

SUMMARY

The Layout (Chapter II)

There are 3 Sites on which the houses of the padi farmers stand, namely, Site A, B, and C. Site B and C can be located in the main village area, each Site flanking the village on one side. Site A is located about 3 miles away from the village area.

All houses in the 3 Sites are arranged in neat rows facing each other with the houses of one row "back to back" of the other.

The system of numbering is rather peculiar. For all the Sites, the numbers of the first row are odd while that of the next are even, and next to that odd again, and so on. Therefore, some rows will have numbers of an ascending order while some of them on descending order. The next consecutive odd number of the odd number row follows on after the last house of the even number row. In addition to this, in Site B, the last 4 houses of each row are numbered 400 upwards, again with its own peculiar feature of numbers.

Houses belonging to a certain dialect group tend to be concentrated in certain areas and near each other.

The Survey Population (Chapter III)

The total sample population covered by the 92 houses is 601 of which 44.9% are Hokkien, 19.8% are Hakka, 18.3% are Cantonese, 12.3% are Teochew and 4.7% Others.

About 40.9% of the sample population comes under the age of 20 while nearly 10% are old people aged 60 and above.

Taking the total population as a whole, males outnumber the females with the total number of males constituting 52.8% against the females' 47.2% leaving out the "Sex Unknown" group. For the 2 sites as a whole the sex ratio is 89 females for every 100 males while that of Site C (92:100) is higher than that for Site B (87:100).

HOUSEHOLDS (Chapter IV)

Of a total of 92 households, 34.8% are Hokkien households, 26.1% Hakka, 18.5% Cantonese, 9.8% Teochew, 4.3% Others, and 6.5% Mixed.

Nearly 47% of the total households belong to the familial type with about 45% of the total population living in them. 23% of the total households are found in the type "Couple with parents or miscellaneous relatives." In these households live nearly 31% of the total population.

84.8% of the households have up to 9 people living in them. The average number of persons per household is 6. The average household

size in Site B is slightly higher than that in Site C (5.2 against 4.7).

There is close relation between the types of households and variations in the household size. The family type consists of 6.8 persons on the average while couple with miscellaneous relatives type is even larger with a figure of 8.5. Each household occupies one house.

Occupation (Chapter V)

Nearly 33% of the total population is engaged in some form of farming activity or other. Of this 33%, nearly 12% are self-employed farmers, 20% household farm assistants and 1% hired farm labourers. There are only 8% of household workers while 14% go to school. The unemployed group is about 20% (15.9% of which is children).

Most of the self employed farmers are found among the Hakka and Cantonese groups. Most of the household farm assistants are found in the Hakka dialect group while the Hokkien have the most unemployed people.

Ownership of land is concentrated around the age of 44 years to 64 and above for the males and 30-64 for the females. More female household farm assistants are to be found than male ones. The unemployed are mainly children under school age and partly old people. Very few old people are not working (11 out of 50) with more unemployed old men than women.

5.5% of the total employed population is child labour of which 3.2% are females.

48.9% of the total population are working to support the remainder.