

Index of Non-Availability of Employment in National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme: A Case Study

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The inter-household differentials and extent of overall deprivations when worked out using 'Foster-Greer-Thorbecks Pi measure' with the power '1' provides an insight into the deprivation percentage as a whole from the minimum level of expected employment days. It is observed again that overall deprivation when averaged out does not provide the hunch about intensity of deprivation. The 'Foster-Greer-Thorbecks Pi measure' with the power '2' hence is also computed.

Percentage of households not able to secure the employment from National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) even for 50, or 60 or 70 days in the whole year (2006-07) is computed based on a large survey conducted in various states and districts. The inter household differentials emerge prominently by making a comparative analysis over different income groups and the households with varying number of eligible workers to work in the scheme.

Inter-district differential and judgment overall of the scheme as the employment provider are useful ways to appraise the scheme.

The paper though provides information for about 16 districts across different states and regions, the detailed discussions on the inter-household differentials are presented only for one district (district of Devangere, Karnataka) due to paucity of time and space.

1. Regions and Sub regions Covered:

The whole country is covered in the analysis and arbitrarily, divided in six regions as depicted in the following table. The districts wherein the survey was carried out and their respective states also are shown in the table. The chosen districts were as desired by the Planning Commission.

Table 1: Regions and Sub regions Covered

Regions	States	Districts
Central	Chhatisgarh	Bilaspur
	M P	Jhabua
	UP	Barabanki
East	Bihar	Kishanganj
	Orissa	Sambhalpur, Sundergarh
	W Bengal	Malda
North	Haryana	Sirsa
North - East	Assam	N Lakhimpur
	Meghalaya	S Garo Hills
South	Karnataka	Devahgere
	Kerala	Palakkad
West	Gujarat	Dahod
	Maharashtra	Bhandara
	Rajasthan	Karauli

Sampling for Survey

A three step procedure was adopted for the survey. In the first step two blocks were chosen based in each of the districts. This was followed with selection of three Gram Panchayats in each of the blocks. Further two sites where work of NREGS was taken up were selected in consultation with local people and block officials.

Selection of Blocks

The two specific criteria for selection of the blocks were:

- Number of person-days generated per household in the different blocks in the last year, and
- Percentage of BPL (Below Poverty Line) households in the blocks as per BPL survey, 2002.

The selection was made in order to get the necessary detailed information about the implementation of the scheme in the block in the year through a specially designed questionnaire from BDO/PO.

Selection of Gram Panchayat (GP)

As the next step, three GPs from each of the selected blocks were chosen again taking into consideration: Number of person-days generated per household in the different GPs in the last year

Selection of Beneficiary and non- Beneficiary Households

From the different GPs thus selected, list of the households issued job cards and provided employment, issued job cards but not given a single day of employment in the last year, and those who have not been provided job cards was secured. These three lists were useful guides for further carrying out a stratified random sampling of the three categories of households. In fact, all the households were then classified according to social stratifications (SC, ST, OBC and General).

Survey Results

The results on availability of employment to different households and inequality in between the households is attempted to be captured in the ensued analysis. The particular attempt has been made to derive home the fact of employment availability differentials between various income groups. The following various analysis in the direction are attempted for different districts.

1. To highlight the non-equitable provisions of employment among different households in a particular district, broad parameters such as Lorenz Curve analysis and Gini-coefficients¹ are worked out.

¹ The Lorenz curve

The Lorenz curve is a graphical device used to demonstrate the **equity of distribution** of a given variable such as income, asset ownership or wealth.

The Gini Coefficient

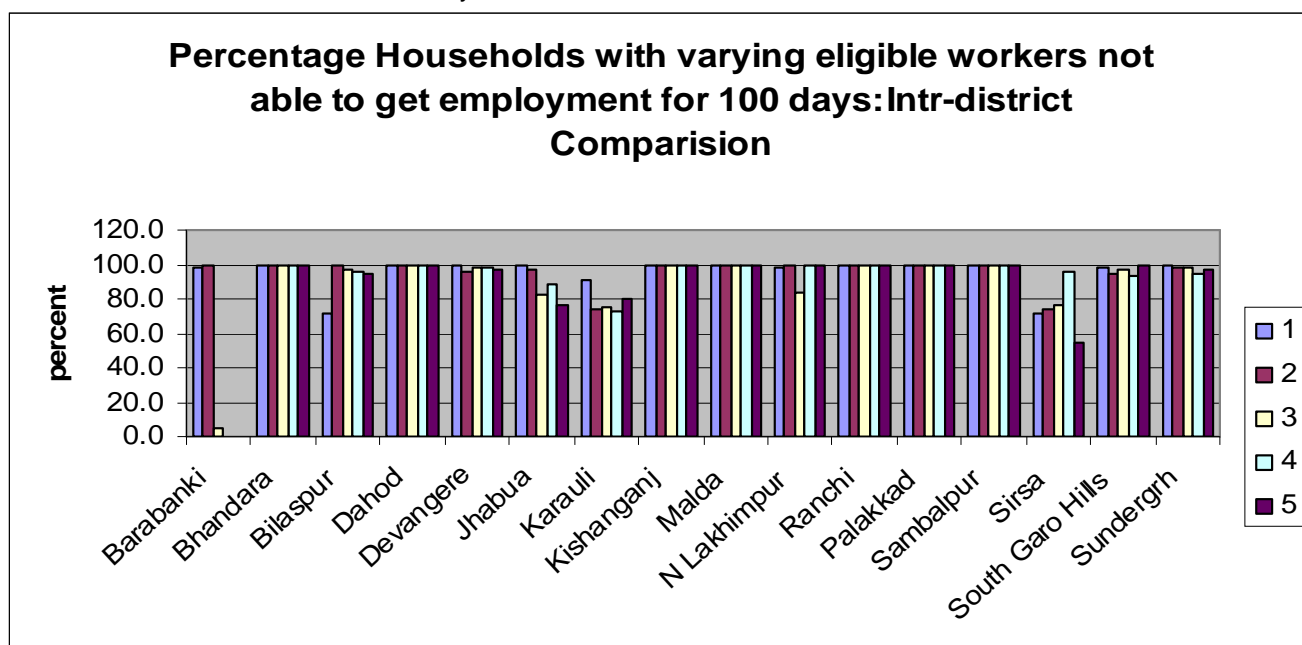
The Gini coefficient is a ratio of the areas on a Lorenz curve. It is also a measure of the inequality of a distribution. If the area between the line of perfect equality and Lorenz curve is A, and the area under the Lorenz curve is B, then the Gini coefficient is $A/(A + B)$.

Some important properties of the Gini coefficient are:

2. Non-availability of employment (for 50, 60 and 70 days) and percentage of households in each category is worked out next for households with varying income levels and eligible workers strength.
3. Overall employment gap ratio is computed for households with varying income levels and eligible workers strength.
4. To highlight the non-provision of employment, 'Employment Gap Intensity' is worked out. This eventually marks the weighted variance from the expected employment days and signify the gap of those 'non-availing the employment up to a minimum satisfactory level' weighted by those 'non-availability gaps' in assessing aggregate non-availability.
5. The inter-district differentials in employment provision are attempted using various graphical charts.

