2.7
9.2	5.1	3.0	2.0	4.2	2.5	2.0	1.7	3.8	0.0	3.6	1.9
16.2	15.7	16.4	14.6	13.2	12.8	12.2	11.9	20.0	18.7	17.4	19.3
3.1	4.8	4.3	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.0	1.9	0.0	4.7	3.2	2.1
3.5	4.6	3.3	2.9	5.1	2.7	2.3	1.9	10.9	3.2	3.1	2.4
3.1	3.2	2.3	2.1	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.1	4.6	2.3	3.1	2.6
17.4	16.3	15.1	13.7	13.2	13.6	13.9	13.5	21.9	21.0	15.7	14.8
9.0	6.6	5.1	3.5	6.3	4.0	4.1	4.0	7.0	2.7	3.0	3.6
0.0	5.4	3.2	3.3	6.4	3.8	4.6	3.4	0.0	2.2	11.3	<i>щ</i> •8
2.6	1.0	2.2	2.1	5.7	3.7	3.3	3.6	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0
6.8	7.9	8.1	5.6	14.8	9.9	10.4	9.5	0.0	0.0	12.4	10.5
10.0	10.4	10.0	6.8	0.0	6.6	8.0	7.1	0.0	7.4	2.1	6.9
0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	3.0	5.2	5.4
14.1	13.5	11.3	7.3	10.2	13.5	10.4	6.6	0.0	3.4	17.3	7.8
4.4	4.0	3.6	3.4	6.0	3.9	4.0	3.3	7.6	4.7	5.1	4.9
8.1	5.8	5.1	4.9	8.6	5.1	6.4	3.9	5.8	6.7	5.1	4.4
0.0	1.7	3.6	4.2	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.7	0.0	2.9	2.1	2.5
5.0	5.5	5.0	7.2	6.4	5.0	5.3	5.9	0.0	3.2	3.7	3.1
2.0	1.1	0.9	0.6	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.0	2.4	1.3	1.1	1.0
3.5	2.3	1.7	1.4	5.3	3.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.1
5.0	4.4	3.8	3.4	5.5	4.6	4.2	3.6	7.9	5.0	4.7	4.7

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Table 3.26 (Continued)

						Province					
		·	West Ka	limanta	n	Ea	ast Kal	imantan			
No.	Items	Low	Middle Low	Middle High	High	M Low	liddle Low	Middle High	High		
27 28	Cigarettes Prepared	10.5	11.9	11.1	11.5	13.4	20.9	16.3	11.2		
~~	foods	7.1	6.9	6.5	7.0	33.6	21.9	14.4	11.1		
25	Drinks	0.0	3.0	9.5	[•U	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5		
30 31	Other foods	2.0 9.0	6.7	6.2	6.0	6.1	1.4 8.6	7.8	7.9		

	North Sulawesi				South Sulawesi				Maluku				
Low	Middle Low	Middl High	e High	Low	Middle Low	Middl High	.e High	Low	Middle Low	Middl High	.e High		
9.0	11.4	10.3	10.2	9.8	13.2	13.2	11.4	7.8	11.8	11.8	9.8		
10.1 8.8 2.1 8.5	10.1 7.3 1.9 6.9	7.8 4.6 1.6 6.1	10.7 3.7 1.6 5.9	7.0 0.0 1.7 5.8	6.9 6.0 1.3 5.2	6.6 12.9 1.3 5.3	6.1 11.4 1.3 5.3	11.5 0.0 0.0 8.4	15.5 0.0 0.0 7.8	16.4 2.7 0.8 7.6	8.8 11.6 1.3 8.4		

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			North	Sumatra	l	South Sumatra					
			Middle	Midale	2	м	liddle	Middle			
No.	Items	Low	Low	High	High	Low	Low	High	High		
1	Rice	37.8	36.8	35.4	4	35 .2	33.5	29.8	25.0		
2	Corn	3.4	2.1	3.0	.8	2.1	3.0	3.0	2.2		
3 4	Cassava root Processed	3.3	2.4	2.2	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.2		
5	cassava Sweet	0.9	1.9	4.2	0.4	6.8	5.2	5.1	10.8		
	potatoes	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.1	1.6		
6	Sago	11.6	4.3	2.4	1.8	3.4	2.8	2.3	2.0		
7	Flour	4.7	1.9	1.2	1.3	4.2	3.4	2.9	2.3		
8	Vegetables	22.2	21.0	19.4	18.7	16.0	15.2	15.3	14.1		
9	Peanuts	4:6	2.7	2.5	2.3	1.4	3.2	2.9	1.9		
10	Beans	4.9	3.4	2.8	2.4	4.3	3.7	2.8	2.3		
11	Soy beans	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.1		
12	Fresh fish	9.2	8.3	7.9	7.5	11.2	9.2	9.6	9.6		
13	Dried fish	5.7	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.7	3.6		
14	Canned fish	10.0	6.2	4.1	3.8	6.7	5.3	4.2	2.9		
15	Shrimp	3.2	3•3	3.5	2.3	10.7	5.5	6.0	5.6		
16	Meat	12.1	11.4	14.0	12.2	11.3	10.3	11.5	9.6		
17	Pork	8.3	10.9	10.5	11.7	5.8	6.9	5.8	11.2		
18	Processed										
	meat	0.0	15.9	23.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.0	3.1		
19	Poultry	21.9	15.0	11.4	10.2	15.5	14.1	11.3	8.7		
20 21	Eggs Dairy	4.6	3.1	2.8	2.8	4.1	3.7	3•3	2.9		
22	products Foreign	6.5	5.0	4.2	2.7	7.5	4.6	3•3	3.1		
23	fruits Domestic	54.5	3.6	2.2	2.0	3.3	2.3	2.8	3.0		
	fruits	3.7	3.5	3.0	3.7	5.0	4.4	5.4	5.9		
24	Теа	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	2.2	1.4	1.1	0.9		
25	Coffee	2.8	2.6	2.3	1.8	3.7	3.2	3.1	2.7		

Table 3.27 Class average expenditure share for food - rural^a (percent)

^asusenas, 1980.

Middle Middle Middle Middle Low Low High High Low Low High High Low 50.5 41.0 31.3 22.5 32.8 28.9 21.3 24.1 2 50.9 4.0 2.2 1.1 10.1 6.7 5.9 1.5 2 2.4 1.6 1.3 0.9 4.3 2.5 1.6 1.5	Middl .ow Low 28.3 23. 21.0 14. 8.1 6. 7.9 5. 4.4 3.	e Middle High High 1 21.0 19.9 4 10.2 10.1 5 4.3 3.6 5 3.9 2.5
Low Low High High Low High High L 50.5 41.0 31.3 22.5 32.8 28.9 21.3 24.1 2 50.9 4.0 2.2 1.1 10.1 6.7 5.9 1.5 2 2.4 1.6 1.3 0.9 4.3 2.5 1.6 1.5	.ow Low 28.3 23. 21.0 14. 8.1 6. 7.9 5. 4.4 3.	High High 1 21.0 19.9 4 10.2 10.1 5 4.3 3.6 5 3.9 2.5
50.5 41.0 31.3 22.5 32.8 28.9 21.3 24.1 2 5.9 4.0 2.2 1.1 10.1 6.7 5.9 1.5 2 2.4 1.6 1.3 0.9 4.3 2.5 1.6 1.5	28.3 23. 21.0 14. 8.1 6. 7.9 5. 4.4 3.	1 21.0 19.9 4 10.2 10.1 5 4.3 3.6 5 3.9 2.5
5.9 4.0 2.2 1.1 10.1 6.7 5.9 1.5 2 2.4 1.6 1.3 0.9 4.3 2.5 1.6 1.5	1.0 14. 8.1 6. 7.9 5. 4.4 3.	4 10.2 10.1 5 4.3 3.6 5 3.9 2.5
2.4 1.6 1.3 0.9 4.3 2.5 1.6 1.5	8.1 6. 7.9 5. 4.4 3.	5 4.3 3.6 5 3.9 2.5
	7.9 5. 4.4 3.°	5 3.9 2.5
3.2 1.8 1.3 1.2 12.4 8.5 6.7 1.5	4.4 3.	
3.5 2.9 2.3 1.9 3.3 2.3 2.1 1.4		7 2.4 3.5
2.2 1.6 1.0 1.2 3.1 3.5 0.5 1.7 1	5.5 6.	2 6.7 1.1
2.4 2.0 2.1 1.9 13.8 2.0 1.1 1.2	8.8 6.	4 4.3 3.1
9.8 10.3 10.8 12.2 18.7 15.5 14.2 13.1 1	4.2 14.	2 13.6 13.3
2.3 1.9 1.5 1.3 6.0 4.4 3.1 1.8	4.8 3.	7 4.1 2.5
4.5 3.6 2.6 2.4 2.6 1.9 1.6 0.8	8.7 5.	9 4.7 3.5
3.6 3.1 3.6 3.4 6.2 6.5 6.9 6.3	6.7 4.0	0 1.5 1.6
8.8 8.1 6.8 7.5 5.5 5.5 6.0 9.8	7.6 7.	1 7.5 5.4
8.5 7.4 6.3 5.0 1.6 1.1 2.0 1.9	6.7 5.0	6 5.5 4.0
9.0 5.3 4.6 3.5 0.0 0.8 0.0 0.0	2.1 5.3	2 5.1 2.6
3.4 3.2 3.6 3.3 0.7 1.5 0.6 0.0	6.0 3.	7 5.9 3.5
12.3 11.7 10.8 8.8 9.2 9.0 6.8 10.4 10	6.7 10.	5 9.2 11.2
	6.9 12.0	0 9.1 12.1
0.0 4.3 4.7 5.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	7.5 4.9	5 6.3 0.9
16.9 5.0 10.5 7.1 17.3 14.8 13.3 10.8 2	1.8 15.0	0 12.1 10.8
4.1 3.3 3.7 3.1 4.2 3.6 4.4 4.3	4.4 2.9	9 2.8 3.1
6.9 5.3 3.7 32.0 8.3 4.7 5.6 3.3	6.2 5.6	5 5.1 3.9
2.1 2.8 2.4 2.8 2.0 2.6 2.8 3.0	4.6 3.0	2.3 1.5
5.4 5.3 6.5 6.5 3.8 4.0 4.8 4.6 6	6.2 5.7	7 5.2 3.2
1.8 1.2 0.9 0.8 3.2 2.3 1.8 1.5 2	2.5 1.3	3 1.0 0.8
2.6 2.0 2.1 1.7 1.1 1.0 0.9 0.6	5.7 4.8	3 4.8 4.3

Table 3.27 (Continued)

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						Province South Sumatra					
			North	Sumatra							
No.	Items	Low	Middle Low	Middle High	High	M Low	iddle Low	Middle High	High		
26 27 28	Sugar Cigarettes Prepared	4.2 10.1	3.6 8.1	3.2 7.5	3.2 7.0	5.2 11.0	4.6 11.5	4.0 10.6	3.3 10.7		
29 30 31	foods Drinks Noodles Other foods	6.2 8.3 1.4 7.6	4.6 5.5 1.6 6.6	4.8 4.3 1.3 6.4	6.1 4.2 1.2 5.7	5.8 6.1 1.0 7.7	5.2 5.5 1.5 7.3	4.9 3.8 1.3 7.2	5.3 4.3 0.9 6.9		

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	West	Java		Jogyakarta				East Nusatenggara				
Middle Middle			Middle Middle			Middle Middle			.e			
Low	Low	High	High	Low	Low	High	High	Low	Low	High	High	
2.8	2.7	2.5	2.4	4.9	5.4	4.8	6.0 8 4	4.9 4.7	3.9	3.7	3.3	
7.4	5.1	6.2	8.9	9.9	10.9	15.2	11.3	5.0	3.9	3.2	3.2	
1.6 7.1	4.0 1.4 6.9	2.2 1.1 72.6	1.2 6.5	1.9 9.5	1.8 8.3	1.2 1.5 7.8	5.4 1.4 7.8	9.4 3.4 10.2	2.8 8.2	2.2 8.2	4.2 1.4 6.4	

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Table 3.27 (Continued)

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						Province					
No.			West Ka	limanta	an	East Kalimantan					
	Items	Low	Middle Low	Middle High	High	M Low	liddle Low	Middle High	High		
1	Rice	36.3	37.3	30.5	24.4	34.5	31.2	25.9	20.0		
2	Corn	17.9	5.0	3.0	1.9	4.8	2.1	1.2	2.2		
3 4	Cassava root Processed	2.1	2.2	1,5	1.5	5.8	2.3	1.6	1.5		
5	cassava Sweet	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0		
	potatoes	3.5	2.4	2.9	1.9	0.0	2.6	1.3	1.5		
6	Sago	2.0	1.9	2.9	1.0	0.0	1.8	0.7	1.6		
7	Flour	0.8	2.9	3.3	1.9	0.0	3.0	2.0	1.9		
8	Vegetables	13.8	11.9	12.0	12.2	15.9	14.3	14.2	15.3		
9	Peanuts	5.4	2.1	2.2	1.9	0.0	4.9	4.0	3.5		
10	Beans	3.1	3.9	2.3	2.2	0.0	4.4	3.5	2.6		
11	Soy beans	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.6	7.1	2.8	2.6	2.3		
12	Fresh fish	12.4	10.7	9.6	8.7	7.8	12.0	9.6	8.6		
13	Dried fish	11.1	9.3	7.5	5.5	7.4	7.1	6.7	4.6		
14	Canned fish	6.4	4.1	4.0	3.1	0.0	11.8	2.9	3.8		
15	Shrimp	4.7	4.4	4.5	3.1	0.0	7.9	4.3	7.3		
16	Meat	17.9	13.6	11.5	9.6	0.0	13.0	11.2	7.0		
17 18	Pork Processed	18.3	12.0	9.6	8.0	6.6	6.2	8.2	10.3		
	meat	0.0	0.0	7.2	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
19	Poultry	34.1	13.6	14.2	8.2	0.0	0.0	14.1	6.2		
20 21	Eggs Dairy	4.1	3.1	3.1	2.4	0.0	3•3	3.5	4.2		
22	products Foreign	6 .9	4.9	3.5	2.5	0.0	7.1	4.0	3.6		
23	fruits Domestic	7.0	4.3	2.7	2.3	0.0	0.3	0.7	4.0		
	fruits	4.3	5.8	5.1	6.0	19.6	6.5	8.6	7.1		
24	Теа	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.7	4.0	2.4	1.4	1.1		
25	Coffee	3.8	3.1	3.1	2.6	7.4	3.4	3.3	1.4		
26	Sugar	6.7	5.6	4.8	4.5	6.6	6.7	6.4	5.5		

	North	Sulawe	si	South Sulawesi				Maluku				
Middle Middle			e		Middle	Middl	le		Middle	Midd]	le	
Low	Low	High	High	Low	Low	High	High	Low	Low	High	High	
28.8	28.3	24.9	19.9	40.4	38.0	34.3	25.9	18.0	17.8	17.2	14.4	
12.7	9.6	8.2	6.0	15.4	10.3	7.1	5.7	64.4	5.5	4.3	3.8	
4.6	3.8	2.6	1.5	4.9	3.4	1.7	1.2	12.5	5.3	4.8	1.8	
2.8	3.8	5.0	1.0	2.9	5.1	2.1	0.0	14.6	5.7	6.9	2.5	
4.2	3.2	2.1	1.8	6.9	2.9	2.4	1.6	5.8	5.8	2.9	1.8	
6.9	6.8	3.9	3.3	3.6	2.8	2.1	1.0	11.8	8.6	5.9	3.3	
6.5	4.9	3.1	2.4	8.9	2.9	3.6	2.8	4.4	4.5	4.5	2.7	
16.1	14.7	14.1	13.8	10.7	9.7	9.8	9.1	18.1	19.3	17.2	18.7	
3.4	4.2	3.2	2.6	5.1	3.6	3.3	2.8	3.3	3.7	3.0	3.1	
7.1	4.2	3.7	2.5	4.7	2.9	1.8	2.2	4.7	3.9	3.1	2.9	
3.3	2.6	1.7	1.3	6.5	3.5	4.4	3.4	0.0	1.9	1.6	1.7	
13.5	11.5	9.9	9.3	11.2	10.8	9.7	9.0	17.3	14.3	13.6	14.5	
9.2	7.1	5.8	4.5	7.9	6.5	4.8	4.7	8.2	8.1	7.4	6.2	
8.6	5.4	3.1	5.3	6.3	4.4	8.5	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
4.0	2.9	2.8	2.0	5.6	3.8	3.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
11.4	10.0	7.1	7.5	11.8	10.2	11.2	8.2	9.5	7.2	7.5	10.1	
13.3	10.9	10.8	8.6	12.8	10.6	6.3	47.4	9.3	6.7	0.0	4.9	
0.0	14.6	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	17.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	
13.9	12.4	10.8	8.0	17.6	13.2	.10.5	7.1	25.1	14.4	10.0	8.1	
3.8	3.6	3.0	3.0	4.1	3.1	2.7	3.3	5.8	5.3	4.6	3.2	
8.2	5.3	4.4	3.6	7.6	5.2	3.6	4.9	7.0	4.9	5.2	3.9	
1.2	1.4	1.0	0.7	1.5	1.5	1.1	0.8	1.4	1.7	1.1	2.1	
5.3	5.5	6.6	6.5	5.9	6.0	6.4	5.3	6.6	5.1	5.7	3.3	
2.1	1.3	1.0	0.7	2.3	1.8	1.2	0.9	1.9	1.5	1.2	0.9	
3.5	2.9	2.8	2.8	7.0	4.7	3.7	3.3	3.7	2.7	1.5	0.8	
5.4	4.7	3.8	3.7	5.9	5.0	4.6	4.3	6.9	6.6	6.8	6.1	
Table 3.27 (Continued)

							P	rovince	
			West Ka	limanta	a	Ea	st Kal	inantan	
No.	Items	Low	Middle Low	Middle High	High	Low	liddle Low	Middle High	High
27 28	Cigarettes Prepared	8.2	7.6	7.3	7.7	4.7	13.9	10.8	1.4
29	roods Drinks	3.5 10.0	4.6 7.7	4.9 4.7	5.0 4.6	0.0	3.9 0.0	3.8	7.3 0.0
30 31	Noodles Other foods	1.4 9.6	2.0 8.4	1.7 7.6	1.2 7.6	1.1 5.7	2.6 7.3	1.9 7.8	1.3 7.9

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	North Sulawesi				South S	Sulawes	i		Malu	ıku	
Low	Middle Low	Middl High	e High	Low	Middle Low	Middl High	e High	Low	Middle Low	Middl High	.e High
8.3	8.7	9.3	10.7	6.6	6.1	5.5	7.2	6.9	10.2	9.6	10.6
5.4 7.9 2.7 9.7	5.1 7.3 2.3 7.2	5.5 6.2 1.9 6.4	5.2 8.3 1.6 6.5	5.5 7.0 1.5 8.1	4.4 6.3 1.3 6.6	5.7 4.4 1.2 6.2	9.1 0.0 0.7 6.1	12.4 2.2 2.0 10.1	5.7 3.6 2.4 9.3	5.2 6.1 1.9 8.1	5.7 8.3 1.4 8.5

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						P	rovince		
			North	Sumatra	1		South	Sumatra	
No.	Items	Low	Middle Low	Middle High	High	M Low	liddle Low	Middle High	High
1 2 3 4	Housing Clothing Footwear Durables	36.7 16.1 4.8 8.3	28.0 15.2 4.8 9.6	24.1 14.8 4.7 9.2	26.2 11.4 3.8 7.2	38.0 13.7 4.1 7.6	32.3 12.0 3.6 9.0	25.5 12.1 3.5 9.7	20.3 12.1 3.8 10.7
5 6	Health care Transport expenses	7.9 12.9	5.8 11.7	5.6 10.1	4.9 9.6	6.5 12.6	5.2 10.7	4.8 10.8	4.8 9.6
7 8	Transport equipments Domestic	25.7	11.9	9.5	18.8	29.8	17.0	15.3	35.1
9	servants Household items	16 . 7	2 . 8	18 . 3	8.8 7.7	0.0 12.2	0.0	18.8 10.3	13 . 1
10 11 12	Literary Schooling Entertain-	2.7 13.6	5.9 10.8	7.4 9.4	5.0 9.4	5.0 6.8	3.7 8.1	4.7 7.6	3.9 8.6
13	ment Party ceremonials	11 . 1 13 . 4	10.5 9.9	9.1 7.1	7.9 6.4	10.3 9.6	8.6 8.0	9.8 8.4	8.6 9.3
14 15	Personal items Fuel	6.6 19.1	8.1 16.1	8.0 11.8	6.1 7.9	6.4 16.8	8.6 15.4	10.1 12.6	9 . 1 7 . 8
16 17	Electricity Tax/	17.8	13.8	10.8	7.2	14.1	13.5	11.3	8.5
18	Other nonfood	5•1 7 . 2	4•9 6•3	5.3 6.3	2.0 5.0	2.9 6.6	6.9	5.0 6.8	2.0 5.7

Table 3.28 Class average expenditure share for nonfood - province^a (percent)

^a susenas, 1980.

