〔Report〕

Statistical Data from the 2001-2002 Survey on Asset Building by SEWA Members (V)

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Introduction

From this note on, we shift to the analysis of interrelationships among various data. The former notes so far published in this journal are mostly basic distributions of individual items. (See Ekuni (2004a, 2004b, 2005, 2006). As the first investigation of this sort, the present article focuses on the relationships among individual characteristics, and those between individual characteristics and some important economic data.

As in the previous notes of this series, we list up all the relevant papers of the author for the reader's convenience.

IX. Relationships among Individual Characteristics and Some Economic Data

(1) Age and Membership Period

First, we look at scatter diagrams showing the age distribution among the SEWA members and their membership periods (Figs.53 and 54). The respective distributions

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are presented separately as Figs.1 and 9 in Ekuni (2004a and 2004b), and now it is clear that the distributions in the two dimensional graphs are rather uniform, implying the members have been increasing in a stable manner after a certain year, presumably around 1990. The Banaskantha group is a little younger than the Kheda, with some stubborn members in both areas. In Kheda, we have members over 70 years of age.

(2) Age and Family Size

Figs.55 and 56 show the scatter diagrams for two variables, age and family size. The distribution of family size is given as Fig.4 in Ekuni (2004a). Again the two dimensional distributions are both uniform for the member group of the two areas. (The distributional patterns among non-members are more or less the same to that of members.) These figures thus tell us that young family members, though not a leading person within their family, joined the SEWA. One more point is that in the Banaskantha group, there are some members whose family size is not less than 10, and these members are all in their prime of life from 30 to 40 years of age.

(3) Age and Education

In Figs.57 and 58, another pair of scattering diagrams are presented between age and years of schooling or education among the members of two areas, Banaskantha and Kheda. (The distribution of years of education is shown as Fig.2 in Ekuni (2004a).) We may say that in Banaskantha there seems to be no relationship, while in Kheda the younger are the members, the longer they have been in schools, though in both areas, members with no schooling are dominant. We also notice that the members of Kheda learned for a longer period uniformly in any age than those in Banaskantha, and less people in Kheda who had no schooling experience than in Banaskantha. This fact mean that in Kheda area there are two strata one of which consists of members of no schooling, with the other consisting of those members highly educated. Then, let us turn to the analysis of some economic data.

Fig.53 Age and Membership Period (Banaskantha Members)

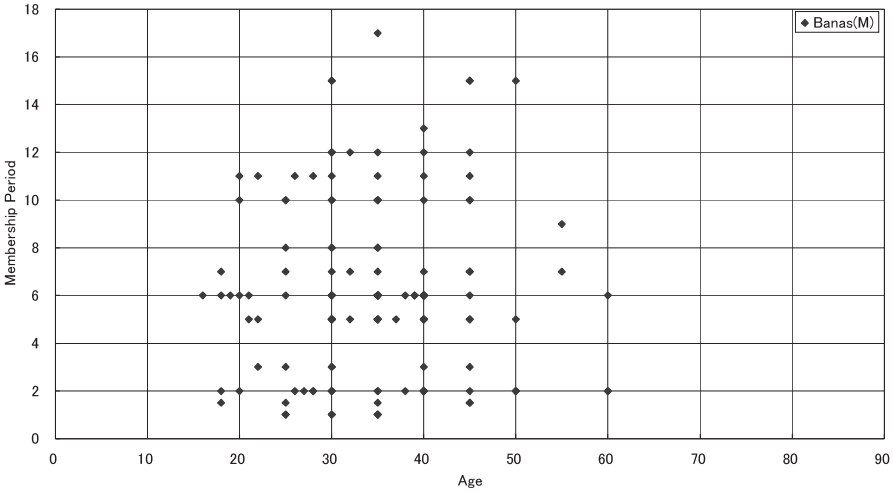


Fig.54 Age and Membership Period (Kheda Members)

