CHAPTER 5

Farmers' Characteristics and Levels of Sufficiency Economy

This study aims to achieve three main objectives, namely 1) to classify farmers in terms of their SE level, 2) to evaluate the levels of their subjective and objective happiness, and 3) to analyze the effect of SE and other factors on their happiness. The outcome of each objective is detailed in Chapters 5 to 7.

This chapter mainly targets on assessing the degree of SE applied by each farmer and classify all farmers in terms of their SE level. This study developed an index named "Sufficiency Economy Intensity" (SEI) to assess the farmers' adoption degree of SE. SEIs were calculated from two components, namely, agricultural practice and livelihood, using the same weight given that all famers live in rural areas and regard highly their farming activities and livelihood indifference with a relatively similar life pattern every day.

5.1. Consonance of agricultural practice and Sufficiency Economy

To evaluate the consonance of agricultural practice and SE, the farmers were asked to complete a self-assessment form consisting of 15 criterions regarding SE suggested by Wiboonpongse et al. (2009). The agricultural criterions introduced by these researchers cover all agricultural practices (See further details in Appendix B). A five-point Likert scale was then applied to estimate the level of SE in agricultural practice, in which "1" indicated that the famers accomplish their tasks in the least accordance with the benchmark, whereas "5" suggested that the farmers always follow the standard. The criterions include the following points:

1. Technology utilization complies with academic foundation and suitable sizing (Agri1)
2. Economical and efficient resource management (Agri2)
3. Good management without self-torment and suffering of others (Agri3)
4. The administration is highly familiar with environmental issues and effects of natural resources (Agri4)
5. Agricultural processing is based on appropriate labor and technology (Agri5)
6. Production capacity is correlated with management ability (Agri6)
7. Not exceedingly greedy or only focused on short-term profits (Agri7)
8. Trustworthy operating scheme without consumer exploitation (Agri8)
9. Trustworthy operating scheme without labor harassment (Agri9)
10. Trustworthy operating scheme without supplier molestation (Agri10)
11. Risk management by producing various types of products and updating them according to market requirements (Agri11)
12. Low-risk management (Agri12)
13. Aim to wield local resources and restrict international trade, if necessary, select from the nearest production site (Agri13)
14. Integrated knowledge management for improved immunity (Agri14)
15. Emphasized human resource development (Agri15)

Average score retrieved from each criterion was evaluated to detect SE correspondence level. The result was ranked and described into five levels as followed:

4.50 - 5.00 = Excellent
3.50 - 4.49 = Good
2.50 - 3.49 = Moderate
1.50 - 2.49 = Fair
0.00 – 1.49 = Poor

Figure 5. 1 presents the average score of the criterions in which dots and numbers represent the mean and lines portray the SD. This figure particularly illustrates that the

SE correspondence level of the farmers was "moderate," and the mean score was 3.39 out of 5. However, three criterions (i.e., Agri9, Agri9, and Agri10) had a good correspondence level among farmers. The average scores of these criterions were 3.62, 3.61, and 3.5, respectively. The remaining criterions displayed that the correlation level between the cultivation and SE of farmers was "moderate."

Agri11 is the criterion that received the lowest SE correspondence level at 3.12. This study determined that 77.80% of farmers still implement the monocrop system and only 22.20% of them utilize the mixed-farming system. Rice is the plant mostly favored by farmers, followed by horticultural crops, including longan and mango. Among field crops, corn is the least favored by farmers. The farmers who still adopt the monocrop system explained that they continuously rely on such a traditional system because they are unfamiliar with other seeds to plant that can increase their income, they have insufficient knowledge in other types of plants, and they are unwilling to take the risks.

Agri6 received the second lowest SE correspondence level at 3.18. The interviewed farmers stated that their farm size depends on their household capacity and that they refuse to include any additional burden considering their limited capital. Agricultural funds are sourced from financial institutions, and they shoulder the interest payment. Some farmers who own vast cultivated areas operate some parts of it as their own.