Employment Unavailability to Households With Varying Workers Size

Households Not Able to Secure 100 days

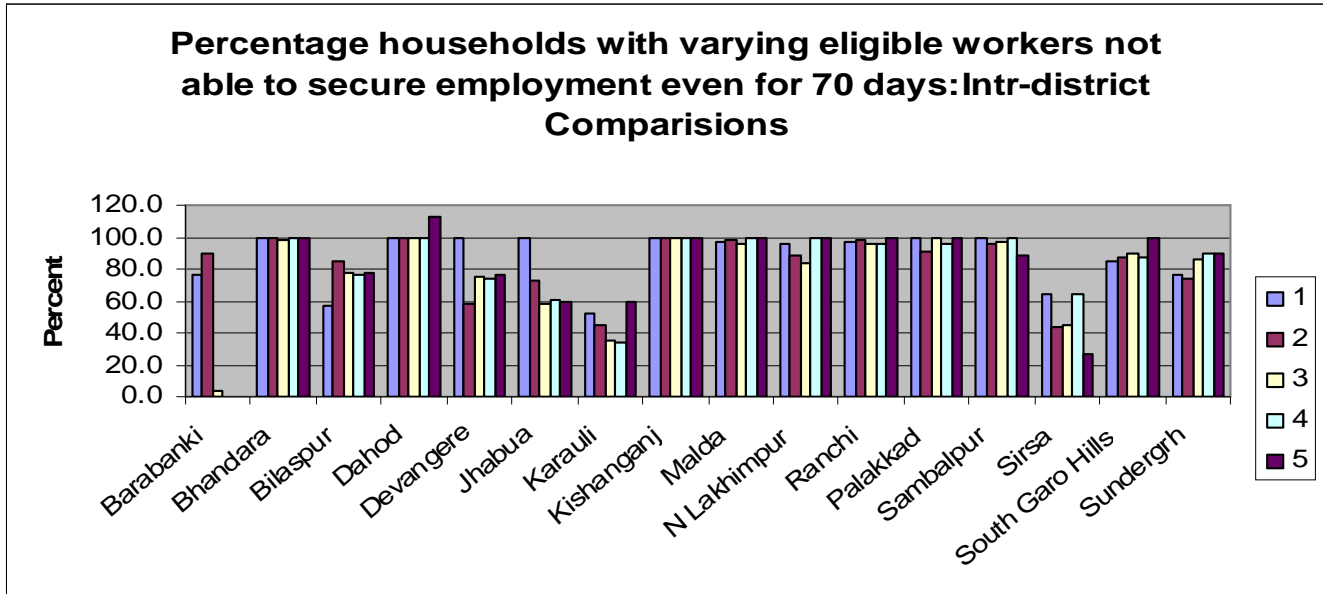


Irrespective of households of any number of eligible workers, almost 100 per cent households are not able to secure 100 days of employment in the districts Bhandara, Dahod, Devangere, Kishanganj, Malda, Ranchi,

- The Gini coefficient is a measure of inequality of a distribution. It is defined as a ratio with values between 0 and 1: the numerator is the area between the Lorenz curve of the distribution and the uniform (perfect) distribution, the denominator is the area under the uniform distribution line.
- It is often used as a metric of inequality.
- The higher the Gini coefficient, the greater the inequality.
- A value of zero corresponds to perfect equality (everyone has the same level), while a value of 1 corresponds to perfect inequality
- It is not affected by the shape of the Lorenz curve, only by the ratio of the areas used to compute it.
- It does not indicate how the inequality is distributed, only the total amount of inequality.
- The Gini coefficient can be used to indicate how a distribution changes over time and if this change shows that equality is increasing or decreasing.

Palakkad, Sambalpur, S Garo Hills and Sundergarh. In Bilaspur, and Sirsa, the percentage of households not able to secure 100 days of employment increases as eligible members in the households increase, while in Jhabua and Karauli, the percentage reduces.

Households Not Able to Secure 70 days Employment

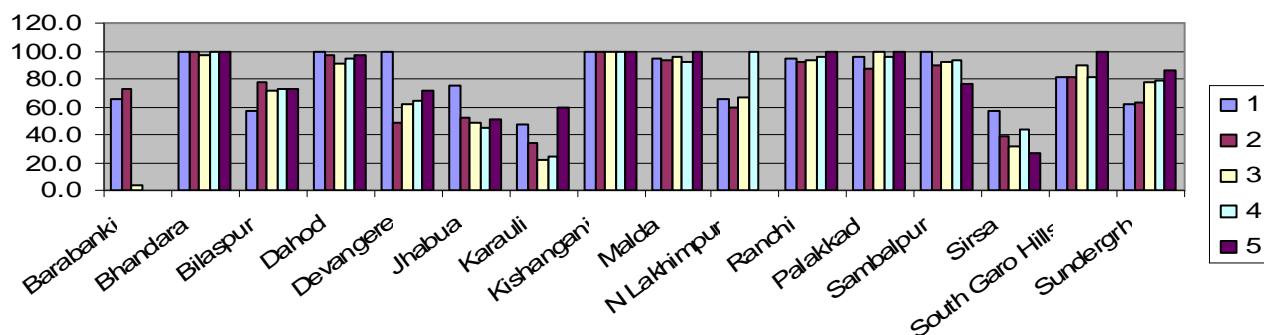


Bhandara, Dahod, Kishanganj, Malda, Ranchi, Palakkad, and Sambalpur have almost all households with any number of eligible workers not able to secure employment even for 70 days. Almost 80 percent are households with one or two eligible workers not able to secure employment for 70 days, in Barabanki, while it is about 55 to 60 per cent for other households with more eligible workers. Bilaspur, in contrast exhibits the tendency of not securing employment even for 70 days with two or more eligible workers in case of almost 80 percent households.

Devangere, Jhabua and Karauli indicate the inverse trends, i.e., as eligible workers in the household increases, per cent of households not able to secure employment reduces. As against this are N Lakhimpur, S Garo Hills, and Sundergerh, wherein as number of eligible workers, the percentage of households not able to secure 70 days employment also increases.

Households Not Able to Secure 60 days Employment

Percentage households with varying eligible workers not able to secure employment even for 60 days: Intra-district Comparisons

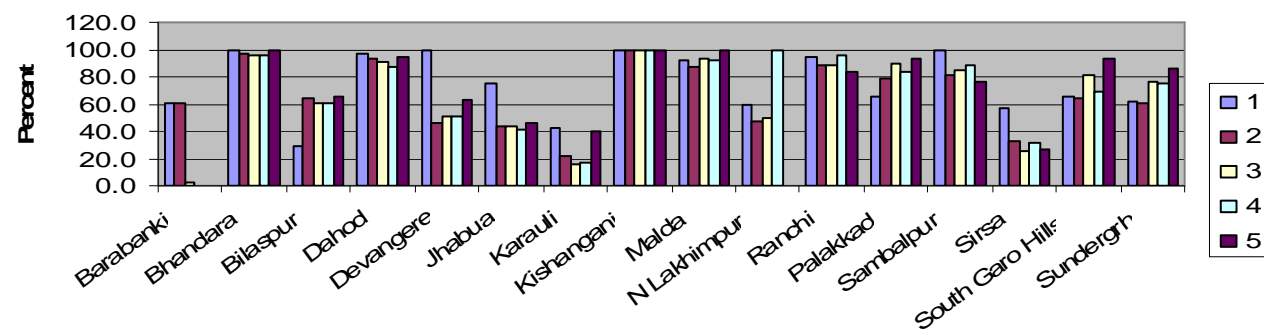


Almost all households irrespective of number of eligible workers have 100 per cent households not able to secure 60 days of employment in the districts Bhandara, Dahod, Kishanganj, Malda, Ranchi, Palakkad, and Sambalpur. The percentage is found to be on higher platters for N Lakhimpur, S Garo Hills, Sundergerh and Bilaspur as number of eligible workers increase, and particularly, it reaches 100 per cent for five or more eligible workers in case of N Lakhimpur, and S Garo Hills.