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	West	Java		Jogyakarta				East Nusatenggara			
Low	Middle Low	Middle High	High	Low	Middle Low	Middl High	.e High	Low	Middle Low	Midd] High	le High
28.5 15.3 3.7 6.4 5.7	26.4 14.7 3.7 7.0 5.0	26.3 13.2 3.9 6.4 5.3	26.8 9.3 3.0 5.4 5.6	21.9 10.5 2.4 5.6 6.0	20.7 9.1 2.5 6.8 5.0	23.8 8.2 2.5 6.5 4.9	29.5 6.0 21.1 4.0 4.6 8.0	34.2 19.4 4.2 14.8 8.1 8.7	29.3 15.9 3.4 11.0 6.0	26.8 15.3 3.2 10.4 5.8	24.2 11.0 2.4 8.9 5.4 8.4
12.3	5.8	7.7	30.2	7.7	9.5	19.6	29.6	26.7	5.3	5.3	21.9
4.6	21.3	16.4	10.6	25.2	15.3	11.0	7.3	52.8	12.4	8.7	12.3
11.5	10.6	8.7	5.9	9.0	8.2	6.7	4.9	12.9	9.5	8.2	7.5
5.4	5.8	6.2	5.1	5.7	5.6	5.9	3.7	7.8	6.2	6.8	4.8
7.2	6.8	8.6	11.0	12.2	16.0	13.7	11.7	10.3	9.8	7.9	7.3
11 . 8	9.2	9.8	7.3	10.3	9.2	9.8	6.0	15.0	9.1	8.9	7.5
9 . 4	9.4	8.3	6.3	14.2	13.1	8.6	9.0	12.5	13.1	12.3	10.9
4.8	4.5	3.9	3.4	4.5	5.1	5.1	3.8	6.9	5.9	6.0	4.4
27.6	17.8	11.1	6.3	28.6	14.7	8.5	3.9	14.4	12.7	10.5	8.7
10.5	10.0	7.6	5.1	10.1	6.0	5.8	3.8	8.8	9.7	7.0	5.4
2.9	2.1	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.3	2.3	1.8	7.5	4.1	3.3	3.4
5.0	4.9	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.3	3.9	3.3	7.9	8.2	7.8	8.4

Table 3.28 (Continued)

		_					Provi	nce	
			West Ka	limanta	m	Ea	ast Kal	Limantan	
No	Thoma	1	Middle	Middle	e Ui <i>c</i> h	P L ou	liddle	Middle	Uich
		LOW	LOW	UTRU	urgu	LOW	LOW	UTRU	
1	Housing	35.3	26.9	23.8	21.4	60.8	46.4	42.1	37.3
2	Clothing	18.4	15.9	14.5	13.5	10.9	13.0	12.5	9.4
3	Footwear	3.5	4.4	4.3	4.1	5.8	3.9	4.1	2.6
4	Durables	14.8	11.9	9.5	8.2	6.9	12.4	9.5	7.6
5	Health care	8.2	7.2	6.6	6.6	4.9	3.8	4.4	3.7
6	Transport		• -	-	-		•		
	expenses	9.4	8.1	9.3	7.6	18.5	10.2	11.9	7.3
7	Transport		•••						
•	equipments	46.6	14.5	10.5	18.1	0.0	44.7	2.6	33.1
8	Domestic								
•	servants	0.0	0.0	11.1	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.4
9	Household						- • -	•••	
-	items	11.2	10.8	10.0	8.4	8.2	10.3	9.5	6.9
10	Literary	8.5	4.6	4.5	4.8	0.0	6.2	2.1	4.0
11	Schooling	13.9	7.7	8_9	7.4	12.8	9.8	6.7	6.5
12	Entertain-								
	ment	18.2	11.2	9.2	10.0	1.8	11.3	12.3	8.5
13	Party			20-					
	ceremonials	15.3	13.5	11.4	10.1	0.0	12.3	8.8	6.9
14	Personal						,	•••	
• •	items	4.1	7.4	8.1	4.4	9.4	12.1	10.8	6.2
15	Fuel	16.8	13.8	9.7	6.7	8.8	13.3	10.3	6.8
16	Electricity	18.8	12.4	12.0	8.1	18.9	15.5	10.8	6.5
17	Tax/						• • • • •		~ • • •
••	insurance	5.9	3.1	3.0	2.8	1.6	2.4	2.5	2.6
18	Other	2.9		J.V	4 .0			L • <i>J</i>	
	nonfood	7.8	6.9	6.3	6.1	7.8	80.6	8.1	7.3

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	North	Sulawe	si		South S	ulawes	i	Maluku			
Low	Middle Low	Middl High	e High	Low	Middle Low	Middl High	.e High	Low	Middle Low	Midd] High	.e High
34 • 3	29.8	28.0	24.5	36.4	32.2	31.3	31.9	21.2	27.5	26.5	26.5
17 • 3	16.3	15.0	11.9	8.3	7.8	8.1	8.2	16.6	14.0	12.5	12.1
4 • 7	4.5	4.4	3.6	6.0	4.6	3.1	2.6	4.9	4.8	3.3	4.5
10 • 3	10.1	8.5	6.9	10.5	8.6	9.6	8.6	9.0	8.5	6.3	7.5
8.5	6.6	6.0	4_6	8.1	6.7	4.9	3.6	6.2	6.5	6.0	5.1
13.9	15.8	14.9	11.7	21.2	16.8	12.8	8.1	23.6	16.3	14.3	10.1
17.3	19 . 3	29.5	30.3	28.2	12.5	23.9	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0
38.4	12 . 4	13.9	12.0	8.7	5.8	6.7	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6
16.4	12.5	10.2	7.1	9.8	9.7	8.6	6.3	20.5	18.5	17.3	10.7
4.5	6.3	5.6	4.2	8.7	7.0	6.5	4.4	4.7	20.8	11.4	3.7
7.2	6.7	6.2	6.5	7.2	6.4	7.0	7.0	10.3	8.2	9.7	6.5
8.9	10.0	9 . 7	8.6 7.6	15.8	11.9	9.6 8.0	9 . 7	5.8	14.3	9.6 5.4	8.8 6 4
7.1	7.1	5.2	4.8	12.0	9.6	8.7	5.8	8.6	6.0	4.9	2.8
16.9	13.1	9.8	5.8	21.0	15.9	10.6	5.6	18.1	18.4	14.9	9.5
24.1	16.3	10.5	6.5	23.4	14.3	8.6	6.1	25.6	10.3	10.9	6.2
7.9	5.0	3.4	2.9	8.1	5.1	3.8	2.6	4.4	2.0	2.1	1.7
6.5	5.7	5.7	5.1	7.6	7.4	6.5	5.2	4.0	4.0	6.4	5.6

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							F	rovince	
			North	Sumatra	1		South	Sumatra	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
No.	Items	Low	Middle Low	Middle High	High	h Low	liddle Low	Middle High	High
1	Housing	40.9	34.1	30.0	31.0	45.3	39.0	30.9	25.3
2	Clothing	12.7	13.0	11.7	10.0	12.2	10.9	11.5	10.8
3	Footwear	5.8	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.5
4	Durables	6.4	6.4	6.8	5.1	63.2	7.8	7.5	9.0
5	Health care	7•9	5.1	5.0	4.2	5 .5	4.7	4.4	4.4
6	Transport								
_	expenses	12.2	14.5	11.1	9.6	10.2	10.4	11.3	10.0
?	Transport								
•	equipments	5.7	9.2	6.3	17.0	0.0	20.8	9.4	33.7
8	Domestic				• -				
-	servants	0.0	€ . 0	15.7	8.7	0.0	0.0	18.0	14.0
9	Household								
	items	13.9	12.2	10.7	7.4	11.7	11.1	9.9	7.6
10	Literary	2.7	7•4	9.5	5.1	6.5	3.9	5.0	4.3
11	Schooling	15.2	11.5	8.9	9•3	9.4	9.7	9.4	9.7
12	Entertain-		~ ~	~ -					
	ment	17.0	9.6	8.5	7.5	7.9	7.8	7.1	7.0
13	Party	-		~ -			< -		
<i></i>	ceremoniais	7.0	7.9	6.5	5.1	7.5	6.7	8.3	9.0
14	Personal		<i>.</i> -				- II		
	items	(•)	0.5	5.3	4.4	6.9	3.4	4.3	3.8
15	Fuel	20.4	14.5	10.4	6.7	11.3	10.9	8.5	5.0
16	Electricity	15.6	13.1	11.0	7.2	14.2	14.0	11.7	8.7
17	Tax/								
	insurance	2.6	2.7	2.2	2.6	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.9
18	Uther		•	<i>.</i> -					
	nonfood	5.5	6.1	0.5	4.8	6.9	7.1	7. 0	5.7

Table 3.29	Class average	expenditure	share	for	nonfood	-	urban	3
	(percent)							

^asusenas, 1980.

	West	Java			Jogyak	arta		Ea	st Nus	atengga	ara
	Middle	Middle		1	Middle	Middl	.e	1	Middle	Midd	Le
Low	Low	High	High	Low	Low	High	High	Low	Low	High	High
31.7	29.6	28.8	28.7	28.9	26.0	28.6	32.4	48.1	37.5	31.8	27.4
15.3	14.3	12.0	9.1	10.3	8.8	7.6	6.1	13.0	12.2	11.4	9.9
3.1	3.5	3.6	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.2	4.5	3.4	3.6	2.5
5.4	5.9	5.0	4.6	4.9	5.6	4.7	3.7	5.6	7.1	7.6	7.5
5.8	5.1	5.2	5.7	6.7	5.1	4.4	4.9	4.3	4.0	4.3	4.4
14.0	13.0	12.3	10.8	12.6	10.8	9.7	7.4	9.4	9.6	11.5	8.8
1.8	5.8	7.9	18.7	3.7	9.3	15.6	21.9	0.0	2.6	7.4	23.3
4.6	16.3	16.1	10.8.	25.2	12.6	9.4	7.1	0.0	12.9	10.7	13.2
11.8	10.7	8.8	5.8	11.2	9.2	7.1	5.1	10.4	9.6	9.5	7.9
4.0	6.2	6.8	5.1	6.4	5.7	6.0	3.8	52.3	3.4	5.3	3.8
8.2	8.1	9.9	11.8	20.2	20.5	16.1	11.8	11.5	10.3	7.5	7.5
9.2	8.3	9 . 4	6.8	10.5	9.1	10.4	6.2	18.9	6.2	8.3	6.9
6.9	7.0	6.1	4.8	11.6	8.4	7.6	7.8	11.5	7.7	7.1	6.9
2.2	2.4	3.2	3.4	4.5	4.7	3.6	3.9	12.9	5.3	4.8	3.9
24.1	14.7	9.7	5.6	17.6	10.1	6.7	3.6	11.7	12.2	11.4	8.0
10.1	9.9	7.5	5.1	9.5	5.9	58	3.8	8.8	9.4	7.º	5.4
2.2	1.7	2.3	2.4	2.0	1.3	2.2	1.8	2.7	2.3	1.8	3.0
5.0	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	3.9	3.3	5.5	6.1	7.3	7.0

Table 3.29 (Continued)

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							Provi	nce	
			West Ka	East Kalimantan					
No.	Items	Low	Middle Low	Middle High	High	M Low	liddle Low	Middle High	High
1 2 3	Housing Clothing Footwear	38.2 16.6 3.3	30.2 16.3 4.9	27.5 14.4 4.7	23.5 12.9 4.4	62.4 9.5 2.7	54.5 5.9 2.0	47.9 7.6 2.1	45.6 7.8 2.5
4 5 6	Health care Transport	9.0 6.6	6.7	6.3	6.5 6.6	4.6	9.7 3.3	4.3	4.0 3.6
7	expenses Transport equipments	0.0	7.0 8.8	8.7 6.4	6-6 19-8	18.5 0.0	10.3	12.1 2.6	7.8 41.6
8	Domestic servants	0.0	0.0	11.1	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.4
9 10	Household items Literary	10.3 10.1	11.1 4.6	10.8 4.8	8.0 4.9	8.9 0.0	9.7 6.2	8.6 2.1	5.7 4.3
11 12	Schooling Entertain-	14.5	8.6	9.0	8.0	4 . 3	6.1	6 . 9	7.1
13	Party ceremonials	12.7	9•3 10.0	8.3	8.1	0.0	6 . 9	8.1	4 . 1
14	Personal items Fuel	2.6	3.6	6.3	3.2	0.0	1.7	5.1	3.5
15 16 17	Electricity Tax/	18.8	13.1	12.2	8.3	18.9	15.5	10.7	4•1 6 • 5
18	insurance Other	8.4	3.3	3.0	2.7	0.6	2.7	2.9	2.9
	nonfood	6.4	5.7	5.2	5.1	8.3	8.4	8.4	6.0

	North :	Sulawe	si		South	Sulawes	i		Malu	ıku	
Low	Middle Low	Middl High	e High	Low	Middle Low	Middl High	.e High	Low	Middle Low	Middl High	le High
37.5 14.1 4.5 8.3	35.3 13.2 3.4 7.0	34.8 11.5 3.7 6.2	29.0 10.2 3.4 5.7	37.3 11.9 4.3 7.5	33.4 10.7 4.0 7.4	32.3 9.4 3.0 7.9	32.5 8.8 2.1 6.8	34.4 6.6 1.7 0.0	29.5 10.3 5.7 7.6	26.3 9.5 2.6 5.5	26 •7 12 •2 5 •5 4 •7
7.5 16.0	5.8 16.6	5.9 15.5	4.2 12.5	4.9 12.7	4.8 12.3	3.4 12.5	3.0 8.8	6.3 29.3	6.4 17.6	5.2 13.4	5.8 9.4
29.7	21.6	40.8	33.1	25.0	7.4	25.6	34.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.4
38.4	15.7	13.7	11.7	0.0	4.5	24.8	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7
7.6 6.0	10.6 7.5 6.6	9.2 5.2 6.2	6.9 4.9 6.2	12.4 7.3 10.2	10.9 9.3 8.2	8.5 7.0 8.0	6.5 4.6 7.4	21.6 0.0 17.2	18.0 16.9 14.3	17.6 11.4 13.1	11.0 4.1 7.7
10.9	9.8	10.8	8.4	10.5	15.2	10.0	9.4	0.0	10.6	3.6	10.5
10.6	7.1 4.4	5•7 4-5	6.1 4.1	9•3 8-7	6.8 5.2	5.8 4.9	7.5 4.6	5.6 0.0	3.8	4.6 20.2	4.9
14.8 22.0	11.3 16.3	7.6 11.1	4_4 6_4	19 . 2 22 . 0	13.6 14.1	9.3 8.6	5.5	19.2 23.4	15.8 10.6	11.5 10.6	8.5 6.5
3.3 6.7	2.6 5.9	2.5 5.5	1.6 5.6	4.8 5.9	3.5 5.7	3.2 5.3	2.5 5.1	1.7 2.4	1.7 3.4	2.0 6.4	1.9 5.6

				I	Province				
			North	Sumatra		4-14	South	Sumatra	
No.	Items	Low	Middle Low	Middle High	High	M Low	iddle Low	Middle High	High
1	Housing	35.6	25.1	18.9	14.1	33.2	27.4	21.0	14.5
2	Clothing	17.0	16.1	17.2	14.9	14.5	12.7	12.6	13.6
3	Footwear	4.6	5.3	5.5	4.9	4.2	3.5	3.6	4.0
4	Durables	8.5	10.5	10.5	10.7	8.2	9.6	11.1	12.9
5 6	Health care Transport	7.9	6.1	6.1	6.8	7.1	5.5	5.0	5.1
	expenses	13.5	9.3	8.5	9.6	17.0	11.5	9.5	8.8
7	Transport								
8	equipments Domestic	29.0	12.6	12.0	24.6	29.8	16.7	18.3	35.9
9	servants Household	16.7	2.8	22.6	10.1	0.0	0.0	20.9	8.3
-	items	13.4	12.8	11.2	8.4	12.5	12.1	10.7	8.6
10	Literary	0.0	4.8	4.3	4 4	3.8	3.4	3.7	2.9
11 12	Schooling Entertain-	13.1	10.5	9.7	9.6	4.8	6.8	6.2	7.1
13	ment	10.0	10.6	9.6	8.8	11.3	9.3	12.4	10.2
17	ceremonials	14.7	10.8	7.7	9.2	11.1	8.7	8.4	6. و
14	rersonal	6 5	0 =	0 5	0 6	6 0		10 7	10 5
15	Trems		0.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	11.1	12.4	12.5
12	ruer Fleetwieite	10.0	10./	13.0		20.3	10.1	10.0	10.4
17	Electricity Tax/	18.9	17?	9.0	`(•5	13.6	11.9	9.7	7.2
18	insurance Other	6.3	5.7	4.2	3•3	2.9	3.1	3.1	2.6
	nonfood	7.8	6.4	6.1	5.6	6.4	6.7	6.7	5.8

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Table 3.30 Class average expenditure share for nonfood - rural^a (percent)

^a susenas, 1980.

West Java				Jogyakarta			East Nusatenggara				
Low	Middle Low	Middle High	High	Low	Middle Low	Middl High	.e High	l Low	Middle Low	Midd] High	Le High
26.4	22.4	19.3	1.7	17•3	12.4	10.6	7.3	32.2	26.3	22.3	16.0
15.3	15.2	16.1	13.5	10•5	9.5	9.5	5.6	20.0	17.0	18.1	13.2
4.1	3.9	4.4	3.9	2•3	2.3	2.1	1.9	4.1	3.4	3.2	2.3
6.8	8.2	9.9	8.8	5•9	7.8	9.6	5.6	15.6	12.0	12.3	11.5
5.7	4.9	5.3	5.4	5•7	4.9	6.2	3.1	8.6	6.6	6.8	7.4
19.9	16.2	9•9	10.3	9.3	11.0	14 . 2	12 . 2	7.6	11 . 4	6.4	5.9
56.0	6.0	6•4	32.9	9.8	9.5	23 . 9	43.4	26.7	6 . 2	4.5	17.7
0.0	31.4	18.5	7.6	0.0	20.7	17.7	9.7	52.8	11.7	7.6	8.0
11.2	10.5	8.4	6.5	7.9	6.9	5.6	3.6	13.2	9.4	7.2	6.6
5.9	4.6	3.8	5.2	4.9	5.1	5.3	3.1	8.1	8.1	8.6	8.5
6.8	5.4	5.2	7.0	76.9	9.9	8.5	10.4	10.1	9.6	8.1	7.0
14.5	10.8	11 . 2	9.6	10.0	9.3	8.3	4.5	13.3	11.5	9.9	9.0
11.1	12.4	13 . 7	12.4	14.9	15.8	9.7	13.4	12.6	14.9	15.4	20.1
7.2 29.8 13.7 3.4	7.1 21.6 11.7 2.5	5.6 14.9 9.4 2.3	3.4 10.0 5.3 2.1	46.1 34.0 30.9	5.4 20.3 12.9 1.3	7.1 12.5 5.9 2.6	3.1 5.7 4.2. 1.9	6.1 14.7 0.0 7.9	6.1 12.9 20.5 4.6	7.0 9.9 8.9 4.4	5.8 10.0 4.9 4.3
5.0	5.1	4 .4	4.0	4.5	4.1	3.9	2.7	8.2	9.0	8.2	11.6

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Table 3.30 (Continued)

							Provi	nce	
			West Kalimantan			East Kalimantan			
No.	Items	Low	Middle Low	Middle High	High	N Low	liddle Low	Middle High	High
1	Housing	32.6	23.2	16.8	15.1	57.4	41.6	32.8	22.2
2	Clothing	19.7	15.2	14.8	15.3	15.0	16.4	18.6	11.8
3	Footwear	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.2	8.9	4.7	6.7	2.6
4	Durables	20.2	15.8	13.3	11.4	10.6	13.2	11.1	10.8
5 6	Health care Transport	9.5	7.8	7.0	6.6	6.0	4.1	4.6	3.9
7	expenses Transport	9.4	11.2	14.7	16.6	0.0	10.0	10.9	5.1
8	equipments Domestic	46.6	17.6	15.2	11.6	0.0	44.7	0.0	24.5
å	servants Housebold	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
,	items	11.8	10.5	11.5	9.4	7.0	10.7	11.1	9_0
10	Literary	6.9	10.1	2.3	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
11 12	Schooling Entertain-	13.3	7.1	8.7	5.7	25.5	12.3	6.3	5.1
12	ment	35.7	13.2	10.2	8.6	0.0	15.9	14.2	11.6
411	ceremonials	17.3	17.2	16.4	14.2	0.0	15.3	9.9	10.4
14	rersonal	5 6	10 2	05	66	0.11	111 0	111 0	0 0
15	Trems	10 0	10.2	y.j	0.0	У•4 о н	111 5	14.0	10 1
12	Floot wi of t	19.0	10.5	0 2	0.0	0.4	14.7	13+1	10.4 E 0
10 17	Tax/	0.0	9.0	0.3	2.9	0.0	0.0	11.2	2.0
18	insurance Other	1.3	2.8	2.8	3.6	2.6	2.3	1.9	2.0
-	nonfood	9.1	7.5	8.2	9.2	7.0	7.8	7.6	9.5

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North Sulawesi			South Sulawesi				Maluku				
Low	Middle Low	Middl High	e High	Low	Middle Low	Middl High	.e High	l Low	iiddle Low	Middl High	.e High
33.0	27.3	23.2	18.3	35.0	27.6	23.5	18.3	19.1	26.4	26.7	26.1
18.2	17.4	17.2	14.1	12.7	12.6	1.1	10.6	16.9	14.9	14.3	11.8
4.8	4.8	4.9	3.9	4.6	4.0	4.4	3.6	5.0	4.7	3.8	3.1
10.7	10.9	9.8	8.2	11.8	11.1	12.2	12.0	9.0	8.7	6.7	11.9
8.8	6.9	6.1	5.1	4.7	3.9	3.1	3.2	6.2	6.5	6.5	3.9
11.0	13.2 18.6	13.7 25.7	9.9 27.8	12 . 2	11 . 1 8 . 7	8.8 31.2	6.1 20.2	17.0 0.0	15 . 2 0.0	16.4 0.0	12.1 56.8
0.0	5.8	14.2	12.5	0.0	9.7	19.8	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.2
17.8	13.2	10.8	7.3	14.2	13.0	9.3	6.9	20.4	18.7	17.0	10.3
3.9	5.4	5.9	2.0	9.2	4.4	4.1	1.0	4.7	23.4	0.0	2.7
7.5	6.8	6.2	6.8	6.2	5.2	5.4	4.4	10.1	5.8	6.4	4.0
7.5	10.1	8.8	8.9	17.6	7.7	5.3	12 . 7	5.8	15.5	11 . 2	7.1
12.6	10.2	10.2	9.4	11.1	9.3	12.0	15 . 5	12.1	8.1	6.1	9.9
7.3	7.7	5.6	5.6	12.6	11.6	13.6	9.9	8.6	5.9	3.7	3.6
17.4	13.8	11.1	7.7	21.6	17.5	13.1	5.8	29.1	19.4	17.7	11.2
24.9	16.3	9.7	65.8	28.7	16.5	12.5	5.2	30.1	9.8	11.7	4.9
8.9	5.8	3.9	4.7	8.7	5.8	5.0	3.5	4.5	2.1	2.2	1.3
6.5	5.6	5.9	4.4	8.4	8.6	8.6	5.4	4.1	4.2	6.3	5.5

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		Class - Percentage				
No.	Province	Total Household	No School or Primary	Junior High	Senior High	College
1.	North Sumatra	1,096	26.19	53.74	20.07	0.00
2.	South Sumatra	1,290	26.90	49.07	24.03	0.00
3.	West Java	1,912	38.81	43.83	17.36	0.00
ц.	Jogyakarta	1,153	34.26	31.22	34.43	0.00
5.	East Nusatenggara	811	28.98	40.44	30.58	0.00
6.	West Kalimantan	735	52.52	33.20	14.29	0.00
7.	East Kalimantan	230	28.26	43.04	28.70	0.00
8.	North Sulawesi	755	30.86	48.08	21.06	0.00
9.	South Sulawesi	1,017	37.56	37.66	24.78	0.00
10.	Maluku	197	14.72	50.76	34.52	0.00

Table 3.31 Household distribution by education - urban

Table 3.32 Household distribution by education - rural

		Education Class - Percentage				
No.	Province	Total Household	No School or Primary	Junior High	Senion High	College
1.	North Sumatra	1,656	49.88	45.41	4.71	0.00
2.	South Sumatra	1,523	54.83	42.02	3.15	0.00
3.	West Java	1,626	67.10	30.93	1.97	0.00
4.	Jogyakarta	1,175	73.11	22.13	4.77	0.00
5.	East Nusatenggara	2,349	66.24	30.18	3.58	0.00
6.	West Kalimantan	492	76.02	22.97	1.02	0.00
7.	East Kalimantan	180	53.56	36.11	8.33	0.00
8.	North Sulawesi	1,639	43.32	50.70	5.98	0.00
9.	South Sulawesi	1,290	72.17	25.35	2.48	0.00
10.	Maluku	304	51.32	42.76	5.92	0.00

			Education Class - Percentage					
No.	Province	Total Household	No School or Primary	Junior High	Senior High	College		
1.	North Sumatra	2,752	40,44	48.73	10.83	0.00		
2.	South Sumatra	2,813	42.02	45.25	12.73	0.00		
3.	West Java	3,538	51.81	37.90	10.29	0.00		
4.	Jogyakarta	2,328	53.87	26.63	19.45	0.00		
5.	East Nusatenggara	3,160	56.68	32.82	10.51	0.00		
6.	West Kalimantan	1,227	61.94	29.10	8.96	0.00		
7.	East Kalimantan	410	40.24	40.00	19.76	0.00		
8.	North Sulawesi	2,394	39.39	49.87	10.74	0.00		
9.	South Sulawesi	2,307	56.91	30.78	12.31	0.00		
10.	Maluku	501	36.93	45.91	17.17	0.00		

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Table 3.33. Household distribution by education - province

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4. EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

In this chapter the results of the econometric work are presented and analyzed. For estimation purposes, the 31 food items and 18 nonfood items in the previous chapter were reduced to 16 food and 10 nonfood items. These items and their corresponding components are listed in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Variable description

Food items

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- 1. Rice. 2. Cassava: cassava root, processed cassava, sweet potatoes. 3. Vegetables. 4. Beans: beans, peanuts, soybeans. 5. Fresh fish: canned fish, shrimp, fresh fish. 6. Dried fish. Meat: meat, processed meat, pork.
 Eggs: eggs, poultry. 9. Dairy. 10. Fruits: domestic fruits, foreign fruits. 11. Tea. 12. Coffee. 13. Sugar. 14. Cigarettes: cigarettes, drinks. 15. Prepared foods: prepared foods, noodles. 16. Other foods: sage, flour, corn. Nonfood items 1. Housing.
- Clothing: clothing, footwear.
 Durables: durables, transportation equipments.
 Health care.
 Schooling: schooling, literary.
 Party ceremonials: party ceremonials, entertainment.
 Fuel.

Table 4.1 (Continued)

8. 9. 10.	Electricity. Tax/insurance. Other nonfood:	transportation expenses, servants, household items, personal item.	
		household items, personal item.	

4.1 Engel Curve Estimation

In Chapter 2 several possible functional forms of the Engel curves are listed. The semilog specification was estimated and analyzed in this chapter. The equation is of the form

$$w_{i} = \alpha_{i} + \beta_{i} \ln y + \varepsilon_{i} \qquad (4.1)$$

where w_i is per capita expenditure share for item i, α_i and β_i are the estimated coefficients, y is per capita expenditure, and ε_i is the disturbance term. ε_i is assumed to be independent and normally distributed.