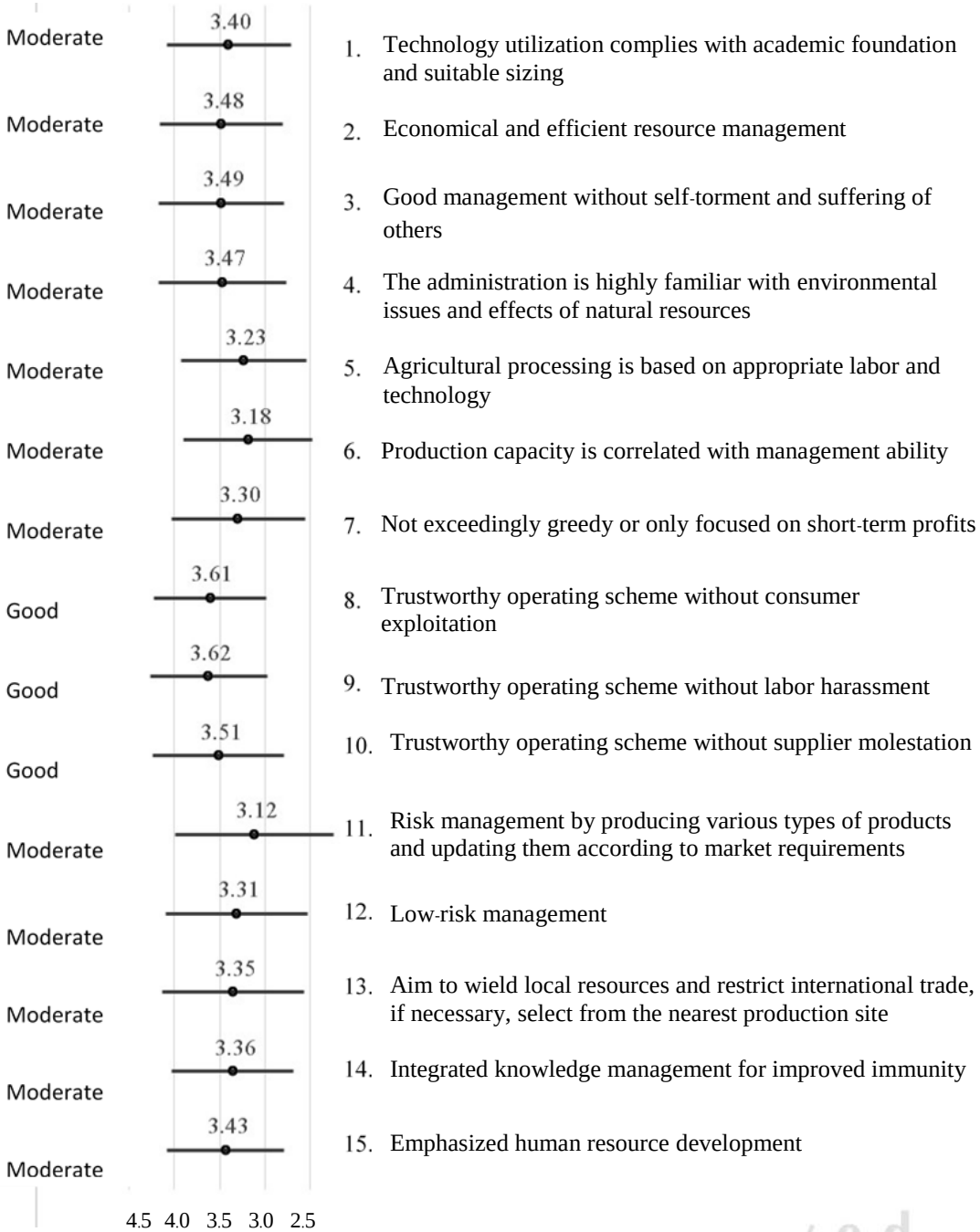

Figure 5.1 Mean score of 15 criterions which represent consonance of agricultural practice and Sufficiency Economy

Source: Author's Calculation

Agri5 is the third criterion that received the lowest SE correspondence level at 3.23. Most farmers included in the study selected household labor as their first priority in reducing production cost. Nonetheless, the farmers asserted that they face deficiency in household

labor because their children of legal working age are studying in the city. These successors then choose to obtain a professional career than be involved in agriculture and opt to work with their own families. This phenomenon explains why farmers are compelled to outsource some intensive stages of production, including plowing and fertilizing. Relatives, acquaintance, or the local people are hired as first priority. During the harvest period, farmers use machines as an alternative.

In sum, the consonance degree of agricultural practice and SE based on the criterions proposed by Wiboonpongse et al. (2009) goes beyond the "moderate" level. Farmers effectively incorporate the SE principle into their production and hold in high regard the moral values and feelings of other people, but they have insufficient knowledge in improving their agricultural production and market efficiency.

If the government sector plans to support farmers in implementing the SE concordance cultivation, then they should consider building a strong SE farming philosophy throughout the agricultural community. The implementation of such philosophy will increase the SE implementation level among farmers because they can adopt fresh knowledge relatively well. The mean score of Agri15 was 3.43, implying that the farmers perceive human resource development as a means of self-development. The findings also showed that 41.80% of the farmers are keen to regularly explore new knowledge about agriculture, particularly about its production and marketing stages. Numerous farmers also constantly and intensively prioritize their self-development, whereas only 4.90% consider self-development as insignificant element to their continuous growth. This result indicates that most farmers are eager to search for knowledge and contemplate thoroughly for production development.