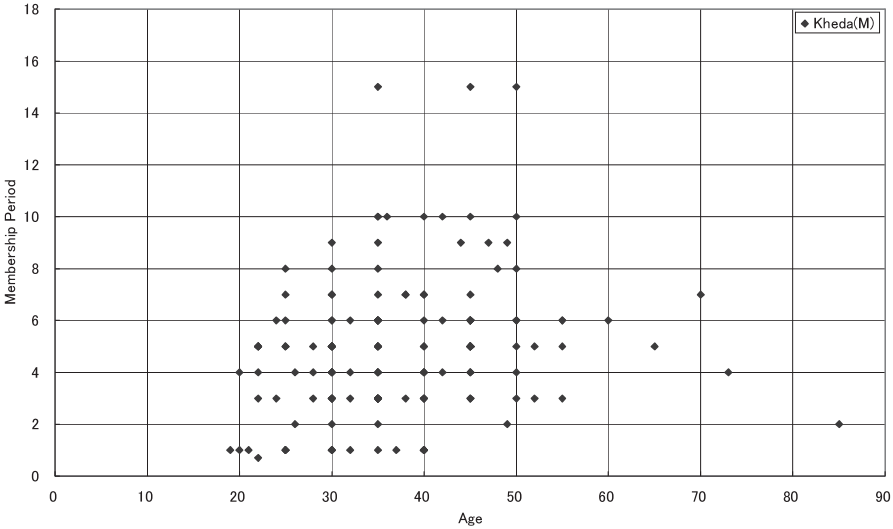


Fig.55 Age and Family Size (Banaskantha Members)

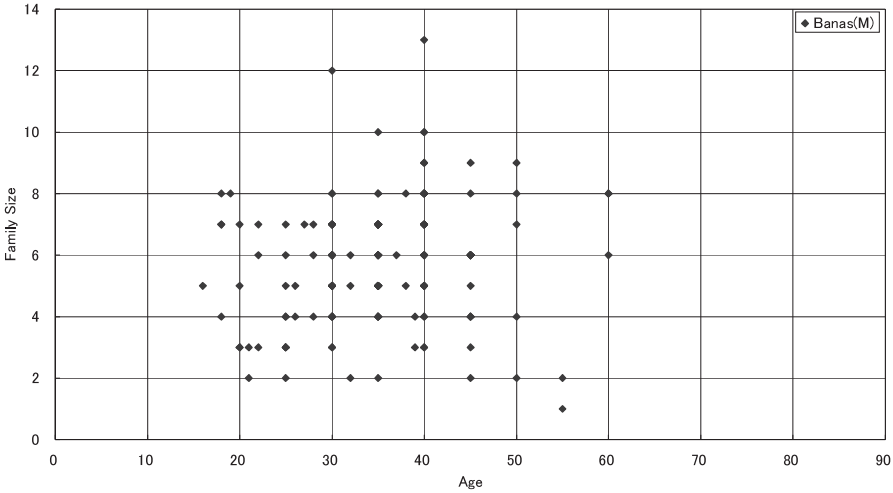


Fig.56 Age and Family Size (Kheda Members)

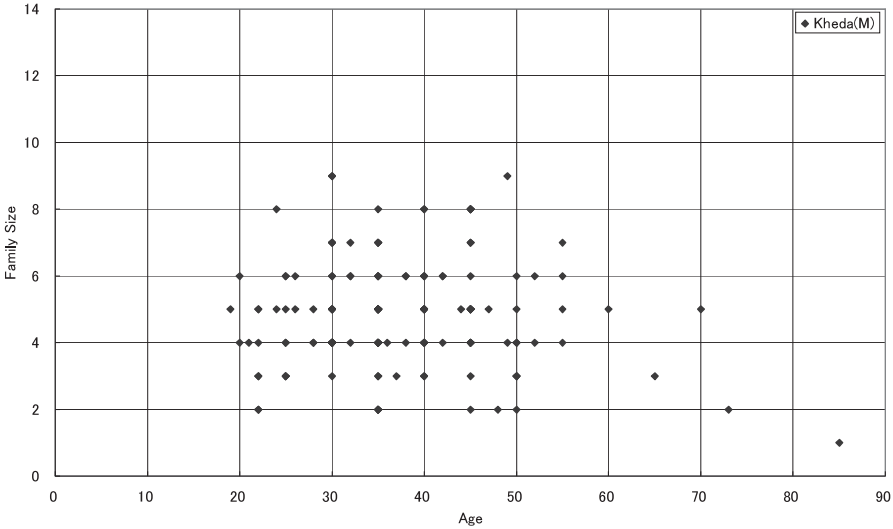


Fig.57 Age and Education (Banaskantha Members)