The percentage reduces initially for Devangere but thereafter as eligible workers are more than 2, percentage of households not able to secure employment even for 60 days increases. The percentage reduces initially for Jhabua too as eligible workers increase from one to two, but thereafter, there is found no significant change. Karauli shows a reduction in percentage of households not able to secure employment to this level as eligible workers in the household increases up to 4, thereafter however an increase is witnessed. Sirsa, on the other hand indicates a fluctuating tendency with varying number of eligible workers.

Households Not Able to Secure 50 days Employment

Percentage households with varying eligible workers not able to secur employment even for 50 days: Intra district Comparison



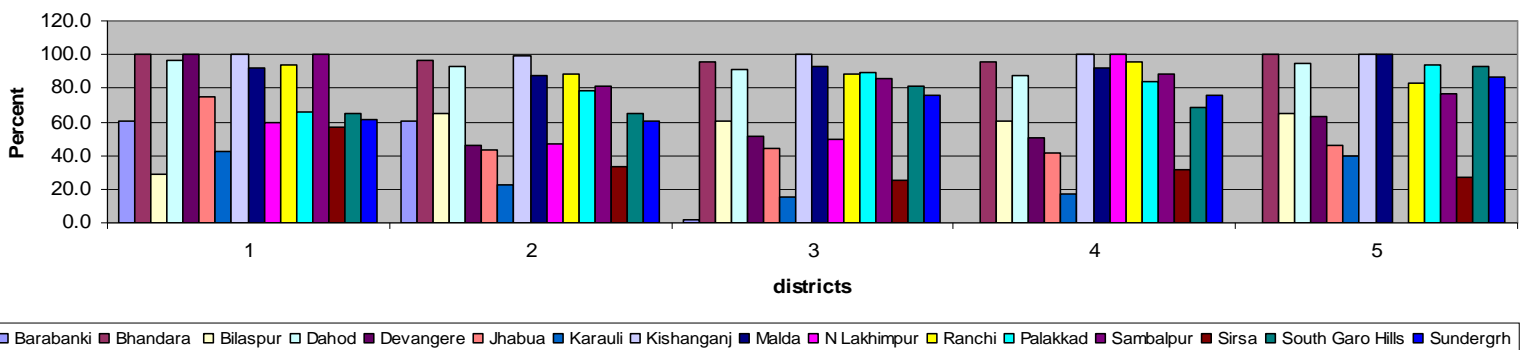
Bhandara, Dahod, and Kishanganj have nearly all households, irrespective of number of eligible workers, not been able to secure 50 days of employment. Malda has almost 90 percent households with eligible workers up to 4, and 100 per cent households with eligible workers five or more not been able to secure 50 days of employment. Sirsa indicates a reducing tendency, with increased number of eligible workers in the house, of percentage of households not having even fifty days of employment throughout the year.

S Garo Hills, and Sundergerh have higher percentage of households not able to secure 70 days employment as number of eligible workers in the household increases. Bilaspur exhibits the percentage rising to 65 from less than 30, as number of eligible workers increase from 1 to 2, and thereafter remaining stagnant at about 60-65 percent. The percentage reduces initially for Devangere but thereafter as eligible workers are more than 2, percentage of households not able to secure employment even for 50 days remain almost unchanged. In Karauli, the households with 1 or five or more workers have higher percentage (almost 40 percent) of not able to secure employment even for fifty days than other households (approx 20 percent).

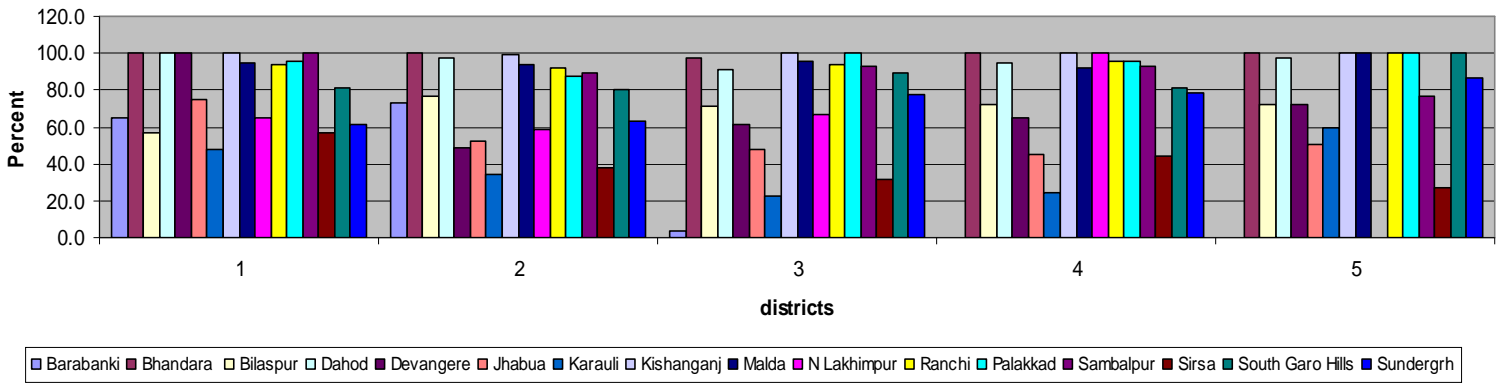
Households With Varying Number Of Eligible Workers And Not Able To Secure Employment: Inter District Comparisons

The following figures provide useful insights into a district wide variations in employment non-availability to households having one, two, three, four or five & more eligible workers. Employment non-availability is checked for 50, 60, 70, and 100 days. The higher is the value means more is non-availability percentage (of employment) to the households.