5.2 Consonance of livelihood and Sufficiency Economy

To evaluate the consonance of livelihood and SE, this dissertation applied the 22 criterions proposed by Linhavess (2008) that cover the livelihood of farmers. This set of criterions is presented as follows:

1. Plant backyard garden for household consumption (Live1)
2. Herd pig, chicken, or fish for household consumption (Live2)
3. Process food (e.g., preserved food, desiccated food, etc.) (Live3)
4. Produce some home supplies, including soup, shower gel, shampoos, and dish detergent for every day household consumption (Live4)
5. Create production factor for households (Live5)
6. Utilize local materials for their sake (e.g., making mat from reed and producing broom from broomcorn) (Live6)
7. Apply natural energy to process foods (e.g., rice cracker, dried fish, dried banana, etc.) (Live7)
8. Do part-time job at home (e.g., weaving, mat weaving, basketry, etc.) (Live8)
9. Make processed foods for sale (e.g., home-grown vegetable and pets) (Live9)
10. Join any saving group or local finance enterprise (Live10)
11. Discuss and exchange local knowledge and solve some issues with the community (Live11)
12. Regularly participate in local activities or important folk custom activities (e.g., traditional sport activity, paying respect tradition (Rod Nam Dum Hua), etc.) (Live12)
13. Always make merit on Buddhist holy day (Live13)
14. Help set up a village learning center (Live14)
15. Join the village learning center's activities (Live15)
16. Reuse water (e.g., sprinkle plants with used water) (Live16)
17. Recycle materials (e.g., make rubbish bin from used tire and ferment humus as fertilizer) (Live17)
18. Manage waste by segregating waste at home (e.g., rubbish, garbage, and toxic waste) (Live18)
19. Take care of village's trees (Live19)
20. Always maintain houses well and clean (Live20)
21. Regularly visit the old, the handicapped or ill neighbors (Live21)
22. Regularly attend to the needs of old family cousins or old people in the community (Live22)

The criterions cited above were set to relate with the three principles and two underlying conditions of SE. However, this dissertation failed to specify which principle or condition each criterion belonged to because each principle/condition is correlated with one another. Some criterions may relate to both moderation and reasonableness, whereas some simultaneously reflect both reasonableness and self-immunity. To obtain a clear view of livelihood related with SE, this study identified the criterion arrangement, as shown below, according to the principles and underlying conditions of SE.

The criterions established using the moderation principle include Live1, Live2, Live3, Live4, and Live5. These criterions represent controlling and decreasing expenditure, including abstemious lifestyle. Household members cooperate in activities that support household self-sufficiency without extravagant spending. Example of these activities includes growing a backyard garden, herding animals for household consumption, and using self-made products at home than purchasing expensive products.

The criterions established using the reasonableness principle consist of Live6, Live7, Live16, Live17, and Live18. These criterions demonstrate how farmers adopt their knowledge and the technology they possess for their family and community benefits, such as recycling and modifying the remaining materials and using natural energy for food preservation.

The criterions established using the self-immunity principle are Live8, Live9, Live10, Live19, and Live20, which illustrate the family earning ability for self-immunity. Participation in saving groups for the reduction of the daily risks of life and the creation of natural resources help build a community and social immunity.

The criterions established through the wisdom principle include Live11, Live12, Live14, and Live15. These criterions denote the management of knowledge and folk wisdom as well as their relegation within the community. Additional examples of these criterions include the sharing and passing on of wisdom among the next generation of locals through the establishment of a learning center, active participation in the center's activities, and continuation of the practice of beautiful traditions.

The criterions established using the moral principle are Live13, Live21, and Live22, which emphasize the fundamentals of a morally social life (i.e., sharing, compassion, and generosity). Figure 5.2 illustrates the average score of the criterions that represent the consonance of livelihood and SE.

