

Target Allocation using SECC data

- To develop a beneficiary index built using SECC 2011 to help the State allocate DDUGKY targets to Districts proportionate to their socioeconomic needs in a data-driven manner.

SECC index helped Kerala to efficiently allocate training targets for the upcoming Projects to various districts such that the targets are representative of the district’s total potential beneficiary population. We are proposing the SECC index to help Kerala state efficiently allocate training targets or the upcoming Projects to various districts such that the targets are representative of the district’s total potential beneficiary population N and amount of Ruralness (R) .

Methodology:To get a representation of a District’s need, we generate a beneficiary index such that,

$N_3 = \text{Total Number of auto-included households in the District} + \text{Total Number of households which have at least 3 or more Deprivations.}$ Where,

Auto-Inclusion Criteria*	Deprivation Levels as defined by SECC
Households without shelter 1. (I1) 2. Destitute/ living on alms (I2) 3. Manual scavengers (I3) 4. Primitive tribal groups (I4)	Households with only one room, kucha 1. walls and kucha roof (D1) No adult member between the ages of 16 2. and 59 (D2)

<p>Legally released bonded</p> <p>5. labourers (15)</p> <p>*Auto-inclusion is also one of the eligibility criteria in DDUGKY. Kerala has more than 14,000 auto-inclusion households as per SECC 2011</p>	<p>Female headed households with no adult</p> <p>3. male member between 16 and 59 (D3)</p> <p>Households with disabled member and no</p> <p>4. able bodied adult member (D4)</p> <p>5. SC/ST households (D5)</p> <p>Households with no literate adult above</p> <p>6. 25 years</p> <p>(D6)</p> <p>Landless households deriving a major part of their income from manual casual</p> <p>7. labour (D7)</p>
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E.g. if a family which has at least three of above listed deprivations, we have included them in our calculation.

Being a Rural Development programme, we wish to focus more on primarily rural districts. In that pursuit, we define Ruralness (R) as the Percentage of population considered Rural in the District.

$R = 1 - (\text{Total Urban Population of a district} / \text{Total population of the district})$

Using N and R for each district, we arrive at $N3R = N3 * R$, which is a readjusted number of needy population. Using N3R for each district, we calculate the SECC index which is the estimated share of each District to the total estimated beneficiary population. This index is a percentage value corresponding to each district in the state which shows the share of estimated beneficiary population as a percentage share of total estimated beneficiary population in the state.

For each District, we multiply the SECC Index to the overall pool of targets (old + new) to get the overall requirement of the District. We then subtract what has already been sanctioned to the existing projects to understand the surplus or deficit in each District.

Eg. Palakkad's SECC index value is 22%. It means that Palakkad based on the socioeconomic condition of the households calls for 22% of the targets to be allocated to it i.e., 12,436. Out of which 3548 have already been sanctioned and hence 8888 more targets to need to be sanctioned through new Projects.

For those districts which have a deficit, the balance is assigned to them. For those with a surplus, no new targets are assigned leaving behind a certain number of targets meant to be redistributed amongst those which have deficit from before.

E.g. Ernakulam has a surplus of 2737 which implies that we assign Ernakulum 0 targets for the next phase of training and 2737 be readjusted again from those districts which have deficit from before such that we do not over assign the total pool available for this PAC

Results: The above approach addresses the “urban bias” in PIA driven approach to setting district targets. The following table shows how more rural districts in Kerala such as **Wayanad, Malappuram and Palakkad** have been assigned lower targets despite the districts being primarily rural and needy of DDUGKY intervention whereas more urban districts such as Ernakulam have been over-assigned targets by as much as 273%. Using the SECC index will allow Kerala state to balance out the DDUGKY targets across the various districts. These new targets will be in tune with the deprivation and needs of districts balanced by their urban/rural ness based on SECC 2011 data.

District	Index N3	TARGET (NP)	Achievable + Sanctioned	% Needs met so far	Targets to be assigned in next PAC
Palakkad	22%	12436	3548	29%	7122.00
Wayanad	13%	7216	2960	41%	3385.00
Malappuram	9%	5041	2235	44%	2198.00

Kollam	7%	3919	2247	57%	1199.00
Thiruvananthapuram	10%	5858	4455	76%	696.00
Pathanamthitta	6%