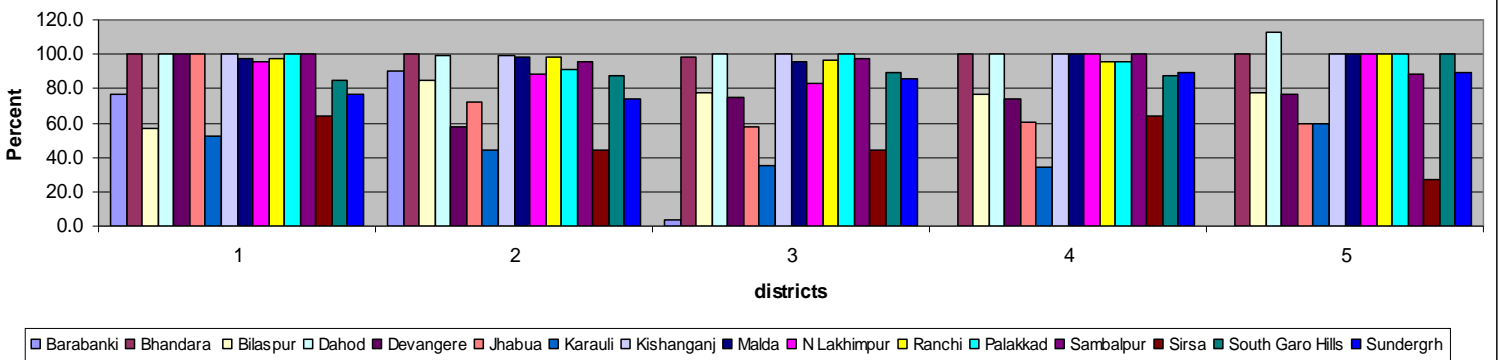
Percentage Households with varying eligible workers not able to get employment even for 50 days: Inter-district Comparison



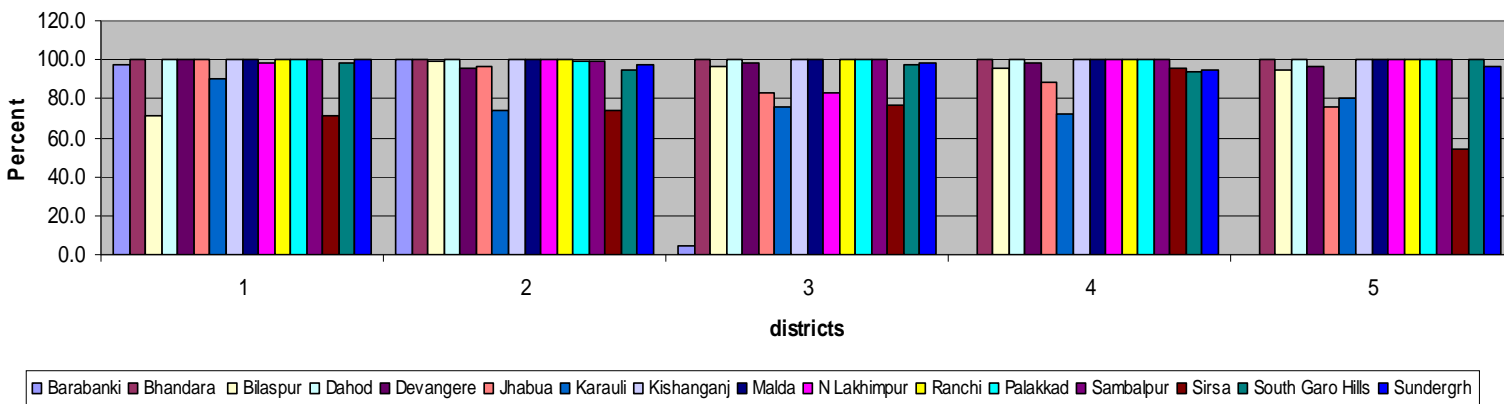
Percentage Households with varying eligible workers not able to get employment even for 60 days: Inter district comparison



Percentage Households with varying eligible workers not able to get employment even for 70 days: Inter-district Comparisons



Percentage Households with varying eligible workers not able to get employment for 100 days: Inter district comparisons



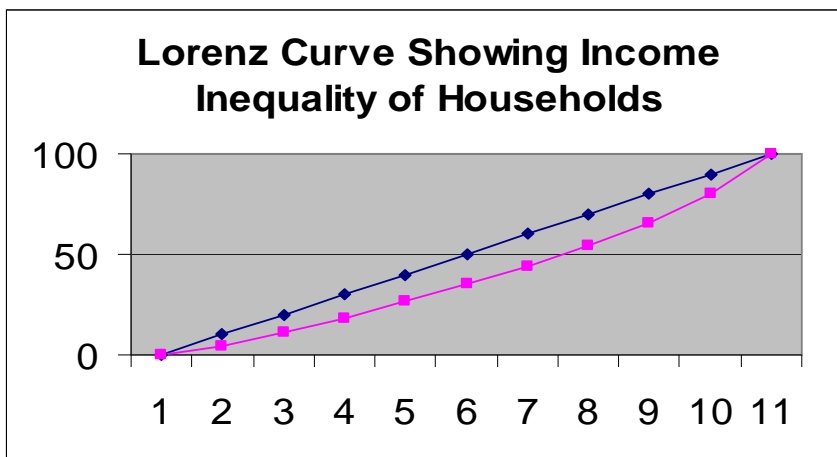
Index of Non-Availability of Employment: A Case of Devangere District of Karnataka

National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) which is implemented with the purpose of providing 100 days guaranteed employment to those willing in the rural areas of backward districts has failed in its purpose to a large extent. It is attempted to examine the 'employment gap' and 'intensity of the employment gap' on the basis of the above discussed methodology.

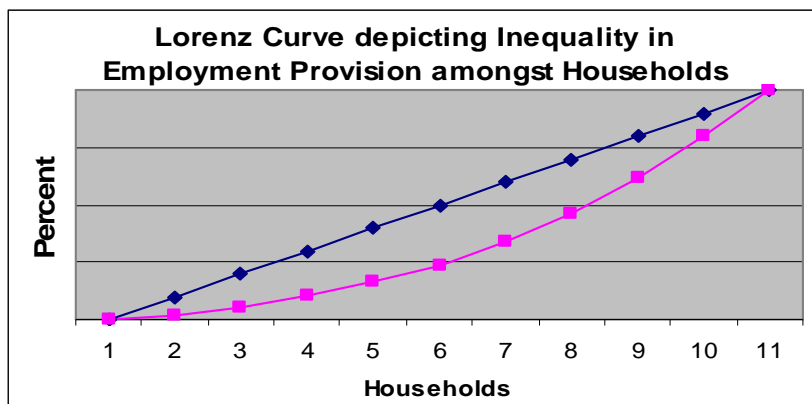
For the greater understanding of the inequality in employment provision to various households it was attempted if the employment provision also had some bias, and particularly bias for different income strata. As a first step hence, it was found the income inequality, and employment provision inequality, if persisting through simple Lorenz curve analysis.

Lorenz Curve showing inequality of income levels of households in the District

The households significantly differ from each other in terms of income levels in the district. This is well depicted from the Lorenz curve drawn to understand income inequality



Lorenz Curve showing Inequality of Employment Provisions to Households under NREGS in the District



The graph depicts the differentials in employment provision to the households in the district. More is the difference from line of equity, greater is the value of Gini Coefficient (brought out at the end of the paper)

Employment Availability Analysis for Different Income Groups

The households' distribution in various income levels as well in various Employment ranges is presented in the following tables in the district.