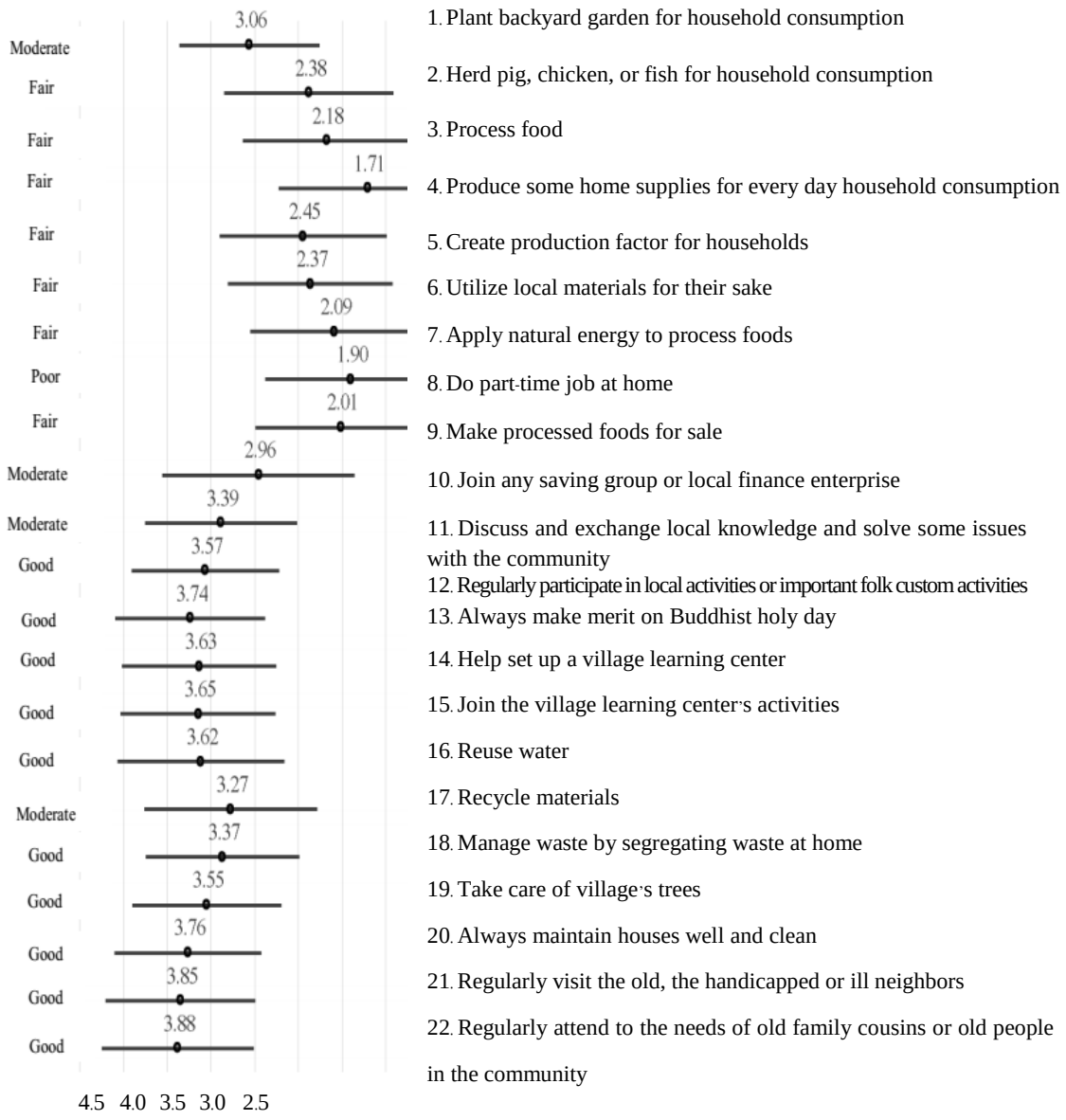

Figure 5.2 Average score of 22 criterions which represent consonance of livelihood and Sufficiency Economy

Source: Author's Calculation

The figure particularly displays that the farmers generally have a “moderate” level of SE lifestyle with a mean score of 3.02. Further analysis showed that the farmers are at a “good” level of SE lifestyle in 10 criterions. Three criterions received the highest SE correspondence level, including Live22, Live21, and Live20, with an average score of 3.88, 3.85, and 3.76, respectively. These findings imply that the farmers primarily consider moral values, community relationship, and environmental preservation.

The criterion that received the lowest SE correspondence level was Live4 with an average score of 1.71, followed by Live8 (1.90), and Live9 (2.01). These observations suggest that farmers are unaware of the significance of part-time jobs and recycling of materials within their community.

From the perspective of moderation (Live1, Live2, Live3, Live4, and Live5), famers are considered to have a “fair” level of SE lifestyle. This condition implies that farmers cannot employ SE to economize their household spending efficiently. Considering the aspect of reasonableness (Live6, Live7, Live16, Live17, and Live18), farmers scarcely utilize local materials, natural energy, and in-handed technology in their daily lives. However, these farmers reasonably employ their knowledge for economic purposes, especially for remnants modification, as well as for the reuse and recycling of materials.

A lifestyle related to SE in terms of the self-immunity principle at the household scale (Live8, Live9, and Live10) illustrates that the farmers are uninterested in earning from part-time jobs. Almost all farmers are not members of a saving group. This occurrence is the reason why the average score of SE lifestyle in the aspect of self-immunity principle was only 2.29. This case also indicates that the farmers have insufficient self-immunity. The research findings showed that 60.95% of farmers have savings, which is an important key for achieving life stability and reducing the daily risks of life. However, the saving amount is rather low; more than half of the farmers have savings less than 20,000 Baht.

The result regarding agricultural practice demonstrated that most farmers who implement the monocrop system and cannot adapt to the continuously changing market earn relatively less and fail to save money. The farmers admitted that whenever they earn from

their farming, a part of their income is allotted for debt payment and the remaining is for their daily living, leaving them with no money to save. The beginning of a new cropping cycle compels them to borrow money again. Given that these farmers do not have any expense account, life insurance, and adequate financial planning, their self-immunity for their future is reduced. With regard to the natural resource preservation behavior (i.e., community and social immunity; Live19 and Live20), farmers obtained a practically high average score of 3.89.

The SE lifestyle of farmers according to two underlying conditions (Live11, Live12, Live13, Live14, Live15, Live21, and Live22) is considered "good." Farmers hold in high regard their knowledge searching and sharing within their community. Looking at the moral perspective, farmers always value the Buddhist holy day, with over half of them usually practicing the Buddhist prayer. In addition, most of the farmers are strong believers of the Karma law, practicing the virtues and moral principles of Buddhism. Some farmers even apply these moral values to their own lives and use them to solve problems. In particular, 49.50% of farmers apply such morals to solve their problems moderately, whereas 35.90% only frequently practice them.