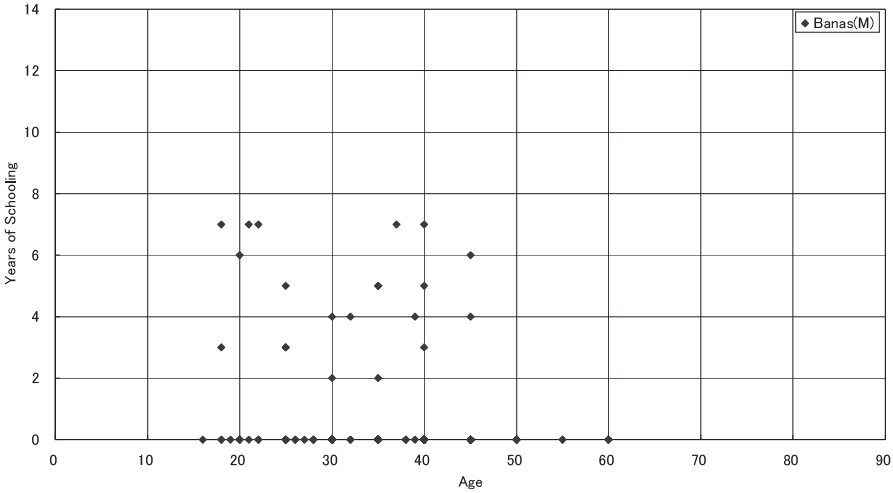
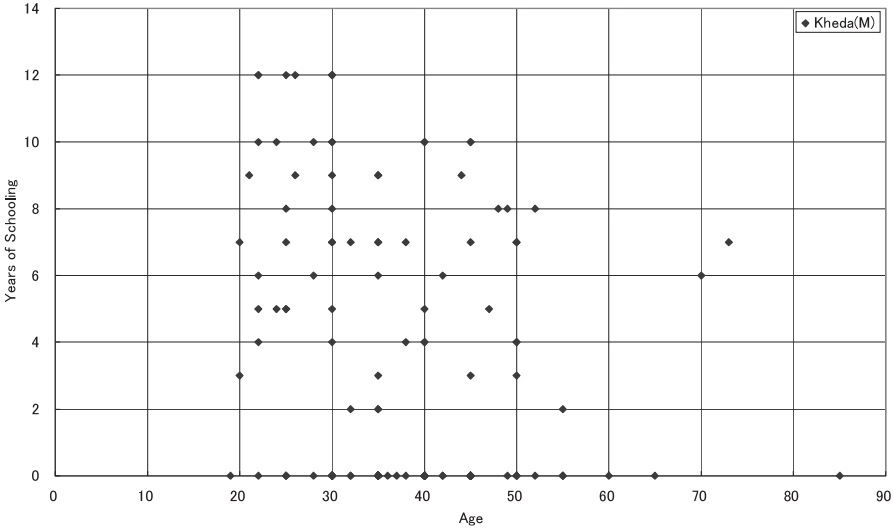


Fig.58 Age and Education (Kheda Members)



(4) Age and Members' Monthly Income

Figs.59 and 60 give two diagrams describing the interrelationships between age and members' monthly income. Both two dimensional distributions assume an oval shape, implying the absence of linear relationship, and a greater variance in their prime of life. Certainly we can see some exceptionally high incomes among the members in their 40's and old age. (There is one member in Kheda with a low income at a very old age.)

(5) Education and Members' Monthly Income

As Figs.61 and 62, the scatter diagrams are given concerning the relationships between the number of years of schooling and the members' monthly income. There exists no trend between the two variables, while a large deviation can be seen among those members who had no official schooling. On the other hand, it is possible to observe a slight trend in Kheda: the longer education stands for the greater income. In Kheda, the members of no schooling do not offer any exceptional figures, though those with the longest 12 years of education do not enjoy higher incomes.

(6) Family Size and Its Total Monthly Income

Since we can expect naturally that the member's individual monthly income is not correlated with her family size with some exceptions, the next figures are concerned with the relation between households' total monthly income and their family size. These are depicted in Figs.63 and 64. There can be found four characteristics. First, there are positive trends in both areas without betraying common sense. Second, in Banaskantha, we find several large families with low incomes. Third, both areas have bottom-line families of incomes below 1,000 Rupees irrespective of their family sizes. Fourth, we see exceptionally high income families in Kheda.

(to be continued.)