Table 2 : Income Group Classification of Households in different Employment Ranges

No of Days of Employment	Income Groups					Overall
	< 5000	5001-10000	10001-15000	15001-20000	>20000	
< 50		17.39	46.58	19.88	15.53	100
<60		16.04	47.06	20.86	15.51	100
< 70		16.51	47.64	21.23	14.15	100
< 100		16.44	47.26	19.86	16.10	100

Employment Unavailability

Of the total households, households not able to secure employment for 50 days (60 days, 70 days and 100 days) in different income groups is depicted in the table below

Table 3: Percent Households Not Able to Secure Employment for 50 Days, 60 Days, 70 Days and 100 Days

No of Days of Employment	Income Groups					Overall
	< 5000	5001-10000	10001-15000	15001-20000	>20000	
< 50		58.33	52.45	55.17	50.00	53.67
<60		62.50	61.54	67.24	58.00	62.33
< 70		72.92	70.63	77.59	60.00	70.67
< 100		100.00	96.50	100.00	94.00	97.33

Employment Gap and Employment Gap Intensity

The index of percentage of population lying in the various ranges of days of employment can not lead to any constructive interpretations of non-availability of employment to a minimum acceptable level. A better measure to find the index of population for whom the employment is unavailable for some arbitrarily fixed minimum number of days is 'Non-availability of Employment Gap'. The 'Gap' is defined as follows:

$$EG = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^q (X - Y_i)/X = \text{mean proportionate employment gap across the households, i.e., of the total households, number of households not able to obtain a prescribe level of employment}$$

EG has another advantage as an indicator of the potential for eliminating 'non-availability' by targeting employment to those who have not yet got it. The minimum cost of eliminating the unavailability is using targeted employment to those.

A measure of the intensity index is the 'Foster-Greer-Thorbecks Pi measure, whereby the gap of those 'non-availing the employment up to a minimum satisfactory level' are weighted by those 'non-availability gaps' in assessing aggregate non-availability. Thus

q

$$EI = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1} ((X - Y_i) / X)^2 = \text{mean of square proportional of employment gap unavailability gaps}$$

The 'employment gap' and 'intensity of the employment' is again computed taking arbitrarily the four distinct 'non provision of employment days' figures, i.e,

1. Non-availability of employment even for 50 days in the year for the households,
2. Non-availability of employment even for 60 days in the year for the households,
3. Non-availability of employment even for 70 days in the year for the households,
4. Non-availability of employment for 100 days in the year for the households

Further, the analysis is attempted for households lying in various income-groups Rs 5001 to Rs 10000, Rs 10001 to Rs 15000, Rs 15001 to Rs 20000 and more than Rs 20000, as well as for the total households. The parameters computed are EG1, EG2, EG3, EG4 and EG indicating Employment Gap, and EI1, EI2, EI3, EI4 and EI indicating Employment Gap Intensity for different number of days of employment.

In the present analysis, the case of **Devangere district, Karnataka** is discussed in details. The Employment Gap and Employment Gap Intensity in case of other districts are indicated in tabular form in the Annexure, however.

Employment Gap and Intensity of Employment Gap for different Income Groups:

Table 4: Employment Gap And Intensity Of The Employment For Different Income Groups

	Income Groups				
	5001 - 10000	10001 - 15000	15001 -20000	> 20000	Overall
Employment Gap					
EG1*	0.2950	0.2515	0.2776	0.3100	0.2757
EG2*	0.3486	0.3051	0.3376	0.3487	0.3279
EG3*	0.3997	0.3579	0.3968	0.3829	0.3784
EG4*	0.5425	0.4958	0.5512	0.4930	0.5152
Employment Intensity					
EI1*	0.1767	0.1409	0.1668	0.215	0.1669
EI2*	0.2217	0.1833	0.2105	0.2499	0.2085
EI3*	0.2624	0.2229	0.2525	0.2809	0.2472
EI4*	0.3705	0.3294	0.3692	0.3608	0.3511

Source: Computed on the basis of Primary Survey

* Employment gap from 50 days of employment,

* Employment gap from 60 days of employment

* Employment gap from 70 days of employment

* Employment gap from 100 days of employment

* Employment gap intensity for 50 days of employment

* Employment gap intensity for 60 days of employment

* Employment gap intensity for 70 days of employment

*

EG1 value of 0.2950 in case of income group Rs 5000 to Rs 10000 indicates that of the total households in the income group, 29.50 per cent households have less than 50 days of employment. This percentage of households of course would go up as limit of number of days of employment goes up from 50 to 60, 60 to 70 and 70 to 100 in the income group, as there would obviously be some households having employment more than 50 but less than 60 days, and similarly more than 60 but less than 70 days and so on and so forth.

EI1 value of 0.1767 in case of income group Rs 5000 to Rs 10000 indicates that the intensity of Employment Gap for the households lying in the income group having less than 50 days of employment is far greater than for the households in income levels Rs 10,000 to Rs 15,000 and Rs 15,000 to Rs 20,000. This intensity of Employment Gap for the households employed up to 60 or 70 number of days lying in the income group Rs 5000 to Rs 10000 is also found higher compared to households in income levels Rs 10,000 to Rs 15,000 and Rs 15,000 to Rs 20,000 employed up to 60 or 70 number of days.

The more interesting phenomenon observed is with respect to differentials that prevail in (i) employment gap levels of households in various income groups, (ii) the changes in employment gap levels amongst different income groups, and (iii) how the employment gap changes with respect to changes in number of days of employment a) within an income group, and b) amongst different income groups.

(i) Employment Levels of Households in Various Income Groups

It is an irony that the percentage of households having 'less than 50 days (60 days and 70 days) of employment' is higher in lowest income level of Rs 5,000 to Rs 10,000 compared to higher income categories of Rs 10,000 to Rs 15,000 and Rs 15,000 to Rs 20,000, in which cases more percent of households are in the category 'employment up to 100 days'. Employment gap intensity is also higher, as previously mentioned, in cases of lowest income group households.

ii) Changes in Employment Gap Levels

With change in range of number of days of employment, the change in employment gap as well as change in employment gap intensity can not be denied. Important however is, that the change percent in Employment Gap as well as Employment Gap Intensity is higher as employment range changes from 'up to 50 days to up to 60 days' than from 'up to 60 days to up to 70 days', indicating gradually, change in employment level of the households reduces as more number of days of employment is taken into consideration² (Refer Table below).

² In Employment Gap as well as Employment Gap intensity, as denominator is constant, as well ΣX same, it is only ΣY_i values matter. As the Employment Gap rises, and rises more, means Y_i difference is more from X values, or values of Y_i is gradually declining. Similarly, higher change in employment gap indicates lowering of values of Y_i .

Table 5: Percent Change in Employment Gap and Employment Gap Intensity from lower Income Levels to Higher Income Levels

Change	Income Levels				
	5001 - 10000	10001 - 15000	15001 - 20000	> 20000	Overall
Change Percent in Employment Gap					
C1*	18.17	21.31	21.61	12.48	18.93
C2*	14.66	17.31	17.54	9.81	15.40
C3*	35.73	38.53	38.91	28.75	36.15
Change Percent in Employment Intensity					
C4*	25.47	30.09	26.20	16.23	24.93
C5*	18.36	21.60	19.95	12.40	18.56
C6*	41.20	47.78	46.22	28.44	42.03

* C1 - EG2 from EG1, C2 - EG3 from EG2, C3 - EG4 from EG3, C4 - EI2 from EI1, C5 - EI3 from EI2, C6 - EI4 from EI3

(iii) How The Employment Gap and Employment Gap Intensity Changes

a) Within an Income Group

There is observed steeper rise in Employment Gaps as the above table first row figures of C1 indicate compared to row figures of C2. This indicates more households' percent failing to reach higher employment days 50 to 60 in all income levels compared to households' percent failing to reach higher employment days 60 to 70 in all income levels. (We can not compare C2 with C3 as the range of employment level changes in two cases is markedly different).

b) Amongst Different Income Groups

Changes in Employment Gap in case of employment range changes from 'up to 50 days to up to 60 days' as also from 'up to 60 days to up to 70 days' and from 'up to 70 days to up to 100 days' increase with income level changes from 'Rs 5,000-Rs 10,000' to 'Rs 10,000-Rs 15,000' but thereafter it remains almost same despite income level changes from 'Rs 10,000-Rs 15,000' to 'Rs 15,000-Rs 20,000'. This earmarks 1) a sharper reduction in employment percentage beyond 50 days in cases of households belonging to income levels 'Rs 10,000-Rs 15,000' or 'Rs 15,000-Rs 20,000' compared to employment percentage beyond 50 days in cases of households belonging to income levels 'Rs 5,000-Rs 10,000', and 2) reduction in employment percentage beyond 50 days in cases of households belonging to income levels 'Rs 10,000-Rs 15,000' is similar to that of 'Rs 15,000-Rs 20,000'.