The analyses in the preceding paragraphs elucidate that the farmers focus on moral values and other people, but they have inadequate knowledge in both agricultural practice and livelihood.

5.3 Sufficiency Economy Intensity index

Figure 5.3 presents the flow chart of SEI calculation, which was achieved through three procedures explained in the succeeding paragraphs.

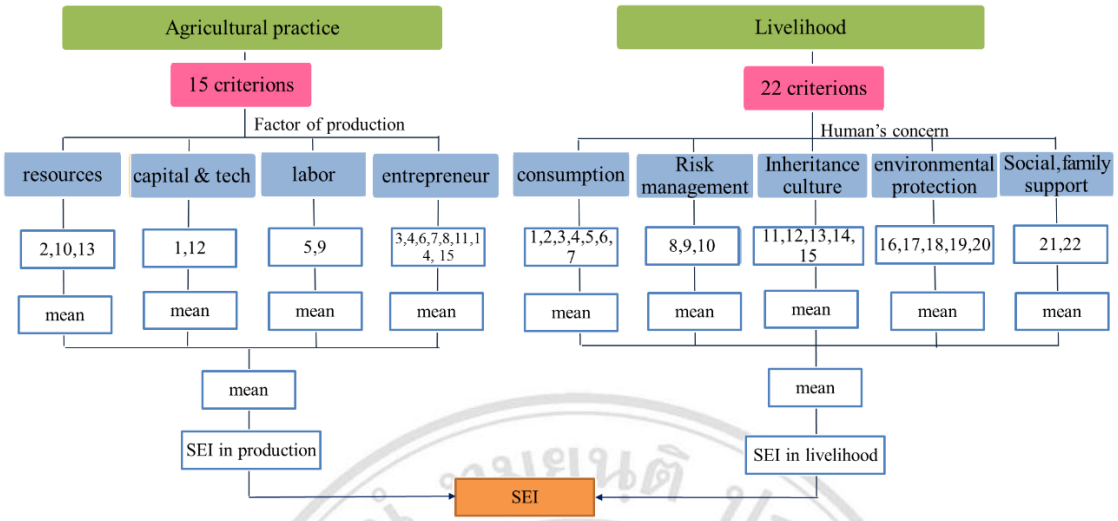

Figure 5.3 SEI calculation

5.3.1. SEI in production

From the evaluated criterion of the correlation between agricultural practice and SE, the criterions given in 5.1 were categorized into four elements according to the factors of production, namely, resources, capital and technology, labor, and entrepreneurship.

The resource criterions were Agri2, Agri10, and Agri13, and the capital and technology criterions included Agri1 and Agri12. Agri5 and Agri9 were categorized as labor criterions, whereas Agri3, Agri4, Agri6, Agri7, Agri8, Agri11, Agri14, and Agri15 were considered entrepreneurship criterions.

The mean score of each element was then calculated. The SEI in production was subsequently appraised by calculating the mean of all these elements using the same weight (five points).

5.3.2. SEI in livelihood

The 22 criterions for the evaluation of the concordance level between livelihood and SE in Section 5.2 were classified into five aspects following the basic concerns of human,

namely, consumption, risk management, inheritance culture, environmental protection, as well as social and family support. This undertaking was realized to solve the overlapping problem in the three principles and two underlying conditions of SE and to make pushing consumption a clear and international aspect.

The consumption criterions were Live1, Live2, Live3, Live4, Live5, Live6, and Live7, and the risk management criterions included Live8, Live9, and Live10. Live11, Live12, Live13, Live14, and Live15 were considered criterions for inheritance culture, whereas Live16, Live17, Live18, Live19, and Live20 were determined as environmental protection criterions. The remaining criterions (i.e., Live21 and Live22) were regarded as criterions for social and family support.

The mean score of each aspect was then calculated appropriately. The SEI in livelihood was consequently identified by calculating the overall mean score of all aspects using the same weight (five points).

5.3.3. Overall SEI

SEI was calculated by summing up the SEI in production and SEI in livelihood with the same weight (10 points).

5.4 Characteristics and classification of SEI farmers

5.4.1. SEI in production

Most farmers or 70.64% of the respondents have rich SEI production ranging from 3 to 4 (middle to middle-high intensity), whereas 18.94% of them have an SEI production rate varying between 2 and 3. The mean score of SEI in production was 3.40, with minimum at 1.08 and maximum at 4.88, and such SEI was almost normally distributed. This result suggests that farmers apply the production process associated with a relatively adjacent

SE. Some farmers implement the production process that is completely irrelevant to SE, whereas only few of them adopt SE using the entire process (Table 5.1 and Figure 5.4).