Equation (4.1) is estimated for each of the 26 items for urban and rural areas. At province level, a dummy variable is included to capture the consumption differences between urban and rural areas. The equation estimated at this level is of the form

 $w_i = \alpha_i + \beta_i \ln y + \gamma D + \varepsilon_i$ (4.2)

where D is a dummy variable with values equal to 1 for urban and 0 for rural. All other variables are as defined above. ε_i , as in (4.1), is assumed to capture all other factors that might affect consumption, factors such as traditions, habit, religion, region, etc.

As pointed out before, the derivation of the Engel function assumes constant prices. Since this study is conducted at province level, this assumption is not totally unrealistic considering that within a province infrastructures have been adequately developed, compared to between provinces. Hence, it is more or less appropriate to say that households within the same province are facing relatively the same prices, when the data were collected. Households in different provinces, however, are likely to face significantly different prices. The effects of these prices need to be kept in mind in comparing the results between provinces.

The two equations above were estimated using Tobit censored regression method, which was developed by Tobin to estimate demand for durable goods (Tobin, 1958).¹ This method uses Maximum Likelihood Estimation procedure, hence, the adding up assumption is not necessarily satisfied automatically as in the case of Ordinary Least Squares. The same method has been used to estimate the effects of income changes on consumption in some other countries (Sahn, 1988; Jarque, 1978). This method is chosen over Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) because many households reported zero consumption for most of

¹Where x is a vector of independent variables, the functional specification of Tobit Model is

 $y_{i} = \begin{cases} \alpha + \beta x + \varepsilon, y_{i} > 0 \\ 0, y_{i} \le 0 \end{cases}$

the commodity items, consequently many observations centered around zero. Applying OLS on the nonzero observations only will give biased results. Detailed discussion on this subject can be found in Maddala (1986) and Judge (1982).

The sign of the estimated coefficient, β_i , indicates the type of commodity: positive corresponds to a luxury commodity and negative corresponds to either a necessary or an inferior commodity. A negative coefficient for a particular commodity would imply that as income rises the share of income allocated to that commodity falls, and vice versa. Hence, positive β_i corresponds to income elasticity that is greater than one, and negative β_i corresponds to income elasticity that is less than one for a necessity, and less than zero for an inferior commodity.

Income elasticity at the mean of the dependent variable is calculated as $E = (\beta_i/w_i) + 1$ following CARD (1987), where β_i is the estimated coefficient and w_i is the mean share for commodity i. Note that β_i/w_i is actually what we call here the share income elasticity, which indicates the percentage change in share due to a change in income.

The estimated coefficients are reported in Tables 4.2, 4.4, 4.6, and 4.7, and the corresponding income elasticities are in Tables 4.3, 4.5, and 4.8. For simplicity, intercept terms and test statistics are not reported in these tables.

4.1.1 Urban areas

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Table 4.2 contains the estimated coefficients for urban areas. Most of the coefficients are significant at one percent level and

				Province		
No.	Variable	North Sumatra	South Sumatra	West Java	Jogyakarta	
-	Food			. <u></u>		
1	Rice	-0.1373	-0.1241	-0.1658	-0.1240	
2	Cassava	-0.0031	-0.0034	0.0005 ^{**}	-0.0131	
3	Vegetables	-0.0548	-0.0190	-0.0123	-0.0580	
4	Beans	-0.0003**	-0.0031*	-0.0012**	-0.0227	
5	Fresh fish	0.0154	0.0479	0.0334	0.0099	
6	Dried fish	-0.0209	-0.0185	-0.0220	-0.0036	
7	Meat	0.0687	0.0760	0.0662	0.0221	
8	Eggs	0.0193	0.0309	0.0414	0.0113	
9	Dairy	0.0244	0.0164	0.0376	0.0221	
10	Fruits	0.0129	0.0216	0.0180	0.0079	
11	Tea	<u>−</u> 0.0004 ^{**}	-0.0022	-0.0033	-0.0093	
12	Coffee	-0.0044	-0.0027*	0.0047	0.0056	
13	Sugar	-0.0090	-0.0133	-0.0019	-0.0140	
14	Cigarettes	-0.0091 [*]	0.0036**	0.0009**	-0.0022**	
15	Prepared foods	0.0943	0.0260	0.0258	0.0518	
16	Other foods	-0.0149	-0.0099	-0.0028	-0.0240	
	Nonfood					
1	Housing	0.0485	0.0094*	0.0403	0.0474	
2	Clothing	0.0124	0.0157	0.0029	0.0117	
3	Durables	0.0329	0.0283	0.0261	0.0054**	
4	Health care	0.0073	0.0056	0.0104	0.0018**	
5	Schooling	0.0537	0.0025**	0.0226	0.0610	
6	Party ceremonials	0.0113	0.0334	0.0211	0.0184	
7	Fuel	0.0392	-0.0068	-0.0185	-0.0247	
8	Electricity	0.0865	0.0163	0.0254	0.0165	
9	Tax/insurance	0.0872	0.0059	0.0060	-0.0003**	
10	Other nonfood	0.0212	0.0123	0.0257	0.0342	

Table 4.2 Tobit coefficients - urban

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Note. Coefficients are significant at 1 percent level unless indicated otherwise.

*Significant at 5 percent but not at 1 percent.

**Not significant at 5 percent.

				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
East Nusatenggara	West Kalimantan	East Kalimantan	North Sulawesi	South Sulawesi	Maluku
-0.0647	-0.1324	-0.0834	-0.1117	-0.1517	-0.0916
	0.0013**	0.0023**	-0.0020	-0.005/**	0.0015
-0.0097		-0.0140	-0.0240	-0.0100	
0.0218	0.0040-	-0.0009~		0.0210	
-0.0033##	-0.0005	-0.0269		-0.02/16	
0.0380	0.0309	0.0396	0.0558	0 0776	0 0878
0.0383	0.0260	0.0282	0.0214	0.0322	0.0291
0.0338	0.0197	0.0180	0.0339	0.0252	0.0071**
-0.0126**	0.0236	0.0174	0.0180	0.0157	0.0113
0.0010**	0.0015**	-0.0041**	-0.0035	-0.0004*1	-0.0028
-0.0006**	-0.0070	-0.0016	-0.0005**	-0.0140	0.0085
-0.0063	-0.0112	-0.0149	-0.0121	-0.0100	-0.0115
0.0057**	0.0160*	-0.0139*	0.0061**	0.0228	0.0244*
0.0268	0.0319	0.0938	0.0816	0.0283	0.0334*
-0.0367	-0.0106	0.0406	-0.0380	-0.0058	-0.0039**
0.0034**	0.0324	0.0304	0.0374	0.0326	0.0312
0.0147	0.0082	0.0142	0.0155	0.0130	0.0431
0.0338	0.0273	0.0398	0.0306	0.0509	0.0338
0.0063	0.0125	0.0052	0.0022**	0.0056	0.0178
-0.0035**	-0.0006**	0.0031**	0.0141	0.0057*	-0.0049*
0.0172	0.0266	0.0222	0.0276	0.0328	0.0369
-0.0002**	-0.0049	-0.0094	-0.0048	-0.0127	-0.0095
0.0182	0.0191	0.0081*	0.0348	0.0230	0.0292
0.0057	0.0059	0.0093	0.0010**	0.0044	0.0037*
0.0301	0.0230	0.0102*	0.0332	0.0251	0.0055*

several at 5 percent, such as beans for South Sumatra, West and East Kalimantan. Some are not significant at 5 percent level, such as cassava for six provinces, among them West Java and Maluku. Dried fish, fruits, tea, coffee, and cigarettes are not significant for East Nusatenggara as well as housing, schooling, and fuel.

The signs of the coefficients are mostly negative for food items. and are mostly positive for nonfood items. Some items show uniform sign across provinces, either positive or negative for all provinces, but others show variation. The variation is more notable among the food items. Rice, vegetables, dried fish, tea, sugar, and cassava show negative coefficients across provinces. The coefficients of cassava are positive for West Java, West and East Kalimantan, and Maluku, however, none of them are significant. Fuel is the only nonfood item that shows negative coefficients for all areas. Fresh fish, meat, eggs, dairy, and prepared foods have positive coefficients for all areas. All nonfood items except fuel show a positive sign. Three provinces, East Nusatenggara, West Kalimantan, and Maluku, show a negative sign for schooling, but none of them are statistically significant. Beans and coffee show variations in sign across provinces; for example, the coefficient of bean is negative for Jogyakarta, but positive for East Nusatenggara, and both are significant at one percent level. The coefficient for coffee is positive and significant for West Java, but negative and significant for South Sulawesi.

			Province				
No.	Variable	North Sumatra	South Sumatra	West Java	Jogyakarta		
	Food						
1	Rice	0.2856	0.3004	0.2690	0.1023		
2	Cassava	0.5191	0.5519	1.0529	-0.9559		
3	Vegetables	0.6426	0.8277	0.8409	0.1987		
4	Beans	0.9791	0.8763	0.9667	0.2915		
5	Fresh fish	3.8318	7.9238	8.8951	12.7815		
6	Dried fish	-0.3244	-0.4625	0.2914	-1.1242		
7	Meat	5.0843	5,5473	4,4960	3.0204		
8	Eggs	1.9203	2.1615	2.5421	1.5641		
9	Dairy	2.9641	1.7760	4.6567	2.7428		
10	Fruits	1.6745	1.8327	7295	1.3637		
11	Теа	0.8259	0.1005	0.5113	0.0447		
12	Coffee	0.3548	0.8367	1.6786	3.7934		
13	Sugar	0.5695	0.4944	0.8664	0.4460		
14	Cigarettes	0.8339	1.0538	1.0182	0.9311		
15	Prepared foods	2.8620	1.7298	1.3556	1.3630		
16	Other foods	0.6757	0.8209	0.9416	0.3911		
	Nonfood						
1	Housing	1.5108	1.0926	1.4127	1.3728		
2	Clothing	1.3531	1.4809	1.0661	1.3074		
3	Durables	3.8001	2.6761	3.4280	1.2971		
4	Health care	1.6532	1.5464	1.7317	1.0980		
5	Schooling	3.4486	1.1148	1.9935	1.9121		
6	Party ceremonials	1.6503	2.7400	2.2453	1.5449		
7	Fuel	0.4243	0.6975	0.5178	0.2708		
8	Electricity	8,1979	1.8916	3.2580	3.0621		
9	Tax/insurance	17.4059	2.1090	2.2770	0.9551		
10	Other nonfood	1.3397	1.1991	1.4442	1.4241		

Table 4.3 Income elasticity - urban

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East	West	East	North	South	<u>Maluku</u>
Nusatenggara	Kalimantan	Kalimantan	Sulawesi	Sulawesi	
0.5948 0.2675 0.9185 1.8201 12.5104 0.7422 1.7540 3.1156 2.4274 0.4968 1.2293 0.9589 0.7613 1.1763 2.0276 0.5996	0.1822 1.1378 0.7693 1.2201 1.8788 0.5539 2.4016 2.0143 2.3934 1.5498 1.4101 0.4634 0.5914 1.2733 1.9924 0.7868	0.3063 1.2593 0.8532 0.7081 5.2906 -0.4768 3.3079 2.0101 1.9488 1.6866 0.3713 0.6525 0.4680 0.7878 2.5551 1.7848	0.3775 0.9777 2.6117 3.5625 0.0093 4.1371 2.1735 3.3530 1.5395 0.3416 0.9266 0.5774 1.1157 2.8943 0.3752	0.3307 0.0724 0.8082 1.9119 4.2232 -0.7224 5.3990 3.0239 2.5443 1.4965 0.9550 0.4962 0.6709 1.3994 1.9076 0.8689	0.2515 1.1801 0.8133 0.9790 2.7672 0.4828 8.2663 2.4794 1.3373 1.7638 0.6105 8.4667 0.6303 1.6356 1.4535 0.9309
1.0309	1.4257	1.1725	1.3822	1.3281	1.3182
1.3905	1.1717	1.5725	1.4127	1.4485	2.1141
2.7138	2.5948	3.7469	3.1225	4.2091	5.0254
1.6399	1.8458	1.4912	1.1705	1.9339	2.4574
0.8288	0.9622	1.1647	2.1076	1.3277	0.8314
1.8612	2.0248	2.5259	2.3638	2.4821	3.3547
0.9927	0.7520	0.5856	0.7787	0.5470	0.7141
3.9745	2.4033	1.5078	4.6501	2.6214	2.8221
1.9585	2.3447	2.8609	1.2093	1.8187	1.7857
1.5068	1.4723	1.1675	1.5306	1.4493	1.0582

As noted above, a negative coefficient indicates either a necessary or an inferior good, and positive indicates a luxury good. The corresponding income elasticities are greater than one for luxury items items, less than one for necessities, and less than zero for inferior goods. The elasticities in Table 4.3 are in line with the signs of the coefficients in Table 4.2. The elasticities of rice, vegetables, sugar, and fuel are all less than one. The corresponding elasticities for the coefficients of cassava and tea that are significant are all less than one also. The elasticities of dried fish are less than zero for all areas, so is the elasticity of cassava for Jogyakarta, which means that dried fish is inferior in the urban areas for the 10 provinces.

Rice, vegetables, sugar, and fuel are necessities for all urban areas as their elasticities indicated, which means that as income rises consumption of these items will be relatively unchanged. Urban households, however, tend to substitute away from dried fish as their income rises, which is in general in line with the attitude of most Indonesians toward dried fish. Dried fish tends to be considered as low class food by most Indonesians.

Food items that have positive coefficients for all urban areas are fresh fish, meat, eggs, dairy, fruits, and prepared foods. Income elasticities for these items are all greater than one. All nonfood items except fuel have positive coefficients, and correspondingly income elasticities that are greater than one. Hence, all of these items can be categorized as luxury commodities, i.e., as income rises their consumption will increase at a larger rate. For example, income

elasticity for dairy for East Kalimantan is 1.9488. This means that when income rises by 1 percent the consumption of dairy will increase by 1.9488 percent.

Let us now consider how elasticities vary among urban areas. The elasticities of rice, vegetables, and sugar are all relatively equal at low numbers across all areas, which means that the consumption of these commodities is relatively unaffected by income changes. The smaller the elasticities, the less the consumption is affected by a change in income. The elasticity of rice is around 0.3 for all areas, except for Jogyakarta at 0.1023, the lowest, and at 0.5948 for East Nusatenggara, the highest of all. The elasticities of vegetables are centered around 0.8, except for Jogyakarta at 0.1987 and East Nusatenggara at 0.9185. So, vegetables are close to being a luxury item for East Nusatenggara. The elasticities of sugar are centered around 0.6 except West Java at 0.8664.

Among food items with income elasticities greater than one, fresh fish and meat are among the highest; however, they vary somewhat across provinces. The elasticities of fresh fish range from 1.8788 for West Kalimantan to 12.7815 for Jogyakarta. The elasticities of meat range from 1.7540 for East Nusatenggara to 8.2663 for Maluku. Eggs, dairy, fruits, and prepared foods have relatively small elasticities compared to the two items above.

Large variations in elasticities for a particular commodity tend to indicate a large difference in households' attitudes toward that commodity as their income rises. Fresh fish and meat show the most

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significant variation among food items. Fresh fish, for example, has income elasticities of 1.8788 for West Kalimantan and 12.7815 for Jogyakarta, which means that as income rises by one percent the consumption of fresh fish would tend to rise by 1.88 percent in West Kalimantan, and 12.78 in Jogyakarta. This, however, does not necessarily mean that households in West Kalimantan are not as fond of fresh fish as households in Jogyakarta. We need to consider the level of consumption of households in West Kalimantan to begin with. Considering the participation rates and average expenditure shares of both provinces, the participation rates for West Kalimantan are much higher at 87 percent compared to 8.2 percent for Jogyakarta. The same is true for average expenditure shares. Households in West Kalimantan spent roughly 10.3 percent of their total food expenditure for fresh fish (see Table 3.3), while households in Jogyakarta spent only about 5.6 percent (see Table 3.10). So, households in West Kalimantan currently consume more fresh fish than households in Jogyakarta. Hence, the more appropriate interpretation of these elasticities would be that given current consumption level, the additional consumption of fresh fish by urban households in Jogyakarta would tend to be much higher than households in West Kalimantan. An increase in income by one percent would tend to generate 12.78 percent increase in fresh fish consumption in urban Jogyakartz compared to only 1.88 percent in West Kalimantan. South Sumatra, West Java, and East Nusatenggara are three other provinces that have relatively high income elasticities for fresh fish, 7.92, 8.90, and 12.78 respectively.

The elasticities of meat are the lowest at 1.75 for East Nusatenggara and the highest at 8.27 for Maluku. This means that an increase in income would tend to induce urban households in Maluku to consume meat at an additional rate much higher than urban households in East Nusatenggara. A one percent increase in income would tend to cause an increase in meat consumption by 8.26 percent in Maluku, but only 1.75 percent in East Nusatenggara. Again, looking back to Table 3.3, the participation rate of meat is the highest in East Nusatenggara at 49.9 percent and the lowest in Maluku at 13.2 percent. The elasticities for meat are relatively high as well for North Sumatra. South Sumatra, and South Sulawesi. They are all around 5. The elasticities of nonfood for urban areas show relatively small variation across provinces. Durables and electricity have higher elasticities compared to other items. The elasticity of durables is 5.0254 for Maluku, 4,2091 for South Sulawesi, and 3,8001 for North Sumatra. The elasticities for electricity are 8.1979 for South Sumatra and 4.6501 for North Sulawesi. These elasticities are among the highest.

The sign of coefficients in Table 4.2 and the magnitude of income elasticities in Table 4.3 suggest 3 possible groups, say, A, B, and C, for the 26 commodity items. The first group, group A, consists of items whose consumption will increase as income increases; the second group, group B, consists of items with the amount consumed almost unaffected by an increase in income; and the third group, group C, consists of items whose consumption will decline as income rises. Group A includes items such as fresh fish, meat, dairy, prepared

foods, etc., among food items, and almost all nonfood items. Group B, consists of items such as rice, vegetables, sugar and fuel, and group C includes items such as dried fish and cassava for some provinces.

4.1.2 Rural areas

Now let us consider Table 4.4 and Table 4.5, the tables of the estimated coefficients and the corresponding income elasticities for rural areas. Among food items, rice is the only item that has negative coefficients for all areas. Similarly, among nonfood items, fuel is the only item that has negative coefficients for all areas. Dried fish no longer falls into group C as in the case of urban areas above; it even falls into group A for some areas such as Jogyakarta and East Nusatenggara. It falls into group B for other areas such as South Sulawesi and North Sumatra. Fresh fish, meat, eggs, dairy, fruits, and prepared foods fall in group A as in the case of urban areas above, as do almost all nonfood items.

Some items have very high elasticities. In some cases they are somewhat unusual. For example, the elasticities of fresh fish are undefined for Maluku, 36.2183 for West Java, 19.7255 for East Nusatenggara, 11.5102 for North Sumatra, and around 8 for South Sumatra and South Sulawesi. Dairy and meat have very similar elasticities across provinces, some above 20 and others above 10. Electricity has elasticities of 269.52 for Jogyakarta, 65.3032 for West Java, and 37.9623 for South Sulawesi.

		Province					
Ňo.	Variable	North Sumatra	South Sumatra	West Java	Jogyakarta		
	Food						
1	Rice	-0-1525	-0.1516	-0.2253	-0.0875		
2	Cassava	0.0001**	-0.0044	0.0045*	-0.0352		
3	Vegetables	-0.0084**	-0.0104	0.0226	-0.0514		
4	Beans	0.0147	0.0127	0.0193	0.0007**		
5	Fresh fish	0.0447	0.0461	0.0626	-0.0006**		
6	Dried fish	-0.0093	-0.0033**	-0.0115	0.0048		
7	Meat	0.1254	0.1240	0.1568	0.1110		
8	Eggs	0.0488	0.0274	0.0876	0.0503		
9	Dairy	0.0504	0.0187	0.0742	0.0815		
10	Fruits	0.0206	0.0297	0.0318	0.0264		
11	Теа	-0.0007**	-0.0018**	-0.0046	-0.0092		
12	Coffee	0.0093	-0.0019**	0.0184	0.0108		
13	Sugar	-0.0040	-0.0117	0.0030	0.0015**		
14	Cigarettes	0.0047**	0.0150	0.0164	-0.0003**		
15	Prepared foods	0.0304	0.0313	0.0401	0.0441		
16	Other foods	-0.0041	-0.0002**	0.0044¥	-0.0423		
	Nonfood				•		
1	Housing	0.0055¥	-0.0078	0.0112	0.0197		
2	Clothing	0.0190	0.0132	0.0101	0.0092		
3	Durables	0.0344	0.0437	0.0356	0.0583		
4	Health care	0.0116	0.0047	0.0075	0.0110		
5	Schooling	0.0123	0.0066	0.0024**	0.0131		
6	Party ceremonials	0.0249	0.0381	0.0385	0.0262		
7	Fuel	0.0017**	-0.0060	-0.0076	-0.0304		
8	Electricity	0.0146**	0.0195	0.0494	0.0918		
9	Tax insurance	0.0027	0.0032	0.0034	0.0029		
10	Other nonfood	0.0139	0.0208	0.0125	0.0383		

Table 4.4 Tobit coefficients - rural

Note. Coefficients are significant at 1 percent level unless indicated otherwise.

*Significant at 5 percent but not at 1 percent.

******Not significant at 5 percent.

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East	West	East	North	South	_
Nusatenggara	Kalimantan	Kalimantan	Sulawesi	Sulawesi	Maluku
0 00#9	0 1910	0 10/11	0.0580	0 0160	
-0.0016##	-0.1010		-0.001633	-0.0403	
-0.0040**		0.0045**	-0.0010	0.0090*	-0.0076
0.0135	0.0251	0.0252	-0.0100	0.0180	
0.02/11	0.0338	0 0272**	-0.0067**	0.0200	0.000033
0.0111	0.0017**	_0.0158*	-0.0079*		0.0000
0.0592	0.1262	0.0292**	0.0985	0.1658	0.0539*
0.0951	0.0515	0.0404	0.0375	0.0535	0.0402
0.0567	0.0365	0.0204*	0.0507	0.0757	0.0308
0.0101	0.0259	0.0171**	0.0156	0.0206	0.0029**
0.0116	0.0019**	-0.0028**	-0.0012**	0.0059	-0.0032
0.0186	-0.0154**	-0.0131*	-0.0048	0.0133	0.0042**
0.0106	-0.0135	-0,0164	-0.0133	0.0019**	-0.0084*
0.0121	0.0168	-0.0036**	0.0168	0.0043**	0.0173*
0.0278	0.0254	0.0841	0.0499	0.0248	0.0703
-0.0880	0.0663	0.0031**	-0.0660	-0.0772 .	-0.0416
0.0016##	0 005177		0.0260	0.0060#	
	0.0226	0.005633	0.0300	0.0151	0.0454
0.0228	0.0296	0.0392	0.0260	0.0467	0.0171
0.0073	0.0030*	0.0063	0.0058	0 0066	0.0082
0.0028**	-0.0135	_0_0045**	0.0017**	0.0013**	-0.0074¥
0.0373	0.0275	0.0713	0,0284	0_0353	0.0128
-0.0004**	-0.0039*	-0.0072**	0.0015**	-0.0052	-0.0063
0.0000**	0.0162*	0.0297	0.0489	0.0271**	0.0209
-0.0014**	0.0113	0.0039*	0.0022**	0.0015**	-0.0037**
0.0085	0.0166	0.0192	0.0147	0.0182	0.0154

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					Province
No.	Variable	North Sumatra	South Sumatra	West Java	Jogyakarta
	Food				
1	Rice	0.4627	0.3708	0.3532	0 5815
2	Cassava	1,0080	0.6938	1.3162	-0.1497
3	Vegetables	0,9484	0.9124	1,2991	0.5754
4	Beans	2.2676	1.9662	1.8257	1.0144
5	Fresh fish	11.5102	8.1907	36.2183	4,1741
6	Dried fish	0.7161	0.8482	0.7924	2.8426
7	Meat	8.4242	12.3887	16.7744	22.9374
8	Eggs	3.3888	2.0163	5.6781	4.3773
9	Dairy	10.4486	2.4743	19.3218	19.1178
10	Fruits	2.1656	1.9235	2.0453	2.5643
11	Теа	0.7833	0.2807	0.5457	0.5224
12	Coffee	1.9624	0.9035	4.1558	24.0710
13	Sugar	0.8459	0.6390	1.1533	1.0451
14	Cigarettes	1.0789	1.1884	1.3673	0.9902
15	Prepared foods	2.4424	2.2065	2.3086	1.6672
16	Other foods	0.9259	0.9975	1.0727	0.4888
	Nonfood				
1	Housing	1.1276	1.1614	1.2116	1.5206
2	Clothing	1.5185	1.4513	1.2845	1.2814
3	Durables	2.9757	2.8371	3.9922	3.1829
4	Health care	2.1574	1.5288	1.8361	1.7623
5	Schooling	1.3587	1.8198	0.6726	1.7400
6	Party ceremonials	2.5160	3.0012	3.3615	1.5320
7	Fuel	1.0589	0.8085	0.8525	0.6084
8	Electricity	20.2684	9.6587	65.3032	269.5271
9	Tax/insurance	1.3775	1.8588	1.8936	1.6120
10	Uther nonrood	1.3577	1.4430	1.3494	1.8098

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Table 4.5 Income elasticity - rural

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^aERR: Undefined due to zero consumption.