The lesser values of changes in Employment Gap in all three employment range changes from 'up to 50 days to up to 60 days', from 'up to 60 days to up to 70 days' and from 'up to 70 days to up to 100 days' in income level 'more than Rs 20,000' compared to other income levels indicate lesser fall in employment gaps in income level 'more than Rs 20,000'.

Intensity of Employment Vs Employment Gap

Intensity of employment gap is more severe than the employment gap by itself as could be easily concluded from the above change percentages from next higher levels of employment in different income groups. This is

particularly true for lower income levels that are income levels Rs 5,000 to Rs 10,000 and Rs 10,000 to Rs 15,000 in which case the gaps in change percent for employment levels up to 50 days (C1-C4) have been 4.922 and 5.563 respectively. This is interpreted as - though the percentage of households having employment up to 50 days are less by only 15 percent or so from the percentage of households having employment up to 60 days, the intensity or severity of unemployment for households in employment category up to 50 days is 20 percent more or so compared to the intensity of unemployment for households in employment category up to 60 days. Thereafter, for income levels Rs 15,000 – Rs 20,000 and income levels more than Rs 20,000, gaps in change percent for employment levels up to 50 days have been 2.988 and 2.867 respectively and so also intensity or severity of unemployment is not that high.

Table 6: Intensity of Employment Vs Employment Gap

	Income Groups				
	5001 - 10000	10001 - 15000	15001 - 20000	> 20000	Overall
Change in Employment Gap					
C1 = EG1 from EG2	-15.376	-17.568	-17.773	-11.098	-15.919
C2= EG2 from EG3	-12.785	-14.753	-14.919	-8.932	-13.346
C3 = EG3 from EG4	-26.323	-27.814	-28.012	-22.333	-26.553
Change in Employment Intensity					
C4 = EI1 from EI2	-20.298	-23.131	-20.760	-13.966	-19.952
C5 = EI2 from EI3	-15.511	-17.766	-16.634	-11.036	-15.655
C6 = EI3 from EI4**	-29.177	-32.332	-31.609	-22.145	-29.593

To Sum Up

There are quite a number of facts with respect to 'Employment Gap' as well as 'Non-Availability of Employment Intensity'.

1. 'Employment Gap' is generally found to be highest in income group Rs 5,000 - Rs 10,000 and it reduces as income level increases till it reaches income level Rs15,000 - Rs 20,000 (Excepting in the case of households not able to find job up to 100 days). This in fact indicates a higher deprivation of lower income groups.
2. 'Employment Gap' increases as minimum threshold days increases in all income groups.
3. It is further to be observed that whereas 'Employment Gap - EG1' indicates a differential of 17.30 per cent (Employment Gap rise) as income level reduces from Rs 10,001- Rs 15,000 to Rs 5,000 - Rs 10,000, 'Employment Gap Intensity - EI1' differentials are to the extent of 25.41 percent. This is indicative of 'at lower income levels, employment unavailability hits harder'. Similarly, whereas, 'Employment Gap – EG2' indicates a differential of 14.26 per cent i.e., Employment Gap was less

- in lower income level Rs 5,000 - Rs 10,000 compared to income level Rs 10,001 - Rs 15,000 by 14.26 percent, 'Employment Gap Intensity – EI2' differentials are to the extent of 20.95 percent.
4. Another significant observation as a corollary to the above finding is, the hardest hits are those lying in lowest income category Rs 5,000 - Rs 10,000.
 5. Further it is also found that amongst the lowest income category Rs 5,000 - Rs 10,000 also the most deprived are those with employment level not going beyond 50 days. They are facing the most severe employment gap.
 6. 'Non-Availability of Employment Intensity' generally reduces initially as income level goes up from Rs 5,000 - Rs 10,000 to Rs 10,001 - Rs 15,000, but is found to rise thereafter.
 7. 'Non-Availability of Employment Intensity' increases as minimum threshold days of employment are found to be increasing.
 8. 'Non Availability of Employment Intensity index' is much less than Employment Gap Index for all income groups, as well as for all 'minimum threshold days'.

As the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme aims to cover all willing members in any household (by issuing each willing eligible member a Job Card), an attempt is also made to look into the Employment Availability, Employment Gap and Employment Gap intensity for Households having different number of Job Cards in the district. The Tables below present the Values of each for different ranges of employment days³.

Employment Availability, Employment Gap and Employment Gap Intensity for Households with Varying Total Job Cards Issued

Employment Unavailability Percent

No of Days of Employment	Percent Households				
	1 member having Job Card in the HH	2 members having Job Card in the HH	3 members having Job Card in the HH	4 members having Job Card in the HH	5 or more members having Job Card in the HH
< 50	100.00	46.05	51.47	50.77	62.92
<60	100.00	48.68	61.76	64.62	71.91
< 70	100.00	57.89	75.00	73.85	76.40
< 100	100.00	96.05	98.53	98.46	96.63

Employment Gap

No of Days of Employment	Percent Households				
	1 member having Job Card in the HH	2 members having Job Card in the HH	3 members having Job Card in the HH	4 members having Job Card in the HH	5 or more members having Job Card in the HH
< 50	0.2200	0.2339	0.2765	0.2419	0.3281
<60	0.3500	0.2741	0.3277	0.2992	0.3873
< 70	0.4429	0.3128	0.3813	0.3571	0.4401

³ Only the computations are presented. For paucity of space, the discussions on the values postponed.