Table 5.1 SEI in production

SEI in production	Number (%)
1-2	4 (0.60%)
2-3	127 (18.94%)
3-4	474 (70.64%)
4-5	66 (9.48%)
Total	671 (100%)

Source: Author's Calculation

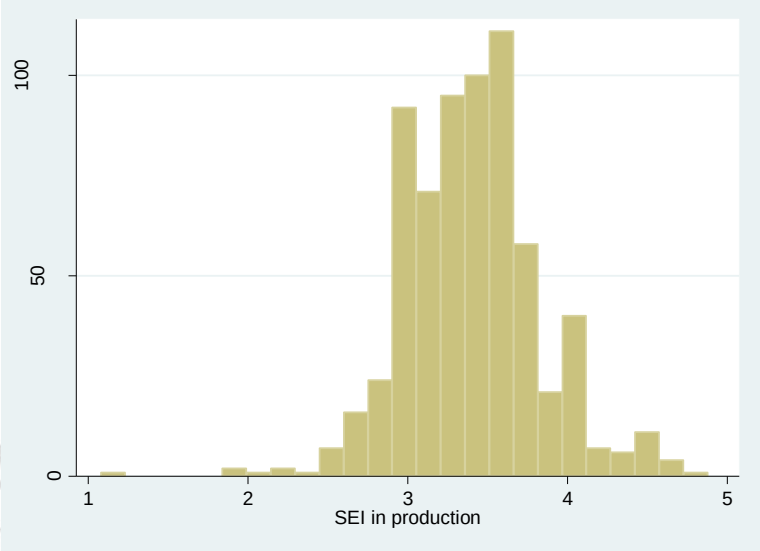

Figure 5.4 The distribution of SEI in production

5.4.2 SEI in livelihood

Most farmers or 63.19% of the respondents have rich SEI in livelihood ranging from 3 to 4 (middle to middle-high intensity), whereas 33.98% of them only have an intensity of 2 to 3. The mean of SEI in livelihood was 3.12, with minimum at 1.64 and maximum at

4.57. Similar to the distribution of SEI in prodcution, the SEI in livelihood was almost normally distributed althought the latter had a lower mean. This observation indicates that farmers prioritize the application of SE to agricultural production more than to livelihood (Table 5.2 and Figure 5.5)

Table 5.2 SEI in livelihood

SEI in livelihood	Number (%)
1-2	10 (1.49%)
2-3	228 (33.98%)
3-4	424 (63.19%)
4-5	9 (1.34%)
Total	671 (100%)

Source: Author's Calculation

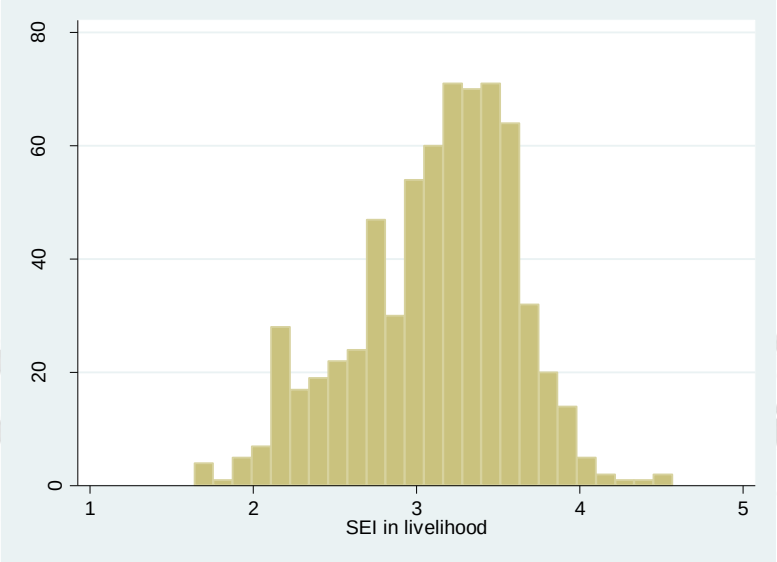

Figure 5.5 The distribution of SEI in livelihood

5.4.3 The Sufficiency Economy Intensity (SEI)

SEI was calculated by adding the mean scores of SEI in production and SEI in livelihood (10 points). Table 5.3 and Figure 5.6 present the results.

Table 5.3 The Sufficiency Economy Intensity (SEI)

SEI	Number (%)	SEI	Number (%)
1-2	0 (0.00%)	6-7	360 (53.65%)
2-3	0 (0.00%)	7-8	149 (22.21%)
3-4	1 (0.15%)	8-9	11 (1.64%)
4-5	11 (1.64%)	9-10	1 (0.15%)
5-6	138 (20.57%)		