Fig.59 Age and Monthly Income (Banaskantha Members)

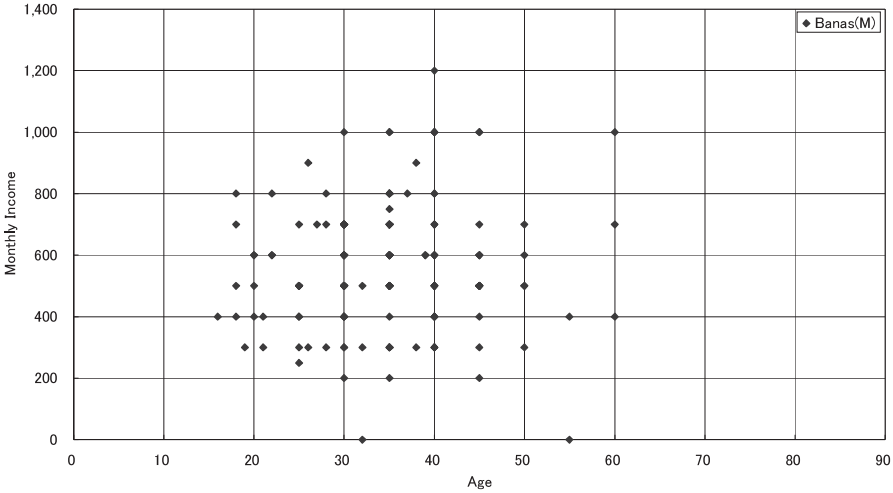


Fig.60 Age and Monthly Income (Kheda Members)

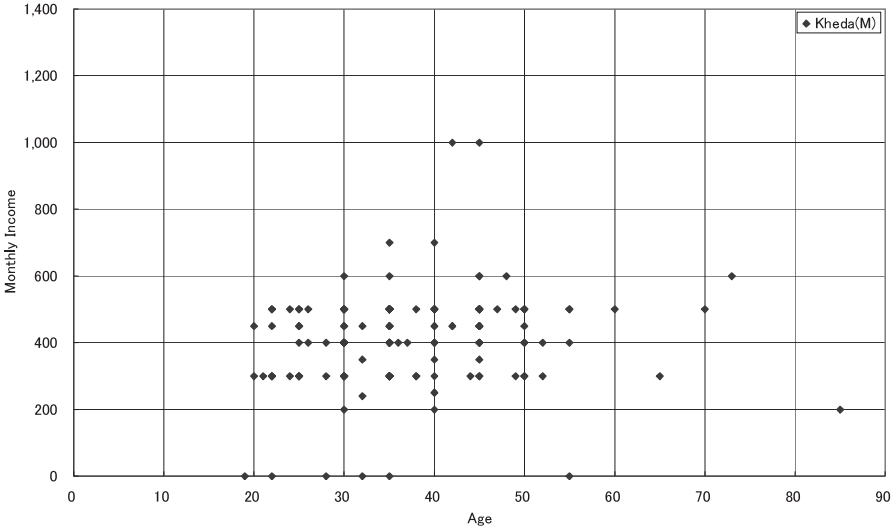


Fig.61 Education and Monthly Income (Banaskantha Members)

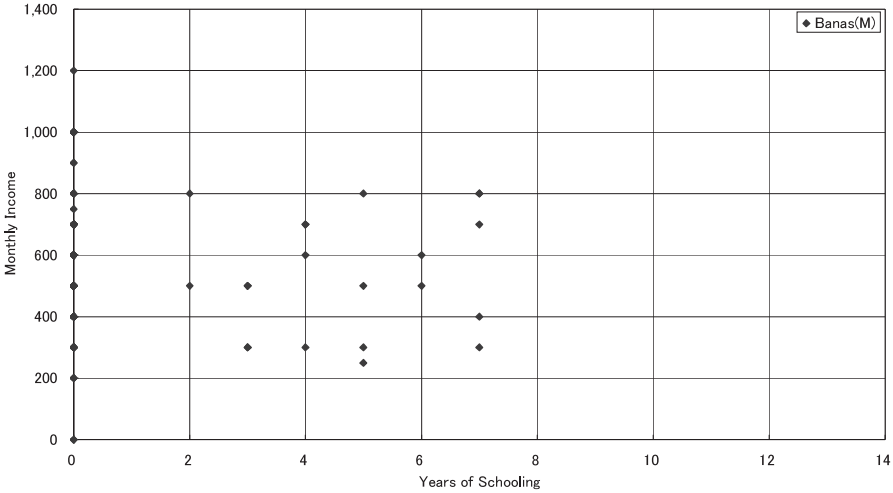


Fig.62 Education and Monthly Income (Kheda Members)