< 100	0.6100	0.4486	0.5166	0.5085	0.5694
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Employment Gap Intensity

No of Days of Employment	Percent Households				
	1 member having Job Card in the HH	2 members having Job Card in the HH	3 members having Job Card in the HH	4 members having Job Card in the HH	5 or more members having Job Card in the HH
< 50	0.0484	0.1464	0.1695	0.1353	0.1974
<60	0.1225	0.1796	0.2104	0.1770	0.2468
< 70	0.1961	0.2100	0.2490	0.2174	0.2916
< 100	0.3721	0.2973	0.3531	0.3310	0.4029

ANNEURES

District: Barabanki

Employment Gap

No of Days of Employment	Income Groups					Overall
	< 5000	5001-10000	10001-15000	15001-20000	>20000	
< 50		0.0891	0.5380	0.2000		0.1824
<60		0.1134	0.5933	0.2453		0.2149
< 70		0.1426	0.6374	0.2906		0.2498
< 100		0.2578	0.7286	0.4128		0.3621

Employment Gap Intensity

	Income Groups					Overall
	< 5000	5001-10000	10001-15000	15001-20000	>20000	
< 50		0.0498	0.3819	0.1245		0.1176
<60		0.0657	0.4379	0.1548		0.1426
< 70		0.0823	0.4851	0.1851		0.1665
< 100		0.1425	0.5889	0.2731		0.2387

District: Bhandara

Employment Gap

No of Days of Employment	Income Groups					Overall
	< 5000	5001-10000	10001-15000	15001-20000	>20000	
< 50	0.6506	0.6482	0.6635	0.6938	0.6873	0.6574
<60	0.7089	0.7069	0.7196	0.7448	0.7394	0.7145
< 70	0.7504	0.7487	0.7597	0.7813	0.7766	0.7553
< 100	0.2531	0.8241	0.8318	0.8469	0.8436	0.8287

Employment Gap Intensity

No of Days of Employment	Income Groups					Overall
	< 5000	5001-10000	10001-15000	15001-20000	>20000	
< 50	0.4407	0.4483	0.4722	0.5190	0.4855	0.4592
<60	0.3061	0.5192	0.5400	0.5809	0.5559	0.5299

< 70	0.5721	0.5750	0.5934	0.6296	0.6099	0.5847
< 100	0.6855	0.6862	0.6998	0.7266	0.7150	0.6937

District: Bilaspur

Employment Gap

No of Days of Employment	Income Groups					Overall
	< 5000	5001-10000	10001-15000	15001-20000	>20000	
< 50			0.5800	0.6304	0.6009	0.6171
<60			0.6533	0.6920	0.6661	0.6803
< 70			0.7029	0.7360	0.7127	0.7255
< 100			0.7920	0.8152	0.7978	0.8074

Employment Gap Intensity

No of Days of Employment	Income Groups					Overall
	< 5000	5001-10000	10001-15000	15001-20000	>20000	
< 50			0.4110	0.4353	0.4208	0.4287
<60			0.4754	0.5052	0.4867	0.4968
< 70			0.5297	0.5610	0.5410	0.5520
< 100			0.6448	0.6740	0.6539	0.6650

District: Dahod

Employment Gap

No of Days of Employment	Income Groups					Overall
	< 5000	5001-10000	10001-15000	15001-20000	>20000	
< 50	0.3564	0.3942	0.4031	0.4717	0.5933	0.4043
<60	0.4505	0.4849	0.4863	0.5389	0.6611	0.4913
< 70	0.5290	0.5538	0.5597	0.6048	0.7667	0.5611
< 100	0.6703	0.6868	0.6198	0.7233	0.7967	0.6923

Employment Gap Intensity

No of Days of Employment	Income Groups					Overall
	< 5000	5001-10000	10001-15000	15001-20000	>20000	
< 50	0.1911	0.2078	0.2243	0.2863	0.3603	0.2204
<60	0.2570	0.2798	0.2928	0.3541	0.4428	0.2910
< 70	0.3196	0.3441	0.3546	0.4126	0.5886	0.3539
< 100	0.4688	0.4907	0.4988	0.5462	0.6367	0.4987

District: Devangere

District VI: Jhabua

Employment Gap

No of Days of Employment	Income Groups					Overall
	< 5000	5001-10000	10001-15000	15001-20000	>20000	

< 50		0.3900	0.1700	0.1797	0.2685	0.2049
<60		0.4917	0.2228	0.2170	0.3142	0.2517
< 70		0.5643	0.2859	0.2617	0.3567	0.3037
< 100		0.6950	0.4337	0.3833	0.4840	0.4381

Employment Gap Intensity

No of Days of Employment	Income Groups					Overall
	< 5000	5001-10000	10001-15000	15001-20000	>20000	
< 50		0.1962	0.0889	0.1099	0.1672	0.1196
<60		0.2724	0.1222	0.1372	0.2058	0.1533
< 70		0.3409	0.1575	0.1646	0.2402	0.1865
< 100		0.4941	0.2637	0.2469	0.3346	0.2831

District VII : Karauli

Employment Gap

No of Days of Employment	Income Groups					Overall
	< 5000	5001-10000	10001-15000	15001-20000	>20000	
< 50	0.1648	0.0714	0.0865	0.0931	0.0176	0.0823
<60	0.2143	0.0984	0.1204	0.1309	0.0556	0.1176
< 70	0.2633	0.1327	0.1525	0.1721	0.1056	0.1556
< 100	0.4088	0.253	0.2728	0.3194	0.277	0.2933

Employment Gap Intensity

No of Days of Employment	Income Groups					Overall
	< 5000	5001-10000	10001-15000	15001-20000	>20000	
< 50	0.0897	0.046	0.0424	0.0484	0.0035	0.0436
<60	0.1206	0.0579	0.0614	0.0678	0.013	0.0608
< 70	0.1517	0.0732	0.0814	0.0901	0.031	0.0811
< 100	0.2493	0.1355	0.1489	0.1707	0.1148	0.1556

District VIII : Kishanganj

Employment Gap

No of Days of Employment	Income Groups					Overall
	< 5000	5001-10000	10001-15000	15001-20000	>20000	
< 50		0.8200	0.8027	0.5499	0.7650	0.7872
<60		0.8500	0.8345	0.8070	0.8042	0.8221
< 70		0.8713	0.8573	0.8345	0.8321	0.8471
< 100		0.9100	0.9001	0.8842	0.8825	0.8930

Employment Gap Intensity

No of Days of Employment	Income Groups					Overall
	< 5000	5001-10000	10001-15000	15001-20000	>20000	
< 50		0.6812	0.6587	0.6052	0.5899	0.6344
<60		0.7286	0.7081	0.6615	0.6499	0.6869
< 70		0.7639	0.7448	0.7040	0.6948	0.7264
< 100		0.8303	0.8149	0.7854	0.7800	0.0000

District IX: Malda

Employment Gap

No of Days of Employment	Percent Households				
	1 member having Job Card in the HH	2 members having Job Card in the HH	3 members having Job Card in the HH	4 members having Job Card in the HH	5 or more members having Job Card in the HH
< 50	0.6372	0.5763	0.6140	0.6062	0.5200
<60	0.6847	0.6318	0.6698	0.659	0.6000
< 70	0.7242	0.6793	0.7103	0.7077	0.6571
< 100	0.8067	0.7748	0.7928	0.7954	0.7600

Employment Gap Intensity

No of Days of Employment	Percent Households				
	1 member having Job Card in the HH	2 members having Job Card in the HH	3 members having Job Card in the HH	4 members having Job Card in the HH	5 or more members having Job Card in the HH
< 50	0.4798	0.4216	0.4593	0.4383	0.3464
<60	0.5357	0.4778	0.5157	0.4984	0.4128
< 70	0.5808	0.5253	0.5624	0.5479	0.4706
< 100	0.6786	0.6323	0.6617	0.6557	0.5966