Source: Author's Calculation

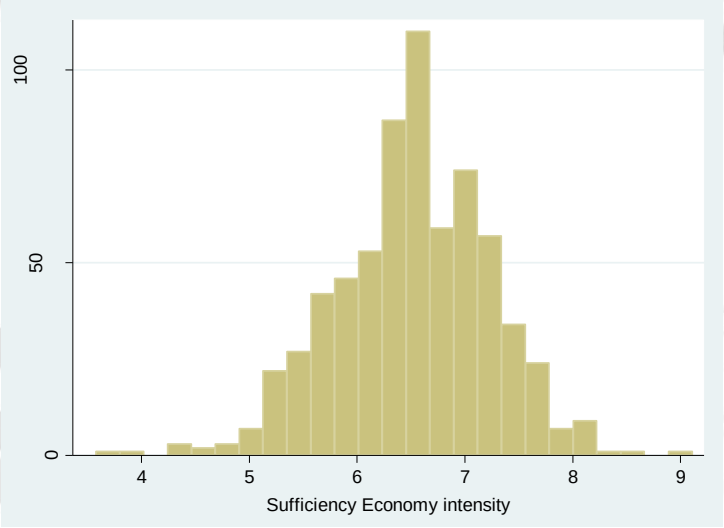

Figure 5.6 The distribution of SEI

Most farmers (53.65%) have rich SEI level ranging from 6 to 7 (middle to middle-high intensity), and 22.21% have an intensity level varing between 7 and 8. In this case, the mean of SEI was 6.52, with minimum at 3.58 and maximum at 9.11.

These results verify that farmers have successfully applied SE to both of their production and livelihood. Considering the implications of SE, the Thai government has incorporated such philosophy into its Eighth National Economic and Social Development Plan (1997–2001). The government proposed the knowledge providing process, supporting, public relations, government campaign, and attitude persuasion of SE application. SE was determined to have affected the happiness of Thai farmers from 1997 to 2004. This premise stipulates that SE has been successfully implemented relatively.

All farmers have applied SE into their lives because this philosophy is at the roots of a Thai farmer's life. However, SE is yet to be organized and introduced for proper and serious implementation.

5.4.4. Classification of SEI farmers

To scrutinize the characteristics of farmers at different SEI levels, they were classified into four groups with varying comparative degrees of SE, namely, low, medium-low, medium-high, and high, using an equal data set interval without any outliers because the criterion value was a primary value. The criterions used in grouping calculation are expressed as follows:

Value (Maximum SEI – Minimum SEI)/4 = (8.55 – 4.01)/4 = 1.14, Mean SEI = 6.52

SEI level 1 = SEI < Mean SEI – 1.14
= SEI < 5.38

SEI level 2 = 5.38 < SEI < Mean SEI
= 5.38 < SEI < 6.52

SEI level 3 = 6.52 < SEI < Mean SEI + 1.14
= 6.52 < SEI < 7.66

SEI level 4 = SEI > 7.66

A total of 671 observations were made. After classification, 42 farmers (6.26%) were classified in the low SEI group (SEI level 1), 289 farmers (43.07%) were categorized into

the medium-low group (SEI level 2), 30 farmers (46.20%) were classified in the medium-high group (SEI level 3), and 30 farmers (4.47%) were grouped into the high group (SEI level 4)

5.5 Concluding remarks

5.5.1. All groups of agriculturalists are not different in SE implementation.

Regarding the extent of success of SE implementation in each group of agriculturalists, the results showed that the SE extension for agriculturalists progressed thoroughly among farmers, orchardists, and peasants. Table 5.4 indicates that all groups of agriculturalists implement SE similarly."

Table 5.4 Cross tabulation between SEI level and groups of agriculturalists

SEI level	Farmer	Orchardist	Peasant
1	35 (6.06%)	2 (5.00%)	5 (9.43%)
2	251 (43.43%)	18 (45.00%)	20 (37.74%)
3	266 (46.02%)	17 (42.50%)	27 (50.94%)
4	26 (4.50%)	3 (7.50%)	1 (1.89%)
Total	578 (100.00%)	40 (100.00%)	53 (100.00%)

Pearson Chi-Square = 3.389, df = 6, Asymp. Sig = 0.759

Source: Author's Calculation

5.5.2. High absolute income correlates with high level of SEI.

Table 5.5 shows the average current absolute household income of each SEI level. The table clearly represents that a high absolute income is correlated with a high level of SEI when SEI levels 2 to 4 are considered. This study began the analysis from SEI level 2 because the farmers in this group determined and implemented SE for a while, whereas

the famers in SEI level 1 implemented SE only at the initial stage during which a variety of characteristics existed (A high average income exists with a high variance).

Table 5.5 Average household income of each SEI level

SEI level	1	2	3	4
Average household income (Bath per month)	13,135.57	10,0081.63	12,331.99	16,060.00

Source: Author's Calculation

5.3.3. Farmers with high SEI level greatly feel "enough".

For this study, the "enough" attitude of farmers was investigated by asking them whether their current income is "enough" for their living. The results showed that the farmers who have high SEI level believe that their current income is enough. The ratio of farmers who feel "enough" and "more than enough" was remarkably elevated in the high SEI level group (e.g., 84.80% of the farmers in the SEI level 2 feel "enough" and "more than enough"). The ratio consecutively increased to 88.10% and 93.30% in the SEI levels 3 and 4, respectively. The ratio of farmers who feel that their current income is "not enough" tended to decrease according to their SEI level. The ratio proportionately diminished from 15.20% in SEI level 2 to 11.90% and 6.70% in SEI levels 3 and 4 (Table 5.6).