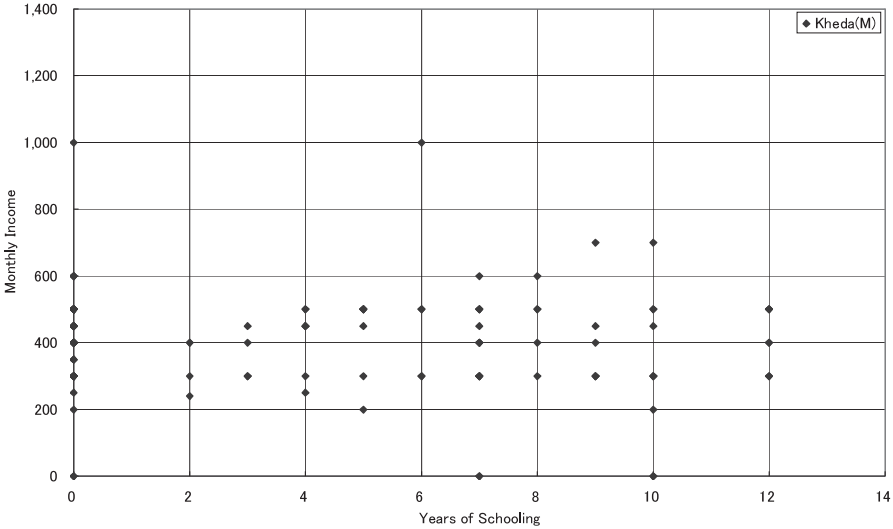


Fig.63 Family Size and Total Monthly Income (Banaskantha Members)

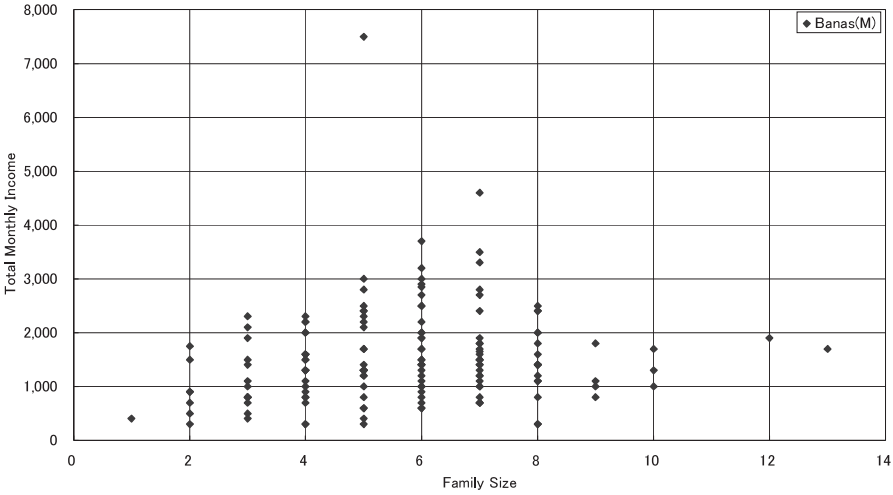
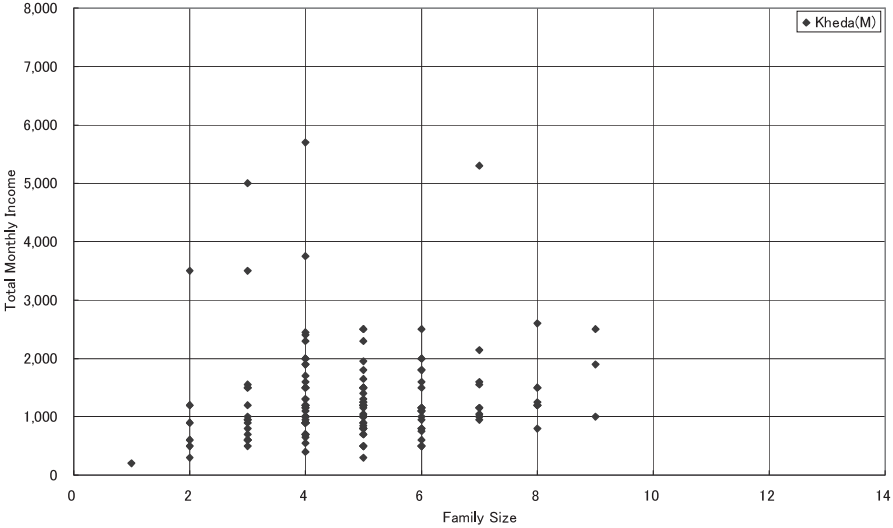


Fig.64 Family Size and Total Monthly Income (Kheda Members)



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SEWA Home Page, http://www.sewa.org.