District X : N Lakhimpur

Employment Gap

No of Days of Employment	Income Groups					
	< 5000	5001-10000	10001-15000	15001-20000	>20000	Overall
< 50	0.275	0.2625	0.1381	0.1325	0.1467	0.2183
<60	0.3958	0.3353	0.2086	0.1729	0.2222	0.2869
< 70	0.4821	0.4218	0.2878	0.2491	0.3143	0.3731
< 100	0.6375	0.5919	0.4777	0.46	0.52	0.5514

Employment Gap Intensity

No of Days of Employment	Income Groups					
	< 5000	5001-10000	10001-15000	15001-20000	>20000	Overall
< 50	0.0871	0.1416	0.063	0.0603	0.0645	0.1128
<60	0.1647	0.1906	0.0958	0.0891	0.1007	0.1562
< 70	0.2383	0.2411	0.135	0.1195	0.1449	0.2026
< 100	0.4093	0.3839	0.2692	0.2479	0.2928	0.3426
Overall						

District XI: Palakkad

Employment Gap

No of Days	Income Groups
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of Employment	< 5000	5001-10000	10001-15000	15001-20000	>20000	Overall
< 50	0.4600	0.4053	0.3471	0.4279	0.4065	0.3992
<60	0.5500	0.4785	0.4320	0.5111	0.4967	0.4811
< 70	0.6143	0.5414	0.5017	0.5792	0.5686	0.5487
< 100	0.7300	0.6218	0.6586	0.7055	0.6980	0.6817

Employment Gap Intensity

No of Days of Employment	Income Groups					Overall
	< 5000	5001-10000	10001-15000	15001-20000	>20000	
< 50	0.2625	0.2536	0.1951	0.2545	0.2465	0.2416
<60	0.3783	0.3114	0.2552	0.3211	0.3099	0.3028
< 70	0.4033	0.3547	0.3121	0.3811	0.3697	0.3597
< 100	0.5456	0.4943	0.4523	0.52	0.51	0.4958

District XII : Ranchi Employment Gap

No of Days of Employment	Income Groups					Overall
	< 5000	5001-10000	10001-15000	15001-20000	>20000	
< 50	0.6311	0.4932	0.523	0.5767	0.4167	0.5741
<60	0.6926	0.5617	0.5917	0.6333	0.49	0.5822
< 70	0.7365	0.6059	0.649	0.6619	0.5533	0.6378
< 100	0.8156	0.7315	0.7541	0.755	0.674	0.7447

Employment Gap Intensity

No of Days of Employment	Income Groups					Overall
	< 5000	5001-10000	10001-15000	15001-20000	>20000	
< 50	0.4461	0.3371	0.3354	0.3931	0.2819	0.3396
<60	0.5129	0.396	0.4041	0.4587	0.2959	0.4041
< 70	0.5668	0.4479	0.462	0.5108	3564	0.4593
< 100	0.677	0.5684	0.5888	0.6166	4917	0.5822

District XIII : Sambalpur

Employment Gap

No of Days of Employment	Income Groups					Overall
	< 5000	5001-10000	10001-15000	15001-20000	>20000	
< 50	0.3573	0.4232	0.6733			0.4345
<60	0.4405	0.5227	0.7139			0.5118
< 70	0.5109	0.5846	0.7429			0.5743
< 100	0.6491	0.7058	0.8158			0.6974

Employment Gap Intensity

No of Days of Employment	Income Groups					Overall
	< 5000	5001-10000	10001-15000	15001-20000	>20000	
< 50	0.2488	0.2862	0.5665			0.2891
<60	0.2957	0.3477	0.6059			0.3464

< 70	0.3441	0.4029	0.6387			0.3991
< 100	0.4698	0.5316	0.7127			0.5249

District XIV : Sirsa

Employment Gap

No of Days of Employment	Income Groups					Overall
	< 5000	5001-10000	10001-15000	15001-20000	>20000	
< 50		0.1271	0.227	0.3621		0.1653
<60	0.0208	0.1542	0.2606	0.4167		0.1957
< 70	0.0714	0.1845	0.2981	0.4624		0.2295
< 100	0.2874	0.2957	0.4089	0.56		0.3421

Employment Gap Intensity

No of Days of Employment	Income Groups					Overall
	< 5000	5001-10000	10001-15000	15001-20000	>20000	
< 50		0.0785	0.1529	0.249		0.1071
<60	0.0035	0.0977	0.1808	0.2925		0.1297
< 70	0.0153	0.1168	0.207	0.332		0.1518
< 100	0.1006	0.1798	0.283	0.4276		0.2211

District XV : South Garo Hills

Employment Gap

No of Days of Employment	Income Groups					Overall
	< 5000	5001-10000	10001-15000	15001-20000	>20000	
< 50		0.1288	0.3842	0.4586	0.4626	0.3893
<60		0.3613	0.4419	0.5282	0.5181	0.4560
< 70		0.4225	0.4941	0.5874	0.5696	0.5133
< 100		0.5645	0.6137	0.7063	0.3987	0.6381

Employment Gap Intensity

No of Days of Employment	Income Groups					Overall
	< 5000	5001-10000	10001-15000	15001-20000	>20000	
< 50		0.1767	0.2597	0.3862	0.2929	0.2532
<60		0.2223	0.3011	0.3639	0.3538	0.3053
< 70		0.2678	0.3455	0.4158	0.4043	0.3533
< 100		0.3862	0.4566	0.5386	0.5195	0.4711

District XVI : Sundergarh

Employment Gap

No of Days of Employment	Income Groups					Overall
	< 5000	5001-10000	10001-15000	15001-20000	>20000	
< 50	0.3500	0.3061	0.4204	0.4392	0.3212	0.3708
<60	0.4083	0.3579	0.4782	0.4967	0.3510	0.4257
< 70	0.4643	0.4149	0.5284	0.5406	0.3732	0.4789

< 100	0.5945	0.5477	0.6426	0.6504	0.4569	0.6040
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Employment Gap Intensity

No of Days of Employment	Income Groups					Overall
	< 5000	5001-10000	10001-15000	15001-20000	>20000	
< 50	0.2081	0.1809	0.2694	0.2733	0.2454	0.2343
<60	0.2612	0.2328	0.3251	0.333	0.2736	0.2851
< 70	0.3082	0.2741	0.3728	0.3823	0.2972	0.3299
< 100	0.4246	0.3871	0.4849	0.4943	0.3574	0.4406

Gini coefficient (showing equitable distribution of employment provision amongst households/ income distribution amongst households)

Districts	Employment Days Percentage against Households Percentage	Income Percentage against Households Percentage
Barabanki	0.8704	0.8801
Bhandara	0.8702	0.8795
Bilaspur	0.8622	0.8913
Dahod	0.8754	0.8792
Devangere	0.8659	0.8780
Jhabua	0.8647	0.8828
Kishanganj	0.8722	0.8898
Bhandara	0.8702	0.8795
Bilaspur	0.8622	0.8913
Dahod	0.8754	0.8792
Devangere	0.8659	0.8780
Jhabua	0.8647	0.8828
Kishanganj	0.8722	0.8898
Malda	0.8582	0.8810
S Garo Hills	0.8624	0.8804
N Lakhimpur	0.8750	0.8855
Palakkad	0.8698	0.8605
Ranchi	0.8662	0.8769
Sambalpur	0.8644	0.8821
Sirsa	0.8720	0.8835
Sundergarh	0.8611	0.8693
Karauli	0.8792	0.8793

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