This proper attitude of farmers influenced by the SE principle highlights human attitude adjustment, which refers to a decrease in one's needs and greed and being sufficiently aware of his/her condition. The farmers with a high degree of SEI implementation feel "enough" or are greatly satisfied.

Table 5.6 Cross tabulation between SEI level and enough attitude

SEI level	Enough attitude			Total
	Not enough	Enough	More than enough	
1	6 (14.30%)	35 (83.30%)	1 (2.40%)	42 (100.00%)
2	44 (15.20%)	243 (84.10%)	2 (0.70%)	289 (100.00%)
3	37 (11.90%)	266 (85.80%)	7 (2.30%)	310 (100.00%)
4	2 (6.70%)	25 (83.30%)	3 (10.00%)	30 (100.00%)

Pearson Chi-Square= 14.927, df = 6, Asymp. Sig. = 0.021

Source: Author's Calculation

5.5.4 Farmers with high SEI level feel they are "not poor".

This study examined the comparative attitude of farmers by instructing them to compare their income with the national household income, which separates the Thai population into seven categories (with the first as the poorest and the seventh as the richest). The findings showed that the ratio of farmers who consider themselves poor (income categories one and two) declined among the high SEI level groups. In particular, 5.10% of the farmers in SEI level 2 feel that they are poor, and 2.90% of the farmers in SEI level 3 feel the same. Conversely, the ratio of farmers who feel richer than others was the highest in SEI level 4 (Table 5.7).

Table 5.7 Cross tabulation between SEI Level and income categories

SEI level	Income categories (1= poorest, 6 = richest)						Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	0 (0.00%)	1 (2.40%)	4 (9.50%)	25 (59.50%)	10 (23.80%)	2 (4.80%)	42 (100.00%)
2	1 (0.30%)	14 (4.80%)	56 (19.40%)	141 (48.80%)	67 (23.20%)	10 (3.50%)	289 (100.00%)
3	0 (0.00%)	9 (2.90%)	63 (20.30%)	149 (48.10%)	72 (23.20%)	17 (5.50%)	310 (100.00%)
4	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	4 (13.30%)	13 (43.30%)	10 (33.30%)	3 (10.00%)	30 (100.00%)

Pearson Chi-Square= 12.596, df = 15, Asymp. Sig. = 0.634

Source: Author's Calculation

This finding confirms that farmers with high SEI level greatly feel that their current income is “enough” and that they are richer than others.

5.5.5. Happiness of farmers with high SEI level depends less on “money”

A prominent aspect of farmers who implement SE is their distance away from capitalism. In this study, the proportion of farmers who believe that money can buy happiness was low. In SEI level 2, the ratio of farmers who “strongly agree” and “agree” with the statement “Money can buy happiness” was only 32.60%. This percentage was further reduced to 30.70% and 16.60% in SEI levels 3 and 4, respectively. By contrast, the proportion of farmers who “strongly disagree” increased (Table 5.8) because when farmers increase their level of SE implementation, they are awarded enough. Money is less important for enough-farmers whose happiness clearly depends less on “money.”

Table 5.8 Cross tabulation between SEI level and attitude about the important of money

SEI level	Opinion on the statement “Money can buy happiness”					Total
	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	
1	2 (4.80%)	24 (57.10%)	8 (19.00%)	7 (16.70%)	1 (2.40%)	42 (100.00%)
2	33 (11.40%)	85 (29.40%)	77 (26.60%)	45 (15.60%)	49 (17.00%)	289 (100.00%)
3	44 (14.20%)	82 (26.5%)	89 (28.70%)	47 (15.20%)	48 (15.50%)	310 (100.00%)
4	6 (20.00%)	7 (23.30%)	12 (40.00%)	1 (3.30%)	4 (13.30%)	30 (100.00%)

Pearson Chi-Square= 27.606, df = 12, Asymp. Sig. = 0.006

Source: Author’s Calculation

5.5.6. SEI in production and SEI in livelihood go together.

To examine the correlation between the production and livelihood behaviors of farmers, this study utilized the Pearson correlation between the SEI in production and the SEI in livelihood. The results indicated that the SEI in production and livelihood are positively related to each other significantly at 0.01 (Table 5.9), implying that the farmers who apply SE into their production also apply such a philosophy into their daily lives. This condition proves that SE is at the roots of human life and that it can infiltrate through all human activities. If one adopts SE in high degree, he/she has a tendency to apply the same philoshopy in high degree to all his/her activities.

Table 5.9 Correlation between SEI in production and SEI in livelihood

		SEI in production	SEI in livelihood
SEI in production	Pearson Correlation	1	.216**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	671	674
SEI in livelihood	Pearson Correlation	.216**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	671	671

Source: Author's Calculation