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East Nusatenggara	West Kalimantan	East Kalimantan	North Sulawesi	South Sulawesi	Maluku
0.8663	0.3152	0.3526	0.7225	0.8407	0.7937
0.8356	1.9706	1.3828	0.9231	1.7843	-0.0472
1.1295	1.0879	1.0061	0.8601	0.9984	0.9438
1.6250	4.3157	2.5820	4.4375	2.5330	4.0723
19.7252	4.3334	3.7970	4.2748	8.3692	ERR
11.5028	1.0362	0.5314	0.7254	0.6222	2.8637
2,3079	6.1367	2.8938	6.6945	25.8788	6.7768
4.1497	3.0050	3.2977	2.3118	3.5770	3.7603
14.6345	6.4689	2.5198	9.0609	21.6944	3.5223
1.2606	1.7910	1.3402	1.4367	1.5566	1.0970
5.9246	1.7019	0.7041	0.6595	1.8837	0.6544
1.9382	0.3140	0.4151	0.6597	1.7092	3.0985
1.4940	C.6773	0.6336	0.6223	1.0524	0.8254
1.3254	1.2916	0.9452	1.2790	1.1150	1.3343
2.9159	2.2518	4.1789	3.6151	2.2133	3.3174
0.5753	1.9125	1.0541	0.3847	0.3169	0.6384
0.9648	1,1551	1-0024	1.7801	1,1118	1.7684
1,2456	1.6933	1,1480	1.4198	1.6338	1.0703
2.2241	2,3332	2.5082	2.6256	3,7027	2.6221
1.8566	1.2849	2.0134	1,4844	2.8026	2.0779
0.7313	0.6948	0.5714	0.7800	1.2504	0.1527
3,3664	2.0693	4.2876	2,4522	3.0419	1.8287
0.9822	0.8303	0.7673	1.0636	0.8372	0.8527
1.0000	18,5268	15,4407	16.9502	37.9623	9.3801
0.8239	7.3168	2.9036	1.2393	1.1762	0.1573
1.2694	1.4352	1.3631	1.3762	1.4511	1.2573

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Theoretically there is no upper limit elasticities can take, however, economically large numbers such as the above require special consideration. The problem is how to interpret or to explain such numbers.

Computationally, the large elasticities above came about because of small mean expenditure shares as can be seen in Tables 4.9 through 4.11. Recall that the formula to calculate the elasticity is β_i/w_i + 1, where β_i is the estimated coefficient and w_i is the mean share for item i. The smaller the share the larger the elasticity will be and vice versa. For example, the mean share of fresh fish for Maluku is zero, the reason why the elasticity is undefined. The mean share of electricity for Jogyakarta is 0.0003 which is much smaller than the estimated coefficient 0.0918, as a result the elasticity becomes very high. The same is true for items such as meat, eggs, dairy, and coffee.

At the beginning of this chapter it was pointed out that the Tobit estimation procedure was chosen over OLS, because the former method takes into account the fact that a lot of the observations centered around zero. Many households reported zero expenditure for most of the items, especially items that have very high elasticities as above. For example, only about 32 percent of households in rural Jogyakarta consume electricity; consequently, when mean share was calculated over the total households it became very small.

The problem now is how to justify these numbers economically. For instance, the elasticity of electricity for rural Jogyakarta is

269.53. Literally this means that as income rises by 1 percent the consumption of electricity will increase by 269.53 percent. In simple terms this means that as income rises by 1 percent, households will likely consume more than twice as much electricity as before. This new amount is not unreasonably large considering that the 32 percent households that are currently consuming electricity will most likely consume it at a very low rate. An increase in their income will probably double or more their consumption of electricity. Moreover, the 68 percent households that are not currently consuming will have infinite elasticity when they start consuming electricity. In this case we need to take these large elasticities merely as an indication of the current level of consumption and the likely effect on consumption as income changes, rather than interpreting them literally as the economic theory suggested. In this sense these large elasticities probably better reflect the economic condition rural households are in right now.

The variation of patterns of consumption is more apparent for rural than for urban areas, especially for food items in group A. The elasticity of rice, for example, ranges from 0.3526 for East Kalimantan to 0.8663 for East Nusatenggara. Four of the provinces, South Sumatra, West Java, West Kalimantan, and East Kalimantan, have elasticity around 0.3 which means that the consumption of rice of these areas will be relatively unchanged as income rises. Other provinces such as East Nusatenggara, South Sulawesi, and Maluku have
elasticities around 0.8 which indicate that the change in rice consumption in these areas will be relatively significant as income increases.

Items which constitute the three groups vary from area to area; for example, dried fish is in group A for East Nusatenggara and Jogyakarta, but it is in group B for North Sumatra, East Kalimantan, North Sulawesi, and South Sulawesi. The same thing can be said about items such as cassava, tea, coffee, sugar, and others. They are not necessarily in the same group for all areas.

With the exception of electricity, nonfood items show relatively small variation across rural areas. Schooling, fuel, and tax/ insurance are the only items that are not necessarily in the same group for all areas; all other items have elasticities that are greater than one for all rural areas, hence, they are all in group A.

4.1.3 Province level

The estimated coefficients and the elasticities for provinces are reported in Table 4.6, Table 4.7, and Table 4.8. Table 4.6, the table for the income coefficients, shows that rice is the only food item that has negative coefficients for all provinces. Others, such as vegetables, dried fish and sugar, that have negative coefficients for all urban areas, show mixed signs. The coefficients for vegetables are positive for East Nusatenggara and West Java, but negative for all other provinces. Dried fish is positive for East Nusatenggara, but negative for others. Fresh fish, meat, eggs, dairy, fruits, and

			Province		
No.	Variable	North Sumatra	South Sumatra	West Java	Jo gy akarta
	Food				
1	Rice	-0.1452	-0.1383	-0.1878	-0.1145
2	Cassava	-0.0018**	-0.0041	0.0021*	-0.0238
3	Vegetables	-0.0316	-0.0145	0.0004 ^{**}	-0.0549
4.	Beans	0.0059	0.0041	0.0060	-0.0151
5	Fresh fish	0.0279	0.0472	0.0394	0.0059
6	Dried fish	-0.0152	-0.0108	-0.0183	-0.0002**
7	Meat	0.0967	0.0935	0.0865	0.0377
8	Eggs	0.0287	0.0293	0.0550	0.0230
9	Dairy	0.0334	0.0176	0.0453	0.0332
10	Fruits	0.0167	0.0259	0.0232	0.0133
11	Tea	-0.0005**	-0.0020	-0.0037	-0.0094
12	Coffee	0.0019**	-0.0023	0.0038	0.0068
13	Sugar	-0.0066	-0.0125	0.0001**	-0.0095
14	Cigarettes	-0.0020**	0.0097	0.0068	-0.0006 ^{**}
15	Prepared foods	0.0636	0.0289	0.0329	0.0497
16	Other foods	-0.0095	-0.0048	0.0002**	-0.0315
	Nonfood				
1	Housing	0.0274	0.0004**	0.0297	0.0406
2	Clothing	0.0158	0.0144	0.0056	0.0110
3	Durables	0.0336	0.0367	0.0296	0.0212
4	Health care	0.0094	0.0052	0.0097	0.0046
5	Schooling	0.0218	0.0028**	0.0129	0.0467
6	Party ceremonials	0.0183	0.0359	0.0272	0.0203
7	Fuel	0.0107	-0.0064	-0.0146	-0.0265
8	Electricity	0.0635	0.0169	0.0268	0.0184
9	Tax/insurance	0.0118	0.0045	0.0051	0.0010
10	Other nonfood	0.0175	0.0162	0.0209	0.0353

Table 4.6 Tobit coefficients - province

Note. Coefficients are significant at 1 percent level unless indicated otherwise.

*Significant at 5 percent level but not at 1 percent.

**Signifiant at 5 percent level.

East Nusatenggara	West Kalimantan	East Kalimantan	North Sulawesi	South Sulawesi	Maluku
-0.0366	-0.1512	-0.1005	-0.0773	-0.0953 -	0.0472
-0.0065*	0.0040	0.0030**	-0.0017**	0.0026**-	-0.0348
0.0067	-0.0130	-0.0081**	-0.0191	-0.0079 -	0.0122
0.0158	0.0096	0.0042**	0.0280	0.0149	0.0160
0.0300	0.0189	0.0328	-0.0006**	0.0247 -	0.0070**
0.0072	-0.0054**	-0.0223	-0.0085	-0.0202	0.0073**
0.0522	0.0696	0.0364	0.0811	0.1007	0.0663
0.0786	0.0341	0.0331	0.0324	0.0438	0.0347
0.0439	0.0248	0.0191	0.0423	0.0360	0.0197
0.0067	0.0242	0.0189	0.0165	0.0184	0.0063*
0.0066	0.0016*	-0.0038	-0.0022	0.0024 -	0.0031
0.0126	-0.0056	-0.0053*	-0.0034	-0.0011**	0.0067*
0.0047	-0.0123	-0.0155	-0.0129	-0.0038 -	0.0095
0.0107	0.0165	-0.0095**	0.0132	0.0126	0.0192
0.0283	0.0298	0.0908	0.0633	0.0266	0.0577
-0.0740	-0.0067	0.0297	-0.0566	-0.0448 -	0.0297
-0.0000**	0-0218	0.0184	0.0376	0-0186	0,0404
0.0100	0.0144*	0.0110*	0.0161	0.0141	0.0127
0.0259	0.0287	0.0389	0.0275	0.0491	0-0225
0.0070	0.0087	0.0058	0.0045	0.0065	0.0117
0.0030*	0.0058**	0.0002**	0.0039	0.0039* -	0.0085*
0.0303	0.0272	0.0443	0.0283	0.0343	0.0195
-0.0004**	-0.0045	-0.0086	-0.0007**	-0.0086 -	0.0074
0.0193	0.0184	0.0127	0.0407	0.0222	0.0264
0.0004**	0.0074	0.0070	0.0018*	0.0035 -	0.0004**
0.0144	0.0207	0.0138	0.0212	0.0215	0.0121

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					Province
No.	Variable	North Sumatra	South Sumatra	West Java	Jogyakarta
	Food				
1	Rice	0.4129	0.3469	0.3358	0.3417
2	Cassava	0.8587	0.6702	1.1791	-0.2686
3	Vegetables	0.8009	0.8734	1.0053	0.4335
4	Beans	1.4416	1.2206	1.1949	0.6301
5	Fresh fish	6.9225	8.1122	13.6771	12.4467
6	Dried fish	0.4180	0.3921	0.5679	0.9246
7	Meat	6.7389	7.8939	6.8465	5.7271
8	Eggs	2.3921	2.0948	3.4727	2.3222
9	Dairy	5.0993	2.0607	7.1061	4.8799
10	Fruits	1.9149	1.8826	1.8494	1.6934
11	Tea	0.8259	0.1797	0.5447	0.3530
12	Coffee	1.2286	0.8736	2.3747	6.5531
13	Sugar	0.7248	0.5786	1.0057	0.6762
14	Cigarettes	0.9649	1.1320	1.1413	0.9809
15	Prepared foods	2.9382	1.9514	1.6175	1.4779
16	Other foods	0.8147	0.9208	1.0037	0.4857
	Nonfood				
1	Housing	1.4302	1.0062	1.3782	1.4951
2	Clothing	1.4389	1.4670	1.1378	1.3121
3	Durables	3.2165	2.7789	3.6248	1.9447
4	Health care	1.9002	6.4974	1.8236	1.2824
5	Schooling	2.3821	0.8020	1.8239	2.1102
6	Party ceremonials	2.0859	2.8808	2.6327	1.4885
7	Fuel	1.3794	0.7661	0.6719	0.5257
8	Electricity	13.1211	2.7651	5.1704	5.4496
9	Tax/insurance	2.8534	2.0068	2.1863	1.1864
10	Other nonfood	1.3629	1.3014	1.4373	1.5524

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Table 4.7 Income elasticity - province

East Nusatenggara	West Kalimantan	East Kalimantan	North Sulawesi	South Sulawesi	Maluku
0 7954	0 2540	0 2372	0 6140	0 6366	0 6155
0.7370	1,4477	1.3072	0.8991	1,2693	-0.0583
1.0624	0.8829	0,9192	0.8294	0,9033	0,9040
1.6957	1.5930	1.2048	3.6199	2.2175	2.2888
17.3030	2.5120	4.9425	1.6909	5.7418	7.0376
1.3655	0.8331	0.1118	0.6279	0.2925	1.8700
2.1196	3.5853	3.2194	5.6486	9.7486	7.3661
3.9026	2.3295	2.4145	2.2811	3.3527	3.0953
5.7809	3.2300	2.1554	5.7745	4.8991	2.2592
1.1911	1.0243	1.5194	1.4719	1.5297	1.2022
3 • 2074 1 6768	0 6671	0.0027	0.7102	1+3331	U.0330
1,2095	0.6293	0.5611	0.6102	0 8860	0.7701
1.2979	1.2842	0.8544	1.2275	1,2718	1.4127
2.5741	2.0765	2.9970	3.3754	2.0571	2.2183
0.5843	0.8868	1.5476	0.3891	0.4593	0.6771
					5
0.9992	1.3708	1.1413	1.6017	1.2525	1.5427
1.2892	1.3421	1.3012	1.4100	1.5383	7.3507
2.5000	1 6660	2.9929	2.1101	3•9421 2 2711	2 2/156
0.7680	0.5585	1.0147	1.4206	1.3659	0.4895
2.8024	2.0507	3,5071	2.4338	2.7675	2.2553
0.9856	0.7880	0.6738	0.9697	0.7159	0.8115
12.9693	3.1615	2.2839	8.9739	4.3357	4.3817
1.0571	3.2274	2.8727	1.2312	1.4824	0.9049
1.3723	1.4578	1.2398	1.4572	1.4555	1.1651

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Table 4.8 Dummy	coefficient
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					Province
No.	Variable	North Sumatra	South Sumatra	West Java	Jogyakarta
	Food			-	
1	Rice	-0.0542	-0.0572	-0.0597	0.0033
2	Cassava	-0.0165	-0.0060	-0.0072	-0.0261
3	Vegetables	-0.0015 ^{#*}	-0.0077	0.0011**	-0.0186
4	Beans	0.0118	0.0187	0.0159	-0.0121
5	Fresh fish	0.0025**	0.0040**	0.0169	0.0042**
6	Dried fish	-0.0187	-0.0140	-0.0221	-0.0057
7	Meat	-0.0074**	0.0392	0.0276	0.0223
8	Eggs	0.0012**	0.0035**	0.0073	-0.0047**
9	Dairy	0.0240	0.0158	0.0192	0.0173
10	Fruits	-0.0010**	-0.0089	-0.0129	-0.0018
11	Tea	-0.0007	0.0021	-0.0022	-0.0043
12	Coffee	-0.0042	-0.0036	0.0033	0.0054
13	Sugar	-0.0027	-0.0054	-0.0056	-0.0022*
14	Cigarettes	-0.0067	-0.0192	0.0014**	-0.0105
15	Prepared foods	0.0334	0.0123	0.0491	0.0462
16	Other foods	-0.0071	-0.0107	-0.0130	-0.0271
	Nonfood				
1	Housing	0.0482	0.0532	0.0357	0.0726
2	Clothing	-0.0058	0.0015**	0.0082	-0.0032*
3	Durables	-0.0286	-0.0197	-0.0131	-0.0358
4	Health care	0.0006**	0.0004**	0.0039	-0.0001**
5	Schooling	0.1343	0.0199	0.0182	0.0284
6	Party ceremonials	-0.0009**	-0.0031**	-0.0023**	-0.0458
7	Fuel	-0.0336	-0.0085	-0.0081	-0.0249
8	Electricity	0.0563	0.0616	0.0505	0.0528
9	Tax/insurance	-0.0399	0.0010**	-0.0002**	-0.0011*
10	Uther nonfood	0.0389	0.0139	0.0147	0.0008

Note. Coefficients are significant at 1 percent level unless indicated otherwise.

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*Significant at 5 percent but not at 1 percent.

******Not significant at 5 percent.

East Nusatenggara	West Kalimantan	East Kalimantan	North Sulawesi	South Sulawesi	Maluku
-0.0017 ** -0.017 ** -0.0156 -0.0048 ** -0.0028 * -0.0058 * 0.0058 -0.0058 -0.0058 -0.00512 -0.00512 -0.00512 -0.00512 -0.00512 -0.00512 -0.00512 -0.00512 -0.00512 -0.00512	-0.0725 6.0012** 0.0256 0.0277 0.0112 0.0113** 0.0112 0.0119 -0.0119 -0.0214 0.0119 -0.0214	-0.0523 -0.0033** -0.0155* 0.0157** 0.0187 0.0127* 0.0128* -0.0340 -0.0340 -0.015** 0.1835 0.1835	-0.0038 ** -0.0014 ** 0.0121 0.0121 0.0039 -0.0087 ** -0.0196 -0.0172 0.0071 -0.0172 -0.0172 -0.0172 -0.028	-0.0239 -0.0239 -0.0137 -0.0106 -0.0123 -0.0123 -0.0123 -0.0123 -0.0123 -0.0123 -0.0123 -0.0128	0.0159 -0.0178 -0.0178 -0.0178 -0.0163 0.0109** 0.0109** -0.0133 -0.0133 -0.0321 0.0133 -0.0321 0.0594
0.0719 -0.0006** -0.0127 -0.0009** 0.0059 0.0059 0.0198 0.0198	0.0440 0.0115 -0.01144 0.0032** 0.0032** 0.0032** 0.0027 0.0027 0.0078	0.1030 -0.0202 -0.0406 6.0051 0.0159 -0.0065* 0.0044* 0.0049**	0.0472 -0.0071 -0.0156 -0.0174 -0.01054 -0.0074 -0.0074 -0.0058 0.0162	0.0427 0.00064 -0.0248 0.0024 0.0182 -0.00188 -0.003** 0.0071	0.0343 -0.0059** -0.0162 0.0024** 0.0326 -0.0033** -0.0073 0.0426 0.0426 0.0426

					Province
No.	Variable	North Sumatra	South Sumatra	West Java	Jogyakarta
	Food				
1	Rice	0.1922	0.1773	0.2268	0.1382
2	Cassava	0.0065	0.0097	0.0095	0.0067
3	Vegetables	0.1534	0.1100	0.0771	0.0723
4	Beans	0.0161	0.0249	0.0367	0.0320
5	Fresh fish	0.0054	0.0069	0.0042	0.0008
6	Dried fish	0.0158	0.0127	0.0310	0.0017
7	Meat	0.0168	0.0167	0.0189	0.0109
8	Eggs	0.0209	0.0266	0.0252	0.0200
9	Dairy	0.0124	0.0211	0.0103	0.0127
10	Fruits	0.0192	0.0260	0.0246	0.0216
11	Теа	0.0023	0.0025	0.0067	0.0097
12	Coffee	0.0067	0.0164	0.0069	0.0020
13	Sugar	0.0210	0.0264	0.0140	0.0252
14	Cigarettes	0.0551	0.0665	0.0515	0.0313
15	Prepared foods	0.0506	0.0356	0.0727	0.1427
16	Other foods	0.0459	0.0551	0.0483	0.0394
	Nonfood				
1	Housing	0.0950	0.1013	0.0976	0.1271
2	Clothing	0.0352	0.0326	0.0444	0.0381
3	Durables	0.0118	0.0169	0.0108	0.0182
4	Health care	0.0111	0.0102	0.0142	0.0181
5	Schooling	0.0219	0.0214	0.0228	0.0669
6	Party ceremonials	0.0174	0.0192	0.0170	0.0338
7	Fuel	0.0275	0.0226	0.0384	0.0338
8	Electricity	0.0120	0.0183	0.0112	0.0080
9	Tax/insurance	0.0053	0.0053	0.0047	0.0056
10	Other nonfood	0.0623	0.0617	0.0578	0.0807

Table 4.9 Mean share expenditures - urban^a

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^asusenas, 1980.

East Nusatenggara	West Kalimantan	East Kalimantan	North Sulawesi	South Sulawesi
0.1507	0.1640		0.1701	0.0067
0.1597	0.1019	0.1202	0.1794	0.2207
0.0140	0.0091	0.0087	0.0899	0.0061
0.1185	0.1200	0.0951	0.1068	0.0808
0.0195	0.0220	0.0238	0.0147	0.0121
0.0019	0.0141	0.0072	0.0022	0.0005
0.0128	0.0214	0.0182	0.0101	0.0143
0.0504	0.0205	0.0172	0.01/0	0.0170
0.0101	0.0250	0.0279	0.0182	0.0159
0.0257	0.0/20	0.0190	0.032	0.0103
0.0011	0.0429	0.0253	0.0334	0.0317
0.0152	0.0030	0.0005	0.0053	0.0070
0.0153	0.0275	0.0045	0.0003	0.0705
0.0203	0.0585	0.0652	0.0528	0.0570
0.0323	0.0205	0.0602	0.0920	0.0212
0.0002	0.0100	0.0517	0.0609	0.0446
0.0092	0.0499		0.0009	0.0440
0.1087	0.0761	0.1764	0.0979	0.0994
0.0377	0.0477	0.0248	0.0374	0.0290
0.0198	0.0171	0.0145	0.0144	0.0159
0.0098	0.0148	0.0105	0.0128	0.0060
0.0202	0.0168	0.0186	0.0127	0.0174
0.0199	0.0259	0.0145	0.0202	0.0221
0.0297	0.0196	0.0227	0.0218	0.0281
0.0061	0.0136	0.0160	0.0095	0.0142
0.0059	0.0044	0.0050	0.0049	0.0053
0.0594	0.0500	0.0609	0.0626	0.0560

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					Province
No.	Variable	North Sumatra	Scuth Sumatra	West Java	Jogyakarta
	Food				
1	Rice	0.2838	0.2410	0.3484	0.2091
2	Cassava	0.0171	0.0145	0.0143	0.0306
3	Vegetables	0.1623	0.1183	0.0757	0.1211
4	Beans	0.0116	0.0132	0.0234	0.0496
5	Fresh fish	0.0042	0.0064	0.0018	0.0002
6	Dried fish	0.0328	0.0220	0.0555	0.0026
7	Meat	0.0169	0.0109	0.0099	0.0051
8	Eggs	0.0204	0.0270	0.0187	0.0149
9	Dairy	0.0053	0.0127	0.0040	0.0045
10	Fruits	0.0177	0.0322	0.0304	0.0169
11	Теа	0.0033	0.0025	0.0101	0.0193
12	Coffee	0.0096	0.0201	0.0058	0.0005
13	Sugar	0.0257	0.0323	0.0198	0.0333
14	Cigarettes	0.0591	0.0798	0.0446	0.0335
15	Prepared foods	0.0211	0.0259	0.0307	0.0661
16	Other foods	0.0552	0.0660	0.0611	0.0827
	Nonfood				
1	Housing	0.0430	0.0482	0.0529	0.0378
2	Clothing	0.0367	0.0293	0.0356	0.0326
3	Durables	0.0174	0.0238	0.0119	0.0267
4	Health care	0.0100	0.0089	0.0090	0.0144
5	Schooling	0.0117	0.0081	0.0073	0.0177
6	Party ceremonials	0.0164	0.0190	0.0163	0.0493
7	Fuel	0.0287	0.0314	0.0515	0.0776
8	Electricity	0.0008	0.0023	0.0008	0.0003
9	Tax/insurance	0.0070	0.0038	0.0038	0.0048
10	Other nonfood	0.0390	0.0469	0.0359	0.0472

Table 4.10 Mean share expenditures - rural a

^a SUSENAS, 1980.

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East	West	East	North	South	Maluku
Nusatenggara	Kalimantan	Kalimantan	Sulawesi	Sulawesi	
0.1858	0 .2 643	0.1918	0.2098	0.2905	0.1231
0.1026	0.0972	0.1063	0.1142	0.0770	0.1359
0.0238	C.0076	0.0160	0.0088	0.0123	0.0094
0.0018	0.0101	0.0098	0.0020	0.0042	0.0000
0.0221	0.0482	0.0338	0.0288	0.0398	0.0121
0.0453	0.0246	0.0154	0.0173	0.0067	0.0093
0.0302	0.0257	0.0176	0.0286	0.0208	0.0145
0.0042	0.0067	0.0134	0.0063	0.0037	0.0122
0.0386	0.0328	0.0504	0.0358	0.0370	0.0297
0.0024	0.0027	0.0096	0.0035	0.0067	0.0094
0.0199 0.0214 0.0371 0.0145	0.0225 0.0419 0.0575	0.0076 0.0448 0.0658	0.0141 0.0352 0.0603	0.0365	0.0020
0.0608	0.0727	0.0575	0.1073	0.1131	0.0303
0.0440	0.0327	0.0720	0.0461	0.0533	0.0591
0.0335	0.0340	0.0376	0.0391	0.0239	0.0337
0.0186	0.0222	0.0260	0.0160	0.0173	0.0105
0.0086	0.0104	0.0062	0.0119	0.0037	0.0076
0.0105	0.0075	0.0104	0.0077	0.0054	0.0088
0.0158	0.0257	0.0217	0.0196	0.0173	0.0155
0.0238	0.0231	0.0310	0.0243	0.0319	0.0431
0.0001	0.0009	0.0021	0.0031	0.0007	0.0025
0.0080	0.0018	0.0021	0.0091	0.0087	0.0044
0.0317	0.0380	0.0530	0.0390	0.0403	0.0599

					Province
No.	Variable	North Sumatra	South Sumatra	West Java	Jogyakarta
-	Food		-		
1	Rice	0.2473	0.2118	0.2827	0.1740
2	Cassava	0.0129	0.0123	0.0117	0.0188
3	Vegetables	0.1588	0.1145	0.0765	0.0970
મં	Beans	0.0134	0.0186	0.0306	0.0409
5	Fresh fish	0.0047	0.0066	0.0031	0.0005
6	Dried fish	0.0260	0.0177	0.0423	0.0021
7	Meat	0.0169	0.0136	0.0148	0.0080
8	Eggs	0.0206	0.0268	0.0222	0.0174
9	Dairy	0.0081	0.0166	0.0074	0.0086
10	Fruits	0.0183	0.0293	0.0273	0.0192
11	Tea	0.0029	0.0025	0.0082	0.0146
12	Coffee	0.0085	0.0184	0.0064	0.0012
13	Sugar	0.0238	0.0296	0.0167	0.0293
14	Cigarettes	0.0575	0.0737	0.0483	0.0324
15	Prepared foods	0.0328	0.0304	0.0534	0.1040
16	Other foods	0.0515	0.0610	0.0542	0.0613
	Nonfood				
1	Housing	0.0637	0.0726	0.0785	0.0820
2	Clothing	0.0361	0.0308	0.0404	0.0353
3	Durables	0.0151	0.0206	0.0113	0.0225
4	Health care	0.0105	0.0010	0.0118	0.0162
5	Schooling	0.0158	0.0141	0.0156	0.0421
6	Party ceremonials	0.0168	0.0191	0.0167	0.0417
7	Fuel	0.0282	0.0274	0.0445	0.0559
8	Electricity	0.0052	0.0096	0.0064	0.0041
9	Tax/insurance	0.0063	0.0045	0.0043	0.0052
10	Other nonfood	0.0483	0.0537	0.0477	0.0638

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Table 4.11 Mean share expenditures - province a

^asusenas, 1980.

				*	
East Nusatenggara	West Kalimantan	East Kalimantan	North Sulawesi	South Sulawesi	Maluku
0.1791	0.2030	0.1516	0.2002	0.2624	0.1228
0.0246	0.0090	0.0098	0.0171	0.0095	0.0329
0.1067	0.1109	0.1000	0.1119	0.0813	0.1275
0.0227	0.0162	0.0204	0.0107	0.0122	0.0124
0.0018	0.0125	ú.0083	0.0021	0.0052	0.0010
0.0197	0.0322	0.0251	0.0229	0.0286	0.0084
0.0465	0.0269	0.0164	0.0175	0.0115	0.0104
0.0271	0.0257	0.0234	0.0253	0.0186	0.0166
0.0092	0.0111	0.0166	0.0088	0.0092	0.0156
0.0351	0.0388	0.0363	0.0350	0 7347	0.0239
0.0029	0.0033	0.0078	0.0041	0.0072	0.0085
0.0187	0.0169	0.0059	0.0116	0.0153	0.0017
0.0226	0.0333	0.0354	0.0331	0.0339	0.0413
0.0359	0.0581	0.0656	0.0579	0.0462	0.0465
0.0180	0.0277	0.0454	0.0266	0.0252	0.0474
0.1779	0.0590	0.0543	0.0927	0.0829	0.0920
0.0606	0.0587	0.1306	0.0625	0.0736	0.0744
0.0346	0.0422	0.0304	0.0386	0.0261	0.0357
0.0189	0.0192	0.0195	0.0155	0.0167	0.0097
0.0089	0.0130	0.0086	0.0122	0.0047	0.0094
0.0130	0.0131	0.0150	0.0093	0.0107	0.0167
0.0168	0.0258	0.0177	0.0198	0.0194	0.0155
0.0253	0.0210	0.0253	0.0235	0.0302	0.0392
0.0016	0.0085	0.0099	0.0051	0.0067	0.0078
0.0075	0.0033	0.0037	0.0078	0.0072	0.0045
0.0388	0.0452	0.0574	0.0464	0.0472	0.0735

prepared foods all have positive coefficients. All nonfood items have positive coefficients except fuel which has negative coefficients for all provinces but North Sumatra.

The interpretation of these coefficients, however, needs to be done carefully, since the estimation is based on the data derived from combining urban and rural data that might display different variances. Testing on the equivalence of the variances between the two areas for some items indicates that the variances tend to be equal for items in group B such as rice, vegetables, sugar, etc., for most provinces, but the variances tend to be different for items in groups A and C for some provinces.

The elasticities of rice are less than one for all provinces; the highest is 0.79 for East Nusatenggara, around 0.6 for North Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, and Maluku, and around 0.3 for all the other provinces. Cassava, vegetables, beans, dried fish, tea, coffee, and sugar have elasticities that are less than one in some provinces, but greater than one in others. Fresh fish, meat, eggs, dairy fruits, and prepared foods all have income elasticities that are larger than one, and so do almost all nonfood items. Fuel is the only nonfood item that has elasticities that are less than one for almost all provinces.

Table 4.8 lists the estimated dummy coefficients. Most of these coefficients are statistically significant, which accurately reflects what can visually be observed from the tables for urban and rural areas. The fact that most of these coefficients are significant

indicates that there are significant differences in consumption of most of the items above between urban and rural areas within a particular province. Comparing the elasticities for the two areas, in general we can say that the elasticities of almost all items tend to be larger for rural areas, except of course items with negative income elasticities for urban areas such as dried fish.

Smaller elasticities in urban areas reflect the fact that, in general, households in urban areas consume larger, more adequate amounts of most of these items. An increase in income will tend to stimulate smaller changes in consumption in urban areas compared to rural areas.

The dummy coefficients for health care are statistically significant for 3 provinces, West Java, East Kalimantan, and South Sulawesi, and the coefficients for party ceremonials are significant only for 2 provinces, West Java and North Sulawesi. This means that, in general, there are no significant differences between urban and rural areas for most provinces in the use of health care and party ceremonials.

From the analysis of urban, rural, and province levels above, we can conclude that food items can be grouped into the three groups, A, B, and C described in the previous chapter, based on their consumption responsiveness toward income changes. Group A consists of items whose consumption tends to increase significantly as income rises, group B consists of items whose consumption remains relatively unchanged as

income increases, and group C consists of items whose consumption will tend to decrease as income increases. Group A includes items such as fresh fish, meat, eggs, dairy, fruits, and prepared foods; group B consists of items such as rice, vegetables, and sugar; and group C consists of items such as dried fish for urban areas and cassava for some areas. Nonfood items can be grouped into either A or B. Fuel is in group B for all provinces, while most other items are in group A.

Items which constitute the three groups vary from province to province, and also are different between urban and rural areas. The consumption responses when income changes vary in the same fashion as well. Households in the rural areas tend to respond more as income changes compared to those in the urban areas which is signified by larger elasticities in general in the rural areas. Across provinces, the variation is more notable for group A and C compared to group B, which will be shown in section 4.3 using diversity index.

4.2 Engel Curve Estimation for Income Class
Elasticities for income classes were calculated for urban and
rural areas for four of the 10 provinces, South Sumatra, West Java,
East Nusatenggara, and South Sulawesi. These four provinces are among
the largest populationwise.

The elasticities were computed at the mean expenditure shares for each income class using the estimation results in the previous section. In this way the elasticities among income classes are expected to be more consistent and comparable since they are evaluated

					Province
			South Su	matra	
No.	Variable	Low	Middle Low	Middle High	High
	Food				
1	Rice	0.4027	0.4034	0.2849	0.0578
2	Cassava	0.6678	0.6807	0.6473	0.6120
3	Vegetables	0.8403	0.8387	0.8287	0.7947
4	Beans	0.8842	0.8837	0.8691	0.8731
5	Fresh fish	7.8008	13.3719	8.6157	5.2891
6	Dried fish	-0.0793	-0.2371	-0.4141	-1.3462
7	Meat	13.9472	10.2782	5.7217	3.4895
8	Eggs	2.5082	2.3199	2.2508	1.8864
9	Dairy	1.9054	1.7218	1.7731	1.8089
10	Fruits	2.0130	1.9888	1.8596	1.6920
11	Tea	0.5191	0.2777	-0.1006	-0.3583
12	Coffee	0.8601	0.8495	0.8377	0.8048
13	Sugar	0.6071	0.5596	0.4885	0.3207
14	Cigarettes	1.0610	1.0503	1.0504	1.0623
15	Prepared foods	1.7224	1.7821	1.7252	1.7181
16	Other foods	0.8460	0.8276	0.8194	0.8027
	Nonfood				
ĩ	Housing	1.0751	2.0273	1.9394	1.7281
2	Clothing	1.5903	3.1413	2.2393	1.6438
3	Durables	5.3444	3.8261	3.3689	2.3940
4	Health care	1.7645	1.2049	1.2113	1.2441
5	Schooling	1.2917	1.0906	1.0977	1.1191
0	Party ceremonials	5.3315	2.7343	2.2085	2.1774
1	ruei Riestadta	0.7485	0.9755	0.9780	0.9808
ð	Liectricity	2.4 <u>337</u>	2.5317 b	EKR-	2.0323b
9 10	Tax/Insurance	4.23/4	EKK 1 0000	EKK 1 OOS "	ERK
10	Uther noniood	1.2402	1.0223	1.0254	1.0200

Table 4.12 Income class elasticity - urban^a

^aSUSENAS, 1980.

^bERR: Undefined because of data error.

West Java					
Low	Middle Low	Middle High	High		
0 4703	0.3120	0 0816	_0 5305		
1.0572	1.0509	1.0475	1.0578		
0.8457	0.8511	0.8422	0,8034		
0.9643	0,9670	0,9705	0.9645		
28,7070	10.3558	7.3814	4,6006		
0.4868	0.3124	0.2178	-0.6895		
16.4317	5.1544	3.4904	2.7118		
4.5563	2.9172	2.2353	1.9752		
10.5090	5.1882	3.5604	3.1126		
2.0622	1.6983	1.6494	1.5723		
0.6439	0.5321	0.4115	0.0436		
1.7511	1.6360	1.6084	1.7488		
0.8753	0.8744	0.8663	0.8290		
1.0213	1.0153	1.0164	1.0233		
1.3050	1.3636	1.4546	1.5643		
0.9412	0.9424	0.9441	0.9369		
1.4652	1.4538	1.4099	1.3067		
1.0737	1.0623	1.0640	1.0646		
5.9030	3.6874	3.3242	2.2362		
1.9259	1.8417	1.6815	1.4878		
4.1735	2.4132	1.8031	1.4135		
3.3153	2.4067	1.9425	1.7859		
0.6722	0.5130	0.3520	0.1061		
7.5787	3.1699	2.6474	2.4381		
3.0492	2.8129	2.0700	1.6650		
1.5855	1.4962	1.4055	1.3019		

Table	4.12	(Continued)

				Province			
			East Nus	atenggara			
No.	Variable	Low	Middle Low	Middle High	High		
	Food						
1	Rice	0.6670	0.6419	0.5766	0.4133		
2	Cassava	0.6466	0.0459	0.0766	-0.0195		
3	Vegetables	0.9238	0.9201	0.9195	0.8952		
4	Beans	2.2336	1.7704	1.7846	1.7349		
5	Fresh fish	30.8669	18.5213	10.1590	8.6648		
6	Dried fish	0.7555	0.7613	0.7219	0.7307		
7	Meat	2.2251	1.8952	1.6552	1.6211		
8	Eggs	6.0658	3.6112	2.8945	2.5267		
9	Dairy	5.9176	2.3972	2.0770	2.2698		
10	Fruits	0.5677	0.4791	0.4953	0.4564		
11	Tea	1.1530	1.2252	1.2594	1.3007		
12	Coffee	0.9495	0.9623	0.9657	0.9504		
13	Sugar	0.8072	9.7828	0.7531	0.6900		
14	Cigarettes	1.2004	1.1824	1.1636	1.1701		
15	Prepared foods	2.7311	1.9587	1.9649	1.9299		
16	Other foods	0.7152	0.2671	0.5611	0.4774		
	Nonfood	1 0000	4 0040	4 4 9 9 9 9	4		
1	Housing	1.0268	1.0313	1.0323	1.0323		
2	Clothing	1.4906	1.3005	1.3787	1.3545		
ゴ	Durables	5.9405	3.5800	2.9009	1.9032		
4	Health care	1.9515	1.0453	1.0211	1.4439		
5	Schooling		0.8230	0.0125	0.8008		
0 7	Farty ceremonial	LS 2.3003	2.1053	0.0030	1.5737		
0	ruei Electricity	U.9922	U.YY3D # 6100	0.9932	0.9915		
0	Electricity	13.0003	4.0122	4.0200	2.7051		
9 10	1ax/Insurance	6+1914 1 9596	2.3012	2.2030	1.5050		
9 10	Tax/insurance Other nonfood	2.7974 1.8586	2.3812 1.6010	2.2835 1.4640			

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	Sout	h Sulawesi	
Low	Middle Low	Middle High	High
0.4928	0.3977	0.2207	-0.1668
0.5881	-0.0803	-0.6174	-0.4656
0.8333	0.8217	0.7956	0.7669
2.0449	1.8701	1.9075	1.8773
5.1U89 0.0317	4.1044	4.5029	J+4({Y
22 11802	-0.9005	-1.0005	-1.0001 2 hhth
26 • 9095	2 2866	2 5016	2 7076
7.140H	う。2000 ク、7世近6	2.2671	2.3522
1.5019	1.5224	1.5064	1.4555
0.9609	0.9601	0,9539	0,9355
0.2082	-1.0000	-0,9232	-0.8901
0.7501	0.6930	0.6365	0.5419
1.6526	1.3625	1.3603	1.3788
2.1215	1.8647	1.8423	2.1438
0.8937	0.8676	0.8589	0.8532
1.3818	1.3801	1.3091	1.2598
1.5931	1.4697	1.4213	1.3704
9.4947	7.1828	3.7184	2.5337
2.5172	1.8812	1.8426	1.8360
1.6486	1.4570	1.2660	. 1.2059
4.1178	2.8251	2.4572	1.8411
0.6690	0.5927	0.4913	0.2791
4.7173	2.6517	2.3162	2.3074
2.4454	1.9658	1.6988	1.5800
1.4569	1.5372	1.3905	1.3456

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				Provin	ce
			South S		
No.	Variable	Low	Middle Low	Middle High	High
	Food				
1	Rice	0.4559	0.4299	0.3422	-0.1178
2	Cassava	0.7468	0.7174	0.6630	0.6523
3	Vegetables	0.9179	0.9141	0.9142	0.8999
4	Beans	2.2742	1.9797	1.9704	1.8150
5	Fresh fish	15.7062	8.6506	8.0894	6.1095
6	Dried fish	0.8146	0.8522	0.8675	0.8091
7	Meat	39.2945	24.0800	11.4721	6.1225
8	Eggs	2.7551	2.0345	1.9696	1.8402
9	Dairy	2.6385	2.4536	2.4523	2.4611
10	Fruits	2.2473	2.1674	1.8382	1.7044
11	Теа	0.4752	0.3206	0.2573	-0.0049
12	Coffee	0.9134	0.9017	0.9080	0.8894
13	Sugar	0.7114	0.6721	0.6217	0.5096
14	Cigarettes	1.2112	1.1862	1.1861	1.1842
15	Prepared foods	2.6174	2.3188	2.1942	1.9992
16	Other foods	0.9975	0.9976	0.9976	0.9973
	Nonfood				
1	Housing	0.8852	0.8606	0.8116	0.7737
2	Clothing	1.5405	1.5170	1.4491	1.3388
3	Durables	5.2196	3.6668	2.8345	1.9507
4	Health care	1.4670	1.5711	1.5808	1.4335
5	Schooling	4.3379	2.0222	1.8043	1.4606
6	Party ceremonial	ls 4.5807	4.0309	2.9687	2.0646
7	Fuel	0.8487	0.8305	0.8001	0.7094
8	Electricity	24.7581	8.9915	10.7986	6.9241
9	Tax/insurance	2.5222	1.9868	1.7842	1.6407
10	Other nonfood	1.5487	1.4836	1.4308	1.3618

Table 4.13 Income class elasticity - rural a

^asusenas, 1980.

^bERR: Undefined because of zero consumption.

	West Java					
Low	Middle Low	Middle High	High			
0.4344 1.2977 1.3117 1.9427 64.4897 0.8092 42.0117 10.3655 44.4606 2.2648 0.6159 5.2316 1.1516 1.4180 2.4208 1.0711	0.2896 1.3342 1.2861 1.7692 32.2895 0.7843 11.5153 4.1216 14.2024 1.9482 0.4725 3.7337 1.1484 1.3374 2.3570 1.0734	0.0239 1.3422 1.2802 1.6035 17.9949 0.7351 7.6507 3.3900 9.2548 1.6905 0.2117 2.6711 1.1659 1.2634 2.1986 1.0745	-0.5863 1.4552 1.3099 1.6111 10.2147 0.6164 6.6630 3.1751 6.3206 1.6994 -0.0905 3.2898 1.1994 1.3225 1.9800 1.0908			
1.2083 1.3241 5.8412 1.9606 1.4898 4.8121 0.8718 229.6574 1.9329 1.3875	1.2248 1.2669 3.7971 1.8333 1.2924 3.1510 0.8296 48.0650 1.9639 1.3182	1.2330 1.2116 2.9328 1.6069 1.1946 2.1888 0.7756 31.3229 1.7422 1.3151	1.1913 1.1979 1.6544 1.4368 1.1025 1.7090 0.7852 12.0837 1.5412 1.2513			

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				Provin	ice	
		East Nusatenggara				
No.	Variable	Low	Middle Low	Middle High	High	
	Food				.	
1	Rice	0.8764	0.8596	0.8422	0.722	
2	Cassava	0.8500	0.8364	0.7730	0.719	
3	Vegetables	1.1339	1.1206	1.1298	1.170	
4	Beans	1.6001	1.6456	1.6268	1.875	
5	Fresh fish	28.7594	20.4793	9.2125	13.096	
6	Dried fish	1.5331	1.4463	1.4642	1.822	
7	Meat	2.4325	2.3083	2.2964	1.783	
8	Eggs	5.7481	3.5828	2.9699	2,887	
9	Dairy	48.3431	9.5992	7.0683	7.169	
10	Fruits	1.2707	1.2368	1.2499	1.394	
21	Tea	6.3760	5.8277	5.1653 *	4.598	
12	Coffee	2.1363	1.8217	1.6945	1.797	
13	Sugar	1.5386	1.4531	1.4340	1.486	
14	Cigarettes	1.3635	1.3007	1.2759	1.277	
15	Prepared foods	3.3804	2.6560	2.4435	2.377	
16	Other foods	0.6408	0.5228	0.3715	0.077	
_	Nonfood					
1	Housing	0.9664	0.9639	0.9521	0.954	
2	Clothing	1.2663	1.2491	1.1883	1.2098	
3	Durables	2.4000	2.2978	1.9762	1.563	
4	Health care	2.0479	1.8913	1.5713	1.4188	
5	Schooling	1.3089	1.2385	1.1900	1.117	
0	Farty ceremonials	5.7230	2.9787	2.3020	1.6910	
7	ruei El estadotta	0.9826	0.9815 b	0.9814 b	0.982	
ŏ	LIECTRICITY	ERR	ERR	ERR	ER	
9 10	lax/insurance	0.0375	0.7008	0.8389	0.8799	
IU	other noniood	1.3022	1.2079	1.0010	1.100	

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Table 4.13 (Continued)

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South SulawesiLowMiddle LowHighHigh0.84360.84720.80860.69091.69971.81252.12562.23980.99850.99840.99830.99792.67412.52932.26012.000210.25857.57226.82095.10600.66480.66430.47940.293356.025634.05999.30797.11785.31923.01672.53212.841252.633618.444011.82875.01611.06141.53371.440661.60241.86821.86971.94432.18941.69441.65281.90672.19211.05091.05221.05711.07181.12451.10481.11541.11142.31652.38021.88491.49390.44040.18470.0230-0.12901.10241.2331.15171.09163.78263.44542.25471.38570.85810.82410.77750.711932.079341.93484.333327.88581.17141.43151.23001.3137						
$\begin{tabular}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	South Sulawesi					
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Low	Middle Low	Middle High	High		
1.6997 1.8125 2.1256 2.2398 0.9985 0.9984 0.9983 0.9979 2.6741 2.5293 2.2601 2.0002 10.2585 7.5722 6.8209 5.1060 0.6648 0.6048 0.4794 0.2933 56.0256 34.0599 9.3079 7.1178 5.3192 3.0167 2.5321 2.8412 52.6336 18.4440 11.8287 5.0161 1.0614 1.5337 1.4406 1.6024 1.8682 1.8697 1.9443 2.1894 1.6944 1.6628 1.9067 2.1921 1.0509 1.0522 1.0571 1.0718 1.1245 1.1048 1.1154 1.1114 2.3165 2.3802 1.8849 1.4939 0.4404 0.1847 0.0230 -0.1290 1.1024 1.213 1.1238 1.1280 1.7594 1.5787 1.5108 1.3787 4.9860 4.0350 2.4001 1.6414 3.1800 2.6567 2.5510 1.8207 1.3624 1.2343 1.1517 1.0916 3.7826 3.4454 2.2547 1.3857 0.8581 0.8241 0.7775 0.7119 32.0793 41.9344 84.3933 27.8858 1.1714 1.4315 1.2300 1.3137	0.8436	0.8472	0_8086	0.6909		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1.6997	1.8125	2,1256	2.2398		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0.9985	0.9984	0.9983	0.9979		
10.2585 7.5722 6.8209 5.1060 0.6648 0.6048 0.4794 0.2933 56.0256 34.0599 9.3079 7.1178 5.3192 3.0167 2.5321 2.8412 52.6336 18.4440 11.8287 5.0161 1.0614 1.5337 1.4406 1.6024 1.8682 1.8697 1.9443 2.1894 1.6944 1.6628 1.9067 2.1921 1.0509 1.0522 1.0571 1.0718 1.1245 1.1048 1.1154 1.1114 2.3165 2.3802 1.8849 1.4939 0.4404 0.1847 0.0230 -0.1290 1.1024 1.5787 1.5138 1.3787 4.9860 4.0350 2.4001 1.6414 3.1800 2.6567 2.5610 1.8207 1.3624 1.2343 1.1517 1.0916 3.7826 3.4454 2.2547 1.3857 0.8581 0.8241 0.7775 0.7119 32.0793 41.9344 84.3933 27.8858 1.1714 1.49315 1.2300 1.3137	2.6741	2.5293	2.2601	2.0002		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	10.2585	7.5722	6.8209	5.1060		
56.0256 34.0599 9.3079 7.1178 5.3192 3.0167 2.5321 2.8412 52.6336 18.4440 11.8287 5.0161 1.0614 1.5337 1.4406 1.6024 1.8682 1.8697 1.9443 2.1894 1.6944 1.6628 1.9067 2.1921 1.0509 1.0522 1.0571 1.0718 1.1245 1.1048 1.1154 1.1114 2.3165 2.3802 1.8849 1.4939 0.4404 0.1847 0.0230 -0.1290 1.1024 1.5787 1.5108 1.3787 4.9860 4.0350 2.4001 1.6414 3.1800 2.6567 2.5610 1.8207 1.3624 1.2343 1.1517 1.0916 3.7826 3.4454 2.2547 1.3857 0.8581 0.8241 0.7775 0.7119 32.0793 41.9344 84.3933 27.8858 1.1714 1.1955 1.1627 1.1169 1.5014 1.4315 1.2300 1.3137	0.6648	0.6048	0.4794	0.2933		
5.3192 3.0167 2.5321 2.8412 52.6336 18.4440 11.8287 5.0161 1.0614 1.5337 1.4406 1.6024 1.8682 1.8697 1.9443 2.1894 1.6944 1.6628 1.9067 2.1921 1.0509 1.0522 1.0571 1.0718 1.1245 1.1048 1.1154 1.1114 2.3165 2.3802 1.8849 1.4939 0.4404 0.1847 0.0230 -0.1290 1.1024 1.5787 1.5138 1.3787 4.9860 4.0350 2.4001 1.6414 3.1800 2.6567 2.5610 1.8207 1.3624 1.2343 1.1517 1.0916 3.7826 3.4454 2.2547 1.3857 0.8581 0.8241 0.7775 0.7119 32.0793 41.9344 84.3933 27.8858 1.1714 1.1955 1.1627 1.1169 1.5014 1.4315 1.2300 1.3137	56.0256	34.0599	9.3079	7.1178		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5.3192	3.0167	2.5321	2.8412		
1.0614 1.5337 1.4406 1.6024 1.8682 1.8697 1.9443 2.1894 1.6944 1.6628 1.9067 2.1921 1.0509 1.0522 1.0571 1.0718 1.1245 1.1048 1.1154 1.1114 2.3165 2.3802 1.8849 1.4939 0.4404 0.1847 0.0230 -0.1290 1.1024 1.1213 1.1238 1.1280 1.7594 1.5787 1.5108 1.3787 4.9860 4.0350 2.4001 1.6414 3.1800 2.6567 2.5610 1.8207 1.3624 1.2343 1.1517 1.0916 3.7826 3.4454 2.2547 1.3857 0.8581 0.8241 0.7775 0.7119 32.0793 41.9344 84.3933 27.8858 1.1714 1.1955 1.1627 1.1169 1.5014 1.4315 1.2300 1.3137	52.6336	18.4440	11.8287	5.0161		
1.8682 1.8697 1.9443 2.1894 1.6944 1.6628 1.9067 2.1921 1.0509 1.0522 1.0571 1.0718 1.1245 1.1048 1.1154 1.1114 2.3165 2.3802 1.8849 1.4939 0.4404 0.1847 0.0230 -0.1290 1.1024 1.1213 1.1238 1.1280 1.7594 1.5787 1.5108 1.3787 4.9860 4.0350 2.4001 1.6414 3.1800 2.6567 2.5610 1.8207 1.3624 1.2343 1.1517 1.0916 3.7826 3.4454 2.2547 1.3857 0.8581 0.8241 0.7775 0.7119 32.0793 41.9344 84.3933 27.8858 1.1714 1.1955 1.1627 1.1169 1.5014 1.4315 1.2300 1.3137	1.0614	1.5337	1.4406	1.6024		
1.6944 1.6628 1.9067 2.1921 1.0509 1.0522 1.0571 1.0718 1.1245 1.1048 1.1154 1.1114 2.3165 2.3802 1.8849 1.4939 0.4404 0.1847 0.0230 -0.1290 1.1024 1.1213 1.1238 1.1280 1.7594 1.5787 1.5108 1.3787 4.9860 4.0350 2.4001 1.6414 3.1800 2.6567 2.5610 1.8207 1.3624 1.2343 1.1517 1.0916 3.7826 3.4454 2.2547 1.3857 0.8581 0.8241 0.7775 0.7119 32.0793 41.9344 84.3933 27.8858 1.1714 1.4955 1.1627 1.1169 1.5014 1.4315 1.2300 1.3137	1.8682	1.8697	1.9443	2.1894		
1.0509 1.0522 1.0571 1.0718 1.1245 1.1048 1.1154 1.1114 2.3165 2.3802 1.8849 1.4939 0.4404 0.1847 0.0230 -0.1290 1.1024 1.1213 1.1238 1.1280 1.7594 1.5787 1.5108 1.3787 4.9860 4.0350 2.4001 1.6414 3.1800 2.6567 2.5610 1.8207 1.3624 1.2343 1.1517 1.0916 3.7826 3.4454 2.2547 1.3857 0.8581 0.8241 0.7775 0.7119 32.0793 41.9344 84.3933 27.8858 1.1714 1.1955 1.1627 1.1169 1.5014 1.4315 1.2300 1.3137	1.6944	1.6628	1.9067	2.1921		
1.1245 1.1048 1.1154 1.1114 2.3165 2.3802 1.8849 1.4939 0.4404 0.1847 0.0230 -0.1290 1.1024 1.1213 1.1238 1.1280 1.7594 1.5787 1.5108 1.3787 4.9860 4.0350 2.4001 1.6414 3.1800 2.6567 2.5610 1.8207 1.3624 1.2343 1.1517 1.0916 3.7826 3.4454 2.2547 1.3857 0.8581 0.8241 0.7775 0.7119 32.0793 41.9344 84.3933 27.8858 1.1714 1.1955 1.1627 1.1169 1.5014 1.4315 1.2300 1.3137	1.0509	1.0522	1.0571	1.0718		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1.1245	1.1048	1.1154	1.1114		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2.3165	2.3802	1.8849	1.4939		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0.4404	0.1847	0.0230	-0.1290		
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along the same curve. Another way would be to compute the elasticities based on separate estimation of equation (4.1) for each income class; the results of such method are reported in Appendix A.

The elasticities for urban areas are given in Table 4.12 and for rural areas in Table 4.13. Figures for both areas are very much as expected and in line with the analysis in the previous chapter. The elasticities for group A items, such as fresh fish, meat, dairy, eggs and electricity are all greater than one, while those for group B items, such as rice, vegetables, sugar and fuel, are all between zero and one.

For both areas, the elasticities are consistently declining as income increases, especially for items in group A. The decline, however, is more apparent for rural than for urban areas for most items. For example, the elasticities of fresh fish for urban South Sulawesi are 5.1089, 4.1644, 4.5629, and 3.4779, while for rural areas, 10.2585, 7.5722, 6.8209, and 5.1060. For items in group B, the decline in elasticities is less notable. For example, the elasticities of rice for East Nusatenggara are 0.6670, 0.6419, 0.5766, and 0.4133 for urban, and 0.9664, 0.9639, 0.9621, and 0.9542 for rural areas.

In general, the elasticities for rural are higher than those for urban areas, which reflects income differences between the two areas. As already pointed out, income in rural areas is consistently lower than in urban areas. The elasticities for items such as electricity, meat, and dairy, especially, are much higher for rural than for urban

areas for all of the four provinces. For example, the elasticities of meat for South Sumatra are 13.9472, 10.2782, 5.7217, and 3.4895 for urban, and 39.2945, 24.0800, 11.4721, and 6.1225 for rural areas.

Rice and fuel are the only items with elasticities less than one for all income classes in both areas. This stresses further the importance of rice in Indonesian households' consumption. This tends to imply that regardless of income levels, rice remains the main food.

Very few items have negative elasticities: dried fish for all income classes for urban South Sumatra, and for urban South Sulawesi for the last three income classes; cassava for urban South Sulawesi; tea for several areas; and rice for the high income class for urban West Java, urban South Sulawesi, and rural South Sumatra. These items are economically called inferior goods, which means that, as income increases, their consumption declines absolutely. Some, however, may argue the inferiority of rice observed here, given the importance of rice to Indonesian households, although the inferiority of the other items would be less questionable.

The analysis for income classes above reflects the importance of income in determining the patterns of consumption of Indonesian households. The patterns for low income levels would be different from those for high income levels. As income gets higher, households would tend to consume items in group A, indicated by the steady decline of elasticities of these items as income increases.

4.3 Consumption Diversity

So far we have discussed how consumption varies among the 10 provinces studied by observing how participation rates, expenditure shares, and income elasticities vary across provinces. This variation can be quantified using what is called the entropy of the budget shares (Theil, 1983; Jackson, 1984). Let w_i be the budget share of commodity i, i=1,...,n, then the entropy is defined as

$$D = - \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i \log w_i$$

where log stands for natural log. The value of D ranges from zero to log n, zero when all income is spent on one particular commodity j, i.e., $w_j = 1$, and log n, the maximum value, when all shares are equal, i.e., $w_i = 1/n$ for all i.

As pointed out above some items display more variation across provinces than others. Items in group A and C tend to vary relatively more significantly compared to items in group C. Entropies were calculated separately for groups A and C combined, and group B. The results are reported in Table 4.14. It is quite obvious that the entropies for group B show less variation compared to those for group A and C. This is true for urban, rural, and province. The entropies for urban range from 0.79 to 0.87 for group B, and from 1.73 to 1.94 for group A and C. For rural areas the entropies for group B vary as much as for group A and C, which means that variations among rural areas are more significant for relatively all items, which is very

		Urban		Rural		Province	
No.	Province	В	A & C	В	A & C	В	A & C
1.	North Sumatra	0.8648	1.7439	0.9189	1.5655	0.9020	1.6538
2.	South Sumatra	0.8378	1.8924	0.8870	1.7179	0.8684	1.7737
3.	West Java	0.8738	1.8758	0.9272	1.5462	0.9065	1.7453
4.	Jogyakarta	0.8258	1.9408	1.1199	1.5950	0.9875	1.8100
5.	East Nusatenggara	0.8466	1.7258	0.8207	1.6499	0.8284	1.8561
6.	West Kalimantan	0.8299	1.9267	0.8511	1.7192	0.8476	1.8590
7.	East Kalimantan	0.7859	1.9191	0.9126	1.7810	0.8476	1.8834
8.	North Sulawesi	0.8224	1.9342	0.8447	1.7519	0.8388	1.7712
9.	South Sulawesi	0.8465	1.7316	0.8751	1.5959	0.8648	1.6829
10.	Maluku	0.8309	1.7608	0.8980	1.6648	0.8738	1.7345

much in line with what has been discussed thus far. The entropies for provinces again show less variation for group B than for group A and C.

In Table 4.15, the entropies for all of the 26 items combined are presented. It is again apparent that the variations are more significant for rural areas. The entropies for rural areas range from 2.47 to 2.71, as for urban areas they range from 2.57 to 2.76. The entropies for West Java, East Nusatenggara, and South Sulawesi are among the lowest. Per capita expenditures of these provinces in Table 3.15 are among the lowest. East Kalimantan and South Sumatra have relatively high entropies; correspondingly, per capita expenditures of these two provinces are among the highest. For some reason the entropies for Jogyakarta turned out to be the highest, although per capita expenditure for this region is not the highest. Positive

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correlation between entropies and per capita expenditure is based on the presumption that the higher the income the larger the variation of items one consumes.

No.	Province	Urban	Rural	Province
1.	North Sumatra	2,6087	2.4844	2,5558
2.	South Sumatra	2.7302	2.6049	2.6421
3.	West Java	2.7496	2.4734	2.6518
4.	Jogyakarta	2.7666	2.7149	2.7975
5.	East Nusatenggara	2.7490	2.4706	2.6845
6.	West Kalimantan	2.7565	2.5703	2.7066
7.	East Kalimantan	2.7050	2.6936	2.7310
8.	North Sulawesi	2.5824	2.5966	2.6100
9.	South Sulawesi	2.5782	2.4710	2.5477
10.	Maluku	2.5917	2.5628	2.6082

Table	4.15	Global	entropy
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One problem that we try to solve from the beginning is to find the best possible way to partition such diverse areas as Indonesia culturally and geographically, so that we end up grouping together areas that are as homogenous as possible. The entropy seems to be one appropriate answer. Areas can be partitioned based on their entropies. Those that have relatively the same entropies are put in the same group. For example, North Sumatra and South Sulawesi form one group, South Sumatra and West Java form another group, etc. In this way provinces on the same island do not necessarily fall into the same group; furthermore, off-Java regions will be partitioned into several different regions instead of treating them all as one homogenous region.

5. SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

We started out by analyzing the consumption participation rates of each item. It turned out that some items, such as rice, vegetables, sugar, and fuel, have very high participation rates across provinces for both urban and rural areas. In essence, we can say that these items are commonly consumed across the country. The rate of consumption of other items, however, varies relatively significant.

Average expenditure shares were calculated to find the items which constitute the main share of the two group items, food and nonfood. In the case of food items, rice has the major share of total food expenditure in all provinces for both urban and rural areas, and housing in the case of nonfcod.

The application of the same two analyses above across income classes shows that every income class consumes relatively different items at different rates. The differences are most notable among food items. Food items such as fresh fish, meat, dairy, and prepared food among other things are consumed mainly at high level of income, contrary to items such as dried fish and cassava that are consumed mainly at low income level.

The results of the empirical estimation are very much consistent with the qualitative analysis. Items consumed at high income level have positive coefficients and correspondingly have income elasticities that are greater than one. Items that are mainly consumed at

low income level have negative coefficients with income elasticities that are less than zero. Items, such as rice, vegetables, sugar, and fuel, that are consumed at relatively the same rate across income levels have negative coefficients and correspondingly income elasticities between zero and one.

In general, food items consumed by Indonesian households can be partitioned into 3 groups, A, B, and C, where A consists of items that are consumed more the higher the income, B consists of items that are consumed relatively at the same rate by any income group, and C consists of items that are consumed less as income gets higher. Group A includes food items such as fresh fish, meat, dairy, prepared foods, fruits, etc., and most of the 10 nonfood items. Group B consists of items such as rice, vegetables, sugar, and fuel, and group C consists of only a few items such as dried fish and cassava for some regions.

The items which constitute the three groups above vary from province to province; a particular item may be categorized as group A for one region, but for another region it is in group B or may even be in group C. The variation is especially significant among rural areas. Table 5.1 shows for how many provinces a particular item falls into a certain group. For example, rice falls into group B for all 10 provinces, while fresh fish falls into group A for all provinces for both urban and rural areas.

Across income classes, it is clear that as income increases, elasticities decline, most notable among items in group A. This

No.	Variable	Group A Urban Rural		Group B Urban Rural		Group C Urban Rural	
	Food						
1	Rice	-	-	10	10	-	-
2	Cassava	4	5	5	3	1	2
3	Vegetables		4	10	6	-	-
4	Beans	4	10	6	-		-
5	Fresh fish	10	10	-	-	-	-
6	Dried fish	-	4	5	6	5	-
7	Meat	10	10	-	-	-	
8	Eggs	10	10	-	-	-	-
9	Dairy	10	10	-	-	-	-
10	Fruits	9	10	1		-	-
11	Теа	2	3	8	7	-	-
12	Coffee	3	6	7	4	-	-
13	Sugar	-	4	10	6	-	-
14	Cigarettes	7	8	3	2	-	-
15	Prepared foods	10	10	-	-	-	-
16	Other foods	1	3	9	7	-	-
	Nonfood						
1	Housing	10	9	-	1	-	-
2	Clothing	10	10				
3	Durables	10	10	-		-	-
4	Health care	10	10	-	-	-	-
5	Schooling	7	4	3	6	-	-
6	Party ceremonials	10	10	-	-	-	-
7	Fuel	-	2	10	8	-	-
8	Electricity	10	10	-		-	
9	Tax insurance	9	8	1	2	-	-
10	Other nonfood	10	10	-	-	-	-

Table 5.1 Number of provinces for a group

clearly indicates that income level is one important determinant of households' consumption patterns. The elasticities of rice decline moderately as income increases; for the most part they stay within the range zero and one, which further stresses the importance of rice in Indonesian households' consumption.

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Entropies were calculated as an attempt to quantify the variations of consumption that exist across provinces. Entropies based on the 26 items show relatively significant diversity among provinces, more notable especially among rural areas. Entropies based on the groups of items such as rice and vegetables tend to be the same across provinces, compared to the ones based on the groups of items such as fresh fish, meat, dairy, and others whose rates of consumption vary across provinces.

Entropies may be used as the basis for grouping areas when one wants to do regional study. Areas with relatively the same entropies can be put into the same group, in effect grouping together regions that have relatively similar consumption patterns.

As mentioned in the very beginning of this paper regional studies on Indonesia are still very limited. Regional studies are very important for Indonesia, considering that Indonesia consists of probably hundreds of different cultures and traditions. In this respect this study can be extended further in many possible ways. The inclusion of prices to see the price effects across provinces would be one logical way to extend this study; another way would be to include the remaining provinces. It would be interesting to see the patterns of consumption in those provinces compared to the ones we studied here. The estimation of the complete demand system for these provinces would also be an interesting study, and a more comprehensive one will be to include the over time effect, which is feasible to do

now due to the availability of several SUSENAS data sets, provided of course resources are available.

5.1 Policy Implications

This study shows that income levels do play an important role in shaping the patterns of consumption of Indonesian households. As people move from one level of income to another, their patterns of consumption will tend to change; they will consume more of some items and less of the other.

The consumption of items such as rice, vegetables, and sugar are relatively unaffected by income levels, so as people's incomes change, their consumption of these items is unlikely to change. Consequently, rice is very likely to remain an important commodity both economically and politically in the future as it is now. The government's efforts to promote diet diversification, if it means switching away from rice to items such as cassava and corn that are considered inferior goods by some regions, are bound to fail. The approach by government to increase domestic rice productions seems to be a more appropriate way at least in the short run.

Food items such as fresh fish, meat, dairy, fruits, and eggs are still very much luxury items for most Indonesians; in other words most Indonesians can not afford these types of foods. This explains why most Indonesians are consuming less than adequate nutrition according to some studies (CARD, 1987; Chernichovsky, 1984). The main sources of nutrition are missing from most Indonesians' diet. In this regard,

if the government wants to improve the nutritional condition of the population in general, the best policy will be the one that will improve their income levels. Higher income will automatically bring about better nutritional condition.

Nonfood items such as clothing, schooling, health care, and electricity, among other things, are still considered luxury items as well. This means that although these items are available, they are still too expensive for most Indonesians. So, most Indonesians consume these items in less than adequate amounts. Again, a higher income level will increase the consumption of these items.

Most economists will favor external market over domestic market to promote economic growth especially for a small country. In the case of Indonesia, it is argued that the domestic market is still too small to absorb economic output that will promote economic growth, although, economically and population-wise, Indonesia certainly is not a small country.

The inability of the domestic market to absorb domestic output is due to weak purchasing power of consumers. Hence, the real problem is how to strengthen the purchasing power of the whole population. High purchasing power will, in effect, turn the vast market potential into an effective domestic power, which will be capable of promoting economic growth.

The analysis across income classes clearly indicates that, as households' income increases, their demand for group A items more

specifically will increase, i.e., demand for food items such as fresh fish, meat, dairy products, etc., and for almost all nonfood items. Note, however, that most of these items are manufactured commodities, hence higher demand for these items will stimulate manufacturing, which in turn means promoting industrialization and economic growth.

So, we can conclude that one of the keys of the Indonesian economic growth towards industrialization is households' high purchasing power which means high income.
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Being in Ames has given us a chance to know not only a lot of Americans but a variety of Indonesians as well, whom otherwise we

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would not have had a chance to know. They have supported us in many ways during our struggle for the degree; the Friday soccer games have definitely refreshed me to start the following week. Hopefully the friendship that has grown through the years will continue on when we all get home some day.

I would like to thank the Government of Indonesia for giving me a chance to pursue a graduate degree here in the U.S., especially Dr. S. Tonapa, former head of PUSDATIK (Data Processing and Statistical Center) for choosing me to be one of several staff sent abroad. Similarly to the current head, Dr. Tohar Danakusuma for his continuing support for my program.

I would like to also thank my parents and all relatives back home for their continuing moral support through the years. Finally, no one deserves more appreciation than my wife, Maria, who has been accompanying and totally supporting me all these years. No work is too heavy for her in order for me to get my degree. 212

8. APPENDIX A.

ORDINARY LEAST SQUARES COEFFICIENTS

				Province		
No.	Variable	North Sumatra	South Sumatra	West Java	Jogyakarta	
	Food					
1	Rice	-0.1332	-0.1244	-0.1681	-0.1101	
2	Cassava	-0.0035	-0.0048	-0.0075	-0.0130	
3	Vegetables	-0.0392	-0.0180	-0.0113	-0.0358	
4	Beans	-0.0032	-0.0037	-0.0056	-0.0122	
5	Fresh fish	-0.0013	0.0057	-0.0084	-0.0032	
6	Dried fish	-0.0121	-0.0095	-0.0189	-0.0014	
7	Meat	-0.0058	0.0019	-0.0053	-0.0027	
8	Eggs	0.0016	0.0127	0.0083	0.000	
9	Dairy	-0.0088	-0.0069	-0.0097	-0.0058	
10	Fruits	-0.0004	0.0096	0.0049	0.0027	
11	Tea	-0.0015	-0.0039	-0.0039	-0.0074	
12	Coffee	-0.0049	-0.0039	-0.0039	0.0011	
13	Sugar	-0.0092	-0.0134	-0.0031	-0.0112	
14	Cigarettes	-0.0054	0.0032	0.0078	0.0119	
15	Prepared foods	0.0622	0.0099	0.0011	0.0381	
16	Other foods	-0.0098	-0.0095	-0.0020	-0.0127	
	Nonfood					
1	Housing	0.0485	0.0093	0.0387	0.0420	
2	Clothing	0.0050	0.0114	-0.0000	0.0114	
3	Durables	0.0342	0.0330	0,0185	0.0095	
4	Health care	0.0068	0.0048	0_0071	0.0024	
5	Schooling	0.0117	0.0088	0.0244	0.0464	
6	Party ceremonials	0.0124	0.0218	0.0083	0.0103	
7	Fuel	-0.0112	-0.0068	-0.0182	-0.0224	
8	Electricity	-0.0015	-0.0067	-0.0032	-0.0032	
9	Tax/insurance	0.0054	0.0042	0.0041	0.0037	
10	Other nonfood	0.0274	0.0111	0.0252	0.0341	
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Table A1. OLS Coefficients for urban

	West				
East Nusatenggara	Kalimantan	East Kalimantan	North Sulawesi	South Sulawesi	Maluku
<u></u>			<u></u>		
-0.0674	-0.1357	-0.0799	-0.1087	-0.1512	-0.0895
-0.0232	-0.0039	-0.0018	-0.0111	-0.0213	-0.0035
-0.0110	-0.0283	-0.0058	-0.0180	-0.0170	-0.0168
-0.0076	-0.0029	-0.0095	-0.0068	-0.0063	-0.0070
0.0011	-0.0060	-0.0082	-0.0014	-0.0044	-0.0269
-0.0126	-0.0169	-0.0162	-0.0258	-0.0141	-0.0130
-0.0133	-0.0177	-0.0071	-0.0150	-0.0107	0.0174
-0.0018	0.0079	0.0093	-0.0057	0.0012	0.0034
-0.0104	-0.0088	-0.0064	-0.0060	-0.0090	-0.0098
-0.0076	0.0108	0.0060	0.0074	0.0027	0.0018
-0.0046	-0.0033	-0.0042	-0.0048	-0.0050	-0.0029
-0.0104	-0.0073	-0.0039	-0.0055	-0.0134	-0.0025
0.0090	-0.0120	-0.0143	-0.0117	-0.0117	-0.0108
0.0048	0.0179	-0.0189	0.0023	0.0149	0.0196
0.0068	0.0212	0.0147	0.0458	0.0078	0.0295
-0.0370	-0.0126	0.0474	-0.0353	-0.0058	-0.0009
0.0024	0.0292	0.0307	0.0355	0.0323	0.0318
0.0087	0.0028	0.0076	0.0117	0.0063	0.0139
0.0254	0.0252	0.0295	0.0196	0.0437	0.0258
0.0035	0.0079	0.0027	0.0021	0.0011	0.0095
0.0048	0,0069	0.0074	0.0153	0.0115	-0.0070
0.0101	0.0196	-0.0019	0.0134	0.0183	0.0193
0.0002	-0.0053	-0.0084	-0.0039	-0.0128	-0.0083
-0.0030	-0.0039	-0.0114	-0.0133	-0.0054	0.0023
0.0048	0.0002	0.0005	0.0009	0.0011	0.0032
0.0293	0.0236	0.0102	0.0331	0.0244	0.0044

	Variable			Provi	Province		
No.		North Sumatra	South Sumatra	West Java	Jogyakarta		
	Food		<u> </u>				
1	Rice	-0.1532	-0.1514	-0.2270	-0.0992		
2	Cassava	-0.0048	-0.0093	-0.0054	-0.0444		
3	Vegetables	-0.0091	-0.0095	0.0178	-0.0510		
4	Beans	0.0023	0.0011	0.0056	-0.0002		
5	Fresh fish	0.000	-0.0056	-0.0098	0.0016		
6	Dried fish	-0.0087	-0.0047	-0.0155	-0.0006		
7	Meat	0.0011	-0.0065	-0.0129	-0.0106		
8	Eggs	0.0057	-0.0013	0.0039	0.0088		
9	Dairy	-0.0086	-0.0097	-0.0180	-0.0195		
10	Fruits	0.0047	0.0147	0.0086	0.0062		
11	Теа	-0.0024	-0.0043	-0.0057	-0.0100		
12	Coffee	0.0012	-0.0052	-0.0033	-0.0020		
13	Sugar	-0.0062	-0.0120	-0.0001	-0.0004		
14	Cigarettes	0.0031	0.0098	0.0181	0.0021		
15	Prepared foods	0.0052	0.0139	0.0037	0.0296		
16	Other foods	-0.0046	0.0001	0.0043	-0.0423		
	Nonfood						
1	Housing	-0.0077	-0.0084	0.0104	0.0121		
2	Clothing	0.0122	0.0090	0.0039	0.0064		
3	Durables	0.0322	0.0440	0.0302	0.0542		
4	Health care	0.0085	0.0025	0.0020	0.0074		
5	Schooling	0.0084	0.0049	0.0033	0.0209		
6	Party ceremonials	0.0117	0.0197	0.0153	0.0237		
7	Fuel	-0.0016	-0.0058	-0.0080	-0.0309		
8	Electricity	-0.0055	-0.0070	-0.0033	-0.0477		
9	Tax/insurance	-0.0005	0.0013	0.0009	0.0032		
10	Other nonfood	0.0134	0.0204	0.0122	0.0379		

Table A2. OLS coefficients for RURAL

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East Nusatenggara	West Kalimantan	East Kalimantan	North Sulawesi	South Sulawesi	Maluku
-0.0665	-0.1803	-0.1208	-0.0729	-0.0941	-0.0377
-0.0321	0.0002	-0.0058	-0.0194	-0.0260	-0.0572
-0.0036	0.0059	0.0059	-0.0152	-0.0106	-0.0086
-0.0212	0.0002	-0.0042	-0.0032	-0.0116	0.0012
-0.0083	0.0004	-0.0293	-0.0034	-0.0125	0.0000
-0.0096	-0.0207	-0.0237	-0.0202	-0.0217	0.0028
-0.0283	-0.0164	-0.0162	-0.0194	-0.0055	-0.0276
-0.0110	0.0043	0.0025	-0.0087	0.0112	-0.0146
-0.0126	-0.0068	-0.0223	-0.0076	-0.0113	-0.0079
-0.0090	0.0045	-0.0058	0.0060	0.0063	-0.0114
-0.0072	-0.0060	-0.0069	-0.0055	-0.0068	-0.0042
-0.0084	-0.0041	-0.0130	-0.0072	-0.0166	-0.0066
-0.0097	-0.0143	-0.0150	-0.0150	-0.0073	-0.0101
-0.0010	0.0123	-0.0150	0.0142	-0.0025	0.0153
-0.0060	0.0080	0.0443	0.0173	0.0083	0.0136
-0.0882	0.0644	0.0027	-0.0655	-0.0771	-0.0404
-0 00#3	-0 0020	-0 00/14	0 0152	-0.0008	0 0802
0.0045	-0.0059	-0.0061	0.0105	-0.0000	0.0402
0.0029	0.0022	-0.0001	0.0175	0.022/	0.0021
0.0002	0.0005		0.0015	-0 0002	0.0207
0.0036	_0_0048	-0.0061	0.0058	0.0005	
0.0185	0.0238	0.0360	0.0187	0.0250	0 0172
-0.0007	-0.0037	-0.0062	0.0015	-0.0051	-0.0063
-0.0107	0.0026	-0.0051	-0.0076	-0.0303	-0.0075
-0.0014	-0.0002	0.0044	0.0017	0,0005	0,0001
0.0079	0.0163	0.0187	0.0138	0.0129	0.0157

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			Province		
No.	Variable	North Sumatra	South Sumatra	West Java	Jogyakarta
	Food				
1	Rice	-0.1435	-0.1383	-0.1901	-0.1064
2	Cassava	-0.0043	-0.0072	-0.0067	-0.0264
3	Vegetables	-0.0179	-0.0136	-0.0005	-0.0418
4	Beans	-0.0013	-0.0018	-0.0021	-0.0075
5	Fresh fish	-0.0008	0.0001	-0.0095	-0.0020
6	Dried fish	-0.0099	-0.0068	-0.0188	-0.0010
7	Meat	-0.0025	-0.0009	-0.0070	-0.0041
8	Eggs	0.0034	0.0062	0.0070	0.0030
9	Dairy	-0.0087	-0.0081	-0.0114	-0.0082
10	Fruits	0.0023	0.0122	0.0062	0.0038
11	Теа	-0.0019	-0.0041	-0.0045	-0.0083
12	Coffee	-0.0017	-0.0046	-0.0038	0.0007
13	Sugar	-0.0077	-0.0127	-0.0020	-0.0088
14	Cigarettes	-0.0009	0.0070	0.0119	0.0083
15	Prepared foods	0.0387	0.0119	0.0019	0.0357
16	Other foods	-0.0070	-0.0045	0.0003	-0.0235
	Nonfood				
1	Housing	0.0239	0.0001	0.0284	0.0349
2	Clothing	0.0087	0.0101	0.0013	0.0100
3	Durables	0.0330	0.0393	0.0229	0.0250
4	Health care	0.0077	0.0035	0.0054	0.0039
5	Schooling	0.0104	0.0070	0.0181	0.0403
6	Party ceremonials	0.0121	0.0208	0.0106	0.0147
7	Fuel	-0.0062	-0.0063	-0.0145	-0.0250
8	Electricity	-0.0017	-0.0068	-0.0032	-0.0037
9	Tax/insurance	0.0024	0.0027	0.0030	0.0035
10	Other nonfood	0.0203	0.0160	0.0204	0.0351

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Table A3. OLS coefficients for province

East NusatenggaraWest KalimantanEast KalimantanNorth SulawesiSouth Sulawesi-0.0668 -0.0296 -0.0022 -0.0058 -0.0143 -0.0058 -0.0143 -0.0024 -0.0080 -0.0080 -0.0043 -0.0174 -0.00174 -0.0024 -0.0024 -0.0024 -0.0024 -0.0024 -0.0024 -0.00174 -0.0024 -0.0024 -0.0024 -0.0024 -0.00174 -0.0024 -0.0024 -0.00175 -0.00176 -0.00176 -0.0092 -0.00176 -0.0092 -0.00177 -0.0067 -0.0073 -0.0076 -0.0076 -0.0068 -0.0094 -0.0094 -0.0076 -0.0094 -0.0094 -0.0076 -0.0094 -0.0094 -0.0011 -0.0068 -0.0094 -0.0094 -0.0058 -0.0039 -0.0053 -0.0051 -0.0058 -0.0058 -0.0058 -0.0039 -0.0053 -0.0051 -0.0058 -0.0058 -0.0058 -0.0039	-
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	uku
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0548
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0448
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0110
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0030
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0000
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0011
-0.0077 0.0067 0.0073 -0.0076 0.0063 -0.1 -0.0112 -0.0084 -0.0110 -0.0068 -0.0094 -0.1 -0.0086 0.0084 0.0011 0.0065 0.0045 -0.1 -0.0058 -0.0039 -0.0053 -0.0051 -0.0058 -0.1	0130
-0.0112 -0.0084 -0.0110 -0.0068 -0.0094 -0. -0.0086 0.0084 0.0011 0.0065 0.0045 -0. -0.0058 -0.0039 -0.0053 -0.0051 -0.0058 -0.0	0075
-0.0086 0.0084 0.0011 0.0065 0.0045 -0. -0.0058 -0.0039 -0.0053 -0.0051 -0.0058 -0.0	0087
-0.0058 -0.0039 -0.0053 -0.0051 -0.0058 -0.0	0070
	2038
-0.0090 -0.0058 -0.0070 -0.0067 -0.0150 -0.0	0055
-0.0095 -0.0129 -0.0146 -0.0138 -0.0095 -0.0	0103
0.0003 0.0153 -0.0173 0.0105 0.0050 0.0	2163
-0.0013 0.0160 0.0269 0.0303 0.0081 0.0	208
-0.0743 -0.0076 0.0300 -0.0553 -0.0449 -0.0)280
	1272
	1050
	1223
	1027
	1032
	1178
-0.0004 -0.0046 -0.0075 -0.0003 -0.0086 -0.0086	1060
-0.0031 -0.0034 -0.0108 -0.0067 -0.0	1011
	010
0.0139 0.0206 0.0137 0.0206 0.0191 0.0)120

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				Provi	nce
		<u></u>			
No.	Variable	Low	Middle Low	Middle High	High
	Food				
1	Rice	0.4462	0.3167	0.2593	0.2717
2	Cassava	0.0803	0.0840	0.8632	0.7640
3	Vegetables	0.8675	0.9089	0.8140	0.8510
4	Beans	0.8589	0.7329	0.8546	1.0475
5	Fresh fish	14.9476	21.4358	7.0110	2.8384
6	Dried fish	-0.9852	-0.5343	-0. 5631	-0.0540
7	Meat	-1.1033	6.7945	4.2348	2.8258
8	Eggs	2.8258	2.5268	2.0370	1.6455
9	Dairy	3.6988	2.0905	1.7521	1.3030
10	Fruits	1.4058	1.5810	1.8362	1.5045
11	Tea	-3.5870	0.8289	0.0447	1.0000
12	Coffee	1.2608	0.9459	0.7358	0.9488
13	Sugar	0.5015	0.5198	0.5864	0.6962
14	Cigarettes	0.4704	1.2687	1.2107	0.9105
15	Prepared foods	1.9718	2.4525	2.0557	0.8775
16	Other foods	0.7346	0.7786	0.8830	0.9460
	Nonfood				
1	Housing	1.3697	1.1260	1.8534	1.1345
2	Clothing	0.8488	0.2606	1.8952	1.2833
3	Durables	0.4836	1.0000	1.0000	1.1135
4	Health care	1.0264	1.0332	0.8589	0.8099
5	Schooling	1.7287	0.8630	0.6945	1.0636
6	Party				
_	ceremonials	0.7207	1.2492	1.2444	1.1919
7	Fuel	0.9304	1.2474	3.1942,	1.1697
8	Electricity	5.5462	1.0000 h	ERR	1.0000 h
9	Tax/insurance	3.8224	ERR	ERR	ERR
10	Other nonfood	1.0627	1.1102	1.1177	1.0638

Table A4. Income class elasticity for class estimation - urban^a

^aSUSENAS, 1980.

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^bERR: Undefined because of data error.

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West Java						
Low	Middle Low	Middle High	High			
0.4131	0.2401	0.1524	0.1689			
0.2123	0.2737	0.7383	0.4140			
1.0260	0.7858	0.8071	0.7453			
1.1702	0.7900	0.8233	0.5491			
29.7238	10.3077	4.4869	1.5790			
0.6517	0.3293	0.4493	0.0663			
19.0296	4.9411	2.5298	1.0588			
5.7591	2.4408	1.7604	1.0678			
20.5358	5.7429	2.0667	1.1026			
1.4754	1.5048	1.8227	1.2211			
0.7942	0.7248	0.7222	0.5474			
3.4101	1.4615	1.0707	0.8176			
1.1844	0.9529	0.7364	0.6551			
1.1396	1.3262	1.1174	0.5283			
1.6718	1.7288	1.1313	0.8988			
1.0713	0.8673	1.0109	0.7357			
1.5188	1.4048	1.1882	1.4472			
1.2081	1.0048	0.9075	0.9257			
4.1565	2.7753	1.5669	2.9392			
1.8928	1.5747	1.9098	1.0698			
-1.4724	-0.2704	0.1409	1.1516			
0.1336	0.3706	-0.2476	0.4554			
2.8992	2.0435	1.0386	1.5324			
0.7937	0.7250	0.7202	0.6559			
13.1614	3.0041	1.7213	1.2764			
2.3759	1.3382	1.4557	1.5729			
1.3271	1.2878	1.4102	1.2393			

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Table	A4.	(Continued) ^a
TGOTC		(constnaca)

				Prov	ince
		East Nusatenggara			
No.	Variable	Low	Middle Low	Middle High	High
	Food				
1	Rice	0.8586	0.6458	0.4865	0.4448
2	Cassava	0.2100	-1.3788	0.9782	1.0442
3	Vegetables	1.0314	0.9839	1.0093	0.7125
4	Beans	2.5758	2.2927	1.4749	0.8696
5	Fresh fish	9.4494	8.6648	20.7352	1.8892
6	Dried fish	1.4539	0.1674	0.8885	-0.3809
7	Meat	2.7245	1.2583	1.2724	1.2280
8	Eggs	5.4027	2.6050	2.7017	1.7039
9	Dairy	9.9162	2.5837	1.8249	0.8364
10	Fruits	0.7697	0.6877	1.2862	0.9797
11	Tea	0.3701	1.5951	1.4007	0.7897
12	Coffee	2.3804	0.5303	0.0778	0.5109
13	Sugar	1.1404	0.9141	0.7445	0.6293
14	Cigarettes	0.9939	0.8970	0.1029	1.6099
15	Prepared foods	3.3628	2.7736	1.2158	1.3286
16	Other foods	0.6286	1.5674	0.9523	0.6986
` 4	Nonfood	1 1000	1 02/10	1 0070	1 0000
2	nousing	1.1030	1.0340	1.0976	1.0003
2	LIOUNING Durchlog		1.600/9		1.0957
5	Jurables	2.0400	1.0020	1.4410	2.4449
4	Realth care	1.3412	1.4015	1.3402	1.1595
2	Schooling	0.1330	0.3700	-0.24/0	0.4004
7	Farty ceremonial	5 1.1/4/	1.1429	1.050	1.041(
0	Flootnioitu	10 9125	1.1000	1.0224	1 6255
0	Tay /in aunona	1 7202	1.1023	3.1322	1.0300
יד 10	1ax/insurance	1 11225	U.(0%) 1 567h	0.1391	1.2490
10	orner nonrood	1.4667	1.2014	1.2201	1.5214

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^aSUSENAS, 1980.

South Sulawesi						
Low	Middle Low	Middle High	High			
0.3600	0.3182	0.3311	0.5193			
-3.2580	-1.0928	0.4561	3.0653			
1.1382	0.8943	0.8687	0.7272			
4.5967	2.1967	1.1101	1.1712			
5.9046	5.6721	2.0792	2.9820			
-0.2851	-1.3447	-0.9358	-0.8681			
163.2120	2.4957	1.6172	1.8399			
8.8855	2.6503	2.3794	1.7263			
7.1239	2.7995	1.8184	1.2359			
1.8037	1.6312	1.6114	1.2417			
2.3786	1.1486	0.7116	0.4865			
-0.7576	-1.2012	-0.0805	1.3739			
1.0374	0.8482	0.7406	0.6905			
0.5272	1.0592	1.3669	1.2301	•		
3.4961	2.6006	1.1426	1.1162			
0.7428	0.9991	1.1051	1.0984			
1.3249	1.3412	1.3674	0.9881			
2.1489	1.4983	1.1305	1.0116			
3.0051	2.1384	3.2919	3.5513			
2.4942	1.1365	1.5022	1.6640			
0.6750	-0.4047	-0.3754	0.7550			
3.5578	2.0863	1.6495	1.5922			
0.8044	0.7382	0.7190	0.4983			
6.5076	3.6825	1.4976	1.2082			
0.6021	1.1889	1.4133	1.0176			
0.7428	1.2975	1.3810	1.1746			

				Prov	ince
	······································		· ·		
No.	Variable	Low	Middle Low	Middle High	High
	Food				
1	Rice	0.4870	0.3389	0.3168	0.6529
2	Cassava	0.5557	0.6646	0.9066	0.4156
3	Vegetables	1.0066	1.0836	1.0144	0.6905
4	Beans	3.4390	1.5813	2.3840	1.1273
5	Fresh fish	12.5078	9 .9 980	7.6810	4.2629
6	Dried fish	0.4351	1.0194	0.7915	0.1931
7	Meat	50.4921	14.6066	9.6364	3.3020
8	Eggs	3.3134	2.6719	1.6103	0.7062
9	Dairy	3.2142	3.3657	2.1637	1.6699
10	Fruits	2.3100	1 .7 607	1.8796	1.3660
11	Tea	-0.1347	-1.5269	1.4358	0.4774
12	Coffee	1.1073	1.2800	0.7606	0.5097
13	Sugar	0.9348	0.7927	0.7554	0.5537
14	Cigarettes	1.4408	1.3287	1.1238	0.9644
15	Prepared foods	2.7657	2.0483	2.0009	1.3606
16	Other foods	1.1108	1.1254	1.0893	0.8512
	Nonfood				
1	Housing	1.1843	1.0651	0.9272	0.9273
2	Clothing	1.4873	1.1844	1.2920	1.3457
3	Durables	0.7298	2.0752	2.5030	2.7771
4	Health care	1.4571	1.4581	1.4672	1.4442
5	Schooling	-9.2987	-4.3864	-1.5278	0.0788
6	Party			4 0000	0.05(0
-	ceremoniais	39.3845	2,4176	1.9383	2.0568
7	ruei Riestud site	1.2748	0.9819	0.9500	0.7054
8	Electricity	35.0381	0.8584	0.4650	8.3435
9	Tax/insurance	0.7433	1.4417	1.2053	1.3464
10	Uther nonrood	1.12(0	1.3707	1.5095	1.4919

Table A5. Income elasticity for class estimation - rural^a

^asusenas, 1980.

^bERR: Undefined because of zero consumption.

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West Java						
0.3767	0.2954	0.2464	0.3467			
1.5695	1.3305	1,1067	0.7285			
2.3548	1.4375	1.2221	1.0060			
82.0081	24.6019	14.7245	0.4837			
1.0518	0.8680	0.3719	0.7537			
54.6329	11.1241	5.2703	1.2391			
10.3377	3.3883	2.0232	1.1010			
5.7503	1 0/08	5.00/0 1 126%	0.0974	,		
0.6395	1,0729	0,5468	0.8383			
6.6546	2.4584	1.4319	0.9030			
1.3431	1.4471	1.0087	0.5978			
21.2715	1.3668	0.9226	0.7845			
3.3643	1.2034	1.5139	1.2113			
1.2982	1.1289	1.1649	0.7837			
				\$ ~~~ n		
1.2718	1.4161	1.5796	1.0752			
1.2590	0.9304	1.0534	0.8518			
3.4471	2.3047	2.1194	2.9679			
1.8116	1.4942	1.1051	1.1786			
-2.7329	-1.3740	-1.2147	0.2911			
2.7933	1.9069	1.8175	1.2421			
1.1296	0.9292	0.7355	1.1499			
1.0000	58.5167	20.4431	3.4948			
2.0665	1.3278	1.1706	1.4278			
1.2677	1.3876	1.3691	1.2175			

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Table A5. (Continued)

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				Provi	ince
	# 	East Nusatenggara			
No.	Variable	Low	Middle Low	Middle High	High
	Food				
1	Rice	1.1154	0.6245	0.5173	0.5529
2	Cassava	0.9962	0.3939	0.2430	0.8436
3	Vegetables	1.1215	1.1663	1.2559	0.6198
4	Beans	1.7742	1.7141	1.2815	1.9635
5	Fresh fish	-2.1548	13.1740	8.2751	10.0214
6	Dried fish	1.9983	0.7850	1.0721	1.2168
7	Meat	2.6123	1.4689	1.7038	0.4492
8	Eggs	1.6980	1.9575	1.7798	0.7590
9	Dairy	54.6449	4.0074	1.8029	2.3842
10	Fruits .	1.3416	1.2398	1.2954	0.8560
11	Tea	2.4573	1.9429	1.0472	5.1430
12	Coffee	1.8928	1.5446	0.8138	0.5791
13	Sugar	1.7465	1.2302	0.5608	0.7497
14	Cigarettes	1.1191	1.3153	1.1899	0.6851
15	Prepared foods	2.6098	2.7279	1.5207	1.2901
16	Other foods	0.6747	0.6979	0.7541	0.6260
	Nonfood				
1	Housing	0.9272	1.2690	1.0596	1.0014
2	Clothing	1.1092	1.2715	1.0848	1.0140
3	Durables	2.0510	1.6518	1.5971	3.4234
4	Health care	1.5204	1.3938	1.1606	0.9609
5 6	Schooling Party	-1.3075	-1.6203	-1.6482	1.1364
	ceremonials	2,6787	1.9693	1.4963	1.9140
7	Fuel	0.9630	1.1864.	0.9501.	0.4845
8	Electricity	ERR ^b	ERR ^b	ERR ^b	ERR ^b
9	Tax/insurance	1.6176	0.8676	2.4669	1.1927
10	Other nonfood	1.1220	1.3916	0.7541	0.8493

				-		
South Sulawesi						
Low	Middle Low	Middle High	High			
1.0346 0.9736 1.1552 1.8087 13.1067 0.5873 41.7800 5.4193 112.5204 1.0775 5.1430 1.9009 1.2050 1.0208 1.6485 0.2545	0.6514 2.5979 0.8959 2.0238 5.2458 0.8855 13.5783 2.4981 12.6287 1.3995 1.1271 1.4741 1.1408 1.2222 2.2887 0.5612	0.5762 3.2640 1.0565 2.4012 -1.6045 1.0883 5.6466 1.2133 1.5547 1.6322 1.1146 2.3077 0.7969 0.2546 2.6882 0.9152	0.3989 1.2796 0.9366 1.2783 4.6525 -0.4454 4.4177 1.8384 3.1527 0.1178 1.3470 1.4452 0.3317 0.5297 1.3173 -0.1562			
1.1893 1.8042 3.0342 3.3218 -1.1735 1.7998 1.0176 1.0000 0.6946 1.4530	1.3997 1.2494 2.5893 1.7164 -0.7589 2.1710 1.0024 -51.5987 1.4531 1.5426	1.4640 0.9649 2.6371 2.2796 0.1653 3.1257 0.9161 23.4372 1.6440 0.9152	0.0849 0.8144 2.5968 -0.0531 -0.9757 2.4902 0.4049 6.9179 2.8455 1.3192			

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9. APPENDIX B.

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PASCAL PROGRAMS

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Program 1

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{This program applies the adult equivalent scale
                                                      3
 {for each household member and calculates the total}
 {adult equivalent household member.
                                                     }
Program SCALED MEMBER(input,output,filein,
                       fileout, totalfl);
CONST male='1';
      female='2';
      space=' ':
VAR blkstr, hhdser, currser: lstring(12);
     strscale, totalhhd:lstring(14):
    filein.fileout.totalfl:TEXT:
    scale.scaled member:real:
    age, hhdcount, membernum; integer:
    curr occupation.occupation:lstring(5):
    memberstr, agestr, overten, memstr:lstring(2);
    curr education, blank, relation,
    sex, education: char:
    found_head, success: boolean;
PROCEDURE READ INPUT;
BEGIN
read(filein,currser); read(filein,blank);
read(filein,memberstr); read(filein,blank);
read(filein,overten);read(filein,blank);
read(filein,agestr); read(filein,blank);
read(filein,relation); read(filein,blank);
read(filein,sex); read(filein,blank);
read(filein,curr education); read(filein,blank);
readln(filein.curr occupation):
END; {READ INPUT}
PROCEDURE CHECK_HHD_HEAD(VAR found:boolean);
BEGIN
if relation=male then
        BEGIN
        memstr:=memberstr;
        education:=curr education;
        occupation:=curr_occupation;
        found:=true;
        END:
END; {CHECK HHD HEAD}
```

```
PROCEDURE GET SCALE(VAR scale:real);
BEGIN
 success:=DECODE(agestr,age);
 if not(success) then writeln('DECODE AGESTR FAILS');
case sex of
      male : if (age<14) then scale:=0.52
             else if (age>=14) and (age<=17)
                               then scale:=0.98
                  else scale:=1.00:
     female: if age<14 then scale:=0.52
             else scale:=0.90:
    otherwise
    END; {CASE}
END; {GET SCALE}
PROCEDURE LAST LINE;
VAR scale:real;
BEGIN
scale:=0.0:
if not found head then
             CHECK_HHD_HEAD(found head);
GET SCALE(scale):
scaled member:=scaled member + scale:
END; {LAST LINE}
PROCEDURE RECORD MEMBER:
VAR temp:INTEGER;
BEGIN
temp:=ROUND(scaled member # 100):
success:=ENCODE(strscale,temp:6);
if not(success) then writeln('ENCODE SCALED FAILS');
write(fileout, hhdser); write(fileout, space);
write(fileout,strscale); write(fileout,space);
write(fileout,memstr); write(fileout,space);
write(fileout,education); write(fileout,space);
writeln(fileout,occupation);
END; {RECORD MEMBER}
BEGIN
reset(filein):
rewrite(fileout); rewrite(totalfl);
hhdcount:=0;
blkstr:='
                  ۱;
currser:=blkstr;
hhdser:=blkstr:
```

READ_INPUT;

```
while not(eof(filein)) do
     BEGIN
     scaled_member:=0.0;
     found head:=false;
     if currser<>hhdser then hhdser:=currser;
     while (currser=hhdser) and (not(eof(filein))) do
         BEGIN
         scale:=0.0;
         if not found_head then
                       CHECK HHD HEAD(found head);
         GET_SCALE(scale);
         scaled_member:=scaled_member + scale;
         READ INPUT;
         END;
     hhdcount:= hhdcount + 1;
     if not(eof(filein)) then RECORD MEMBER
     else BEGIN
          LAST_LINE;
          RECORD_MEMBER;
          END;
     END; {EOF_FILE}
success:=ENCODE(totalhhd, hhdcount);
if not(success) then writeln('ENCODE HHDCNT FAILS');
writeln(totalfl,totalhhd);
close(totalfl); close(filein);
close(fileout)
END. {program}
```

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Program 2

END; {READ INPUT}

```
{This program groups items into variables}
Program CALCULATE FOOD VARIABLES
              (output,filein,food1fl,food2fl,food3fl,nonzerofl);
CONST space=' ':
VAR
       hhdser,currser:LSTRING(12);
       strrec mexp:LSTRING(8);
   strvariable:LSTRING(7);
       itemcode:LSTRING(4);
   success: BOOLEAN;
      blank: CHAR:
      hhdcount, countrice, countcorn, countcassrt, countpcass,
   countsago, countflour, countveget, countpeanut, countbeans,
   countsoy, countffish, countdfish, countcfish, countshrimp.
   countmeat, countpork, countpmeat, countcoffee, countsugar,
   countcigar, countpfood, countdrinks, countnoodles, countotherfd,
   countpotat, countpoultry, countdairy, countefruit,
   countfruit, counttea, counteggs: INTEGER;
      str_total_food,str_recmexp,str_riceval,str_cornval,
      str cassrtval, str proccassval, str potatval, str sagoval,
      str flourval, str vegetval, str peanutval, str beansval,
      str soyval, str frefishval, str drifishval, str canfishval,
      str_shrimpval,str_meatval,str_porkval,str_prmeatval,
      str_poultryval,str_eggsval,str_dairyval,str_exfruitval,
      str_fruitval,str_teaval,str_coffeeval,str_sugarval,
      str_cigarval,str_prepfdval,str_drinksval,str_noodlesval,
      str otherfdval, str totalfdval, str totalexp
   :LSTRING(16);
      riceval, cornval, cassrtval, proccassval, potatval, sagoval,
      flourval, vegetval, peanutval, beansval, soyval, frefishval,
      drifishval,canfishval,shrimpval,meatval,porkval,prmeatval,
      poultryval,eggsval,dairyval,exfruitval,fruitval,teaval,
      coffeeval, sugarval, cigarval, prepfdval, drinksval, noodlesval,
      otherfdval,totfoodval,totexpval,varvalue,totnonfdval,
   rec month exp:INTEGER4;
   filein,food1fl,food2fl,food3fl,nonzerofl:TEXT;
PROCEDURE READ INPUT:
BEGIN
read(filein,currser): read(filein,blank):
read(filein,itemcode); read(filein,blank);
read(filein,strvariable); read(filein,blank);
readln(filein,strrec_mexp);
```

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```
PROCEDURE GET VARIABLE VALUE:
VAR success:boolean;
BEGIN
success:=DECODE(strvariable,varvalue);
if not(success) then writeln('DECODE STRVARIABLE FAILS');
success := DECODE(strrec mexp,rec month exp):
if not(success) then writeln('DECODE STRMONTHEXP FAILS'):
END; {GET VARIABLE VALUE}
PROCEDURE CHECK_STORE_VARIABLE;
VAR rice, corn, cassavart, proccass, sweetpot, sagotaro, flour,
    vegetables, peanuts, beans, soybeans, freshfish, driedfish,
    cannedfish, shrimp, meat, pork, presmeat, poultry, eggs, dairy,
    extrfruits, fruits, tea, coffee, sugar, cigarettes, prepfoods,
    drinks, noodles, other focds, fooditem, subtotal, housing,
    clothing, footwear, durables, health care, exp transportation.
    equip_transportation, servants, household_items, literary,
    schooling, entertainment, party ceremonial, personal items,
    fuel, electricity, tax insurance, other nonfood,
    nonfood item: EOCLEAN;
BEGIN
subtotal:=(itemcode='0110')or(itemcode='0200')or(itemcode='0270')
  or(itemcode='0360')or(itemcode='0420')or(itemcode='0740')or
  (itemcode='0930')or(itemcode='1110')or(itemcode='1170')or
  (itemcode='1200')or(itemcode='1270')or(itemcode='1420')or
  (itemcode='1560')or(itemcode='1730')or(itemcode='1860')or
  (itemcode='1990'):
rice:=(itemcode='0010')or(itemcode='0020')or(itemcode='0030')
      or(itemcode='0040'):
corn:=(itemcode='0050')or(itemcode='0060')or(itemcode='0070');
cassavart:=(itemcode='0120');
proccass:=(itemcode='0130')or(itemcode='0140'):
sweetpot:=(itemcode='0150')or(itemcode='0160');
sagotaro:=(itemcode='0170')or(itemcode='0180')or(itemcode='0190');
flour:=(itemcode='0080')or(itemcode='0090');
vegetables:=(itemcode='0430')or(itemcode='0440')or(itemcode='0451')
      or(itemcode='0471')or(itemcode='0490')or(itemcode='0500')or
      (itemcode='0520')or(itemcode='0530')or(itemcode='0540')or
  (itemcode='0550')or(itemcode='0560')or(itemcode='0580')or
      (itemcode='0590')or(itemcode='0600')or(itemcode='0610')
      or(itemcode='0630')or(itemcode='0620');
peanuts:=(itemcode='0640')or(itemcode='0720');
beans:=(itemcode='0650')or(itemcode='0660')or(itemcode='0680');
soybeans:=(itemcode='0670')or(itemcode='0690')or(itemcode='0700')
      or(itemcode='0710'):
freshfish:=(itemcode='0210')or(itemcode='0220');
driedfish:=(itemcode='0230');
cannedfish:=(itemcode='0240'):
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shrimp:=(itemcode='0250');
 meat:=(itemcode='0281')or(itemcode='0282')or(itemcode='0291')or
       (itemcode='0292')or(itemcode='0301')or(itemcode='0302')or
       (itemcode='0330'):
pork:=(itemcode='0311')or(itemcode='0312');
presmeat:=(itemcode='0320');
poultry:=(itemcode='0340')or(itemcode='0350');
eggs:=(itemcode='0371')or(itemcode='0372');
dairy:=(itemcode='0381')or(itemcode='0382')or(itemcode='0390')or
        (itemcode='0401')or(itemcode='0402')or(itemcode='0410'):
extrfruits:=(itemcode='0770')or(itemcode='0780')or(itemcode='0750'):
fruits:=(itemcode='0760')or(itemcode='0790')or(itemcode='0800')or
        (itemcode='0810')or(itemcode='0820')or(itemcode='0830')or
        (itemcode='0840')or(itemcode='0850')or(itemcode='0860')or
        (itemcode='0870')or(itemcode='0880')or(itemcode='0890')or
        (itemcode='0900')or(itemcode='0910')or(itemcode='0920'):
tea:=(itemcode='1040'):
coffee:=(itemcode='1050'):
sugar:=(itemcode='1020')or(itemcode='1030');
cigarettes:=(itemcode='1210')or(itemcode='1220')or(itemcode='1240')
  or(itemcode='1260'):
prepfoods:=(itemcode='1120')or(itemcode='1130')or(itemcode='1140')or
        (itemcode='1150')or(itemcode='1160'):
drinks:=(itemcode='1180')or(itemcode='1190'):
noodles:=(itemcode='1081')or(itemcode='1082'):
otherfoods:=(itemcode='0940')or(itemcode='0950')or(itemcode='0960')
  or(itemcode='0970')or(itemcode='0980')or(itemcode='0990')or
  (itemcode='1000')or(itemcode='1010')or(itemcode='1060')or
  (itemcode='1070')or(itemcode='1090')or(itemcode='1250')
  or(itemcode='0100')or(itemcode='0260')or(itemcode='0730')
  or(itemcode='1100'):
housing:=(itemcode='1290')or(itemcode='1300')or(itemcode='1330'):
clothing:=(itemcode='1571')or(itemcode='1601')or(itemcode='1630');
footwear:=(itemcode='1641')or(itemcode='1670'):
durables:=(itemcode='1731')or(itemcode='1770')or(itemcode='1760')
  or(itemcode='1850'):
health care:=(itemcode='1460')or(itemcode='1471')or(itemcode='1472');
exp transportation:=(itemcode='1520');
equip transportation:=(itemcode='1840'):
servants:=(itemcode='1540'):
household items:=(itemcode='1430;)or(itemcode='1690)or
  (itemcode='1710');
literary:=(itemcode='1491'):
schooling:=(itemcode='1480'):
entertainment:=(itemcode='1530')or(itemcode='1821'):
party ceremonial:=(itemcode='1980');
personal items:=(itemcode='1781')or(itemcode='1800'):
```

```
fuel:=(itemcode='1370')or(itemcode='1390')or(itemcode='1380')or
   (itemcode='1360')or(itemcode='1351')or(itemcode='1352'):
electricity:=(itemcode='1340');
tax insurance:=(itemcode='1920');
other nonfood:=(itemcode='1400')or(itemcode='1410')or
  (itemcode='1441')or(itemcode='1550');
if rice then riceval:=riceval + varvalue;
if corn then cornval:= cornval + varvalue;
if cassavart then cassrtval:=cassrtval + varvalue:
if proccass then proccassval:=proccassval + varvalue;
if sweetpot then potatval:=potatval + varvalue;
if sagotaro then sagoval:=sagoval + varvalue;
if flour then flourval:=flourval + varvalue;
if vegetables then vegetval:=vegetval + varvalue:
if peanuts then peanutval:=peanutval + varvalue;
if beans then beansval:=beansval + varvalue;
if soybeans then soyval:=soyval + varvalue;
if freshfish then frefishval:=frefishval + varvalue:
if driedfish then drifishval:=drifishval + varvalue;
if cannedfish then canfishval:=canfishval + varvalue;
if shrimp then shrimpval:=shrimpval + varvalue;
if meat then meatval:=meatval + varvalue;
if pork then porkval:=porkval + varvalue;
if presmeat then prmeatval:=prmeatval + varvalue;
if poultry then poultryval:=poultryval + varvalue;
if eggs then eggsval:=eggsval + varvalue;
if dairy then dairyval:=dairyval + varvalue:
if extrfruits then exfruitval:=exfruitval + varvalue:
if fruits then fruitval:=fruitval + varvalue;
if tea then teaval:=teaval + varvalue;
if coffee then coffeeval:=coffeeval + varvalue;
if sugar then sugarval:=sugarval + varvalue;
if cigarettes then cigarval:=cigarval + varvalue;
if prepfoods then prepfdval:=prepfdval + varvalue:
if drinks then drinksval:=drinksval + varvalue;
if noodles then noodlesval:=noodlesval + varvalue:
if otherfoods then otherfdval:=otherfdval + varvalue:
fooditem:=rice or corn or cassavart or proccass or sweetpot or
          flour or vegetables or peanuts or beans or soybeans or
          freshfish or driedfish or cannedfish or shrimp or meat or
          pork or presmeat or poultry or eggs or dairy or extrfruits
          or fruits or tea or coffee or sugar or cigarettes or
          sagotaro or prepfoods or drinks or noodles or otherfoods:
nonfood item:=housing or clothing or footwear or durables or
  health care or exp transportation or equip transportation
  or servants or household_items or literary or schooling or
  entertainment or party_ceremonial or personal_items or
  fuel or electricity or tax insurance or other nonfood;
```

```
if fooditem then totfoodval:=totfoodval + varvalue
else if nonfood item then totnonfdval:=totnonfdval + varvalue
     else if not(subtotal) then
                  writeln('ITEM '.itemcode,' UNKNOWN ITEM'):
END: {CHECK STORE VARIABLE}
PROCEDURE ENCODE VARIABLE VALUE;
VAR success: BOOLEAN;
BEGIN
success:=ENCODE(str riceval,riceval:6);
success:=ENCODE(str cornval,cornval:6);
success:=ENCODE(str cassrtval,cassrtval:6);
success:=ENCODE(str_proccassval,proccassval:6);
success:=ENCODE(str_potatval,potatval:6);
success:=ENCODE(str_sagoval,sagoval:6);
success:=ENCODE(str_flourval,flourval:6);
success:=ENCODE(str vegetval,vegetval:6);
success:=ENCODE(str peanutval,peanutval:6):
success:=ENCODE(str beansval,beansval:6);
success:=ENCODE(str soyval, soyval:6);
success:=ENCODE(str_frefishval,frefishval:6);
success:=ENCODE(str_drifishval,drifishval:6);
success:=ENCODE(str_canfishval,canfishval:6);
success:=ENCODE(str shrimpval,shrimpval:6);
success:=ENCODE(str meatval.meatval:6):
success:=ENCODE(str_porkval,porkval;6);
success:=ENCODE(str prmeatval,prmeatval:6);
success:=ENCODE(str_poultryval,poultryval:6);
success:=ENCODE(str_eggsval,eggsval:6);
success:=ENCODE(str_dairyval,dairyval:6);
success:=ENCODE(str exfruitval,exfruitval:6);
success:=ENCODE(str fruitval,fruitval:6);
success:=ENCODE(str_teaval,teaval:6);
success:=ENCODE(str_coffeeval,coffeeval:6);
success:=ENCODE(str_sugarval,sugarval:6);
success:=ENCODE(str cigarval,cigarval:6);
success:=ENCODE(str prepfdval,prepfdval:6);
success:=ENCODE(str drinksval,drinksval:6);
success:=ENCODE(str_noodlesval,noodlesval:6);
success:=ENCODE(str_otherfdval,otherfdval:6);
success:=ENCODE(str_totalfdval,totfoodval:8);
success:=ENCODE(str_totalexp,totexpval:8);
success:=ENCODE(str recmexp,rec month exp:8);
END; {ENCODE_VARIABLE VALUE}
```

```
PROCEDURE RECORD_HHD_VARIABLE;
BEGIN
writeln(food1fl, hhdser, space, str_riceval, space, str_cornval, space,
  str cassrtval, space, str proccassval, space, str potatval, space,
  str_sagoval, space, str_flourval, space, str_vegetval, space,
  str peanutval, space, str beansval, space, str totalfdval, space,
  str totalexp.space.str recmexp):
writeln(food2f1,hhdser,space,str_soyval,space,str_frefishval,space,
  str drifishval, space, str canfishval, space, str shrimpval, space,
  str_meatval, space, str_porkval, space, str_prmeatval, space,
  str poultryval, space, str eggsval, space, str totalfdval, space,
  str totalexp, space, str recmexp);
writeln(food3fl,hhdser,space,str dairyval,space,str exfruitval,
  space, str fruitval, space, str teaval, space, str coffeeval, space,
  str sugarval, space, str cigarval, space, str prepfdval, space,
  str_drinksval, space, str_noodlesval, space, str_otherfdval, space,
  str_totalfdval,space,str_totalexp,space,str_recmexp);
END; {ENCODE VARIABLE VALUE}
PROCEDURE COUNT_NONZERO ENTRIES;
BEGIN
if riceval>0 then countrice:=countrice +1;
if cornval>0 then countcorn:=countcorn +1:
if cassrtval>0 then countcassrt:=countcassrt + 1;
if proccassval>0 then countpcass:=countpcass + 1;
if potatval>0 then countpotat:=countpotat + 1:
if sagoval>0 then countsago:=countsago + 1;
if flourval>0 then countflour:=countflour + 1:
if vegetval>0 then countveget:=countveget + 1;
if peanutval>0 then countpeanut:=countpeanut + 1;
if beansval>0 then countbeans:=countbeans + 1;
if soyval>0 then countsoy:=countsoy + 1:
if frefishval>0 then countffish:=countffish + 1;
if drifishval>0 then countdfish:=countdfish + 1:
if canfishval>0 then countcfish:=countcfish + 1;
if shrimpval>0 then countshrimp:=countshrimp + 1;
if meatval>0 then countmeat:=countmeat + 1:
if porkval>0 then countpork:=countpork + 1:
if prmeatval>0 then countpmeat:=countpmeat + 1;
if poultryval>0 then countpoultry:=countpoultry + 1;
if eggsval>0 then counteggs:=counteggs + 1;
if dairyval>0 then countdairy:=countdairy + 1;
if exfruitval>0 then countefruit:=countefruit + 1;
if fruitval>0 then countfruit:=countfruit + 1:
if teaval>0 then counttea:=counttea + 1:
if coffeeval>0 then countcoffee:=countcoffee + 1:
```

if sugarval>0 then countsugar:=countsugar + 1:

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if cigarval>0 then countcigar:=countcigar + 1;
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if prepfdval>0 then countpfood:=countpfood + 1;
if drinksval>0 then countdrinks:=countdrinks + 1;
```

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if noodlesval>0 then countnoodles:=countnoodles + 1;
if otherfdval>0 then countotherfd:=countotherfd + 1;
END:
```

PROCEDURE RECORD NONZERO AMOUNTS: BEGIN writeln(nonzerofl, 'TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS ARE: ', hhdcount); writeln(nonzerofl, 'THE NUMBER OF NONZERO ENTRIES ARE'): writeln(nonzerofl,'RICE :',countrice); writeln(nonzerofl,'CORN :',countcorn); writeln(nonzerofl, 'CASSAVA ROOT :',countcassrt); writeln(nonzerofl,'PROCESSED CASSAVA :',countpcass); writeln(nonzerofl,'SWEET POTATOES :', countpotat); writeln(nonzerofl,'SAGO :',countsago); writeln(nonzerofl, 'FLOUR :'.countflour): writeln(nonzerofl, 'VEGETABLES :',countveget); writeln(nonzerofl, 'PEANUTS :',countpeanut); writeln(nonzerofl,'BEANS :', countbeans); writeln(nonzerofl,'SOY BEANS :', countsoy); writeln(nonzerofl, 'FRESH FISH :',countffish); writeln(nonzerofl, 'DRIED FISH :',countdfish); writeln(nonzerofl, 'CANNED FISH :',countcfish); writeln(nonzerofl,'SHRIMP :',countshrimp); writeln(nonzerofl, 'MEAT :',countmeat); writeln(nonzerofl, 'PORK :',countpork); writeln(nonzerofl, 'PRESERVED MEAT :',countpmeat); writeln(nonzerofl, 'POULTRY :',countpoultry); :',counteggs); writeln(nonzerofl,'EGGS writeln(nonzerofl, 'DAIRY PRODUCTS :',countdairy); writeln(nonzerofl, 'EXTR FRUITS :', countefruit); writeln(nonzerof1, 'ORDINARY FRUITS :',countfruit); writeln(nonzerofl,'TEA :',counttea); writeln(nonzerofl, 'COFFEE :',countcoffee); writeln(nonzerof1,'SUGAR :',countsugar); writeln(nonzerofl, 'CIGARETTES :',countcigar);

writeln(nonzerofl,'PREPARED FOODS :',countpfood); writeln(nonzerofl,'DRINKS :',countdrinks); writeln(nonzerofl,'NOODLES :',countnocdles); writeln(nonzerofl,'OTHER FOODS :',countotherfd);

END:

```
BEGIN
reset(filein):rewrite(food1fl):
rewrite(food2fl):rewrite(food3fl):rewrite(nonzerofl):
hhdcount:=0:countrice:=0:countcorn:=0:countcassrt:=0:countpcass:=0:
countsago:=0:countflour:=0:countveget:=0:countpeanut:=0:
countbeans:=0;countsoy:=0;countffish:=0:countdfish:=0;
countcfish:=0;countshrimp:=0;countmeat:=0;countpork:=0;countpmeat:=0;
countpoultry:=0:counteggs:=0:countdairy:=0:countefruit:=0:
countfruit:=0;counttea:=0;countcoffee:=0;countsugar:=0;
countcigar:=0:countpfood:=0:countdrinks:=0:countnoodles:=0:
countotherfd:=0:countpotat:=0:
hhdser:='
                     1:
currser:=hhdser;
READ INPUT:
while not(eof(filein)) do
  BEGIN
  riceval:=0:cornval:=0:cassrtval:=0:proccassval:=0:
  potatval:=0;sagoval:=0;flourval:=0;vegetval:=0;
  peanutval:=0;beansval:=0;soyval:=0;frefishval:=0;
  drifishval:=0;canfishval:=0;shrimpval:=0;meatval:=0;
  porkval:=0:prmeatval:=0:poultryval:=0:eggsval:=0:
  dairyval:=0;exfruitval:=0;fruitval:=0;teaval:=0;
  coffeeval:=0:sugarval:=0:cigarval:=0:prepfdval:=0:
  drinksval:=0:noodlesval:=0:otherfdval:=0:
  totfoodval:=0;totnonfdval:=0;totexpval:=0;
  if hhdser<>currser then hhdser:=currser:
 while (hhdser=currser)and(not(eof(filein))) do
       BEGIN
       varvalue:=0;
       GET VARIABLE VALUE;
       CHECK STORE VARIABLE:
          READ INPUT;
       END:
    hhdcount:=hhdcount + 1:
 if not(eof(filein)) then BEGIN
                  totexpval:=(4*totfoodval)+totnonfdval:
                  ENCODE VARIABLE VALUE:
                  RECORD HHD VARIABLE:
                  END
 else BEGIN
      GET_VARIABLE VALUE;
      CHECK STORE VARIABLE;
      totexpval:=(4#totfoodval)+totnonfdval:
      ENCODE VARIABLE VALUE;
      RECORD HHD VARIABLE;
      END:
    COUNT_NONZERO_ENTRIES;
 END; {eof filein}
```

RECORD_NONZERO_AMOUNTS; close(filein);close(food1fl);close(food2fl); close(food3fl);close(nonzerofl); writeln(hhdcount) END. {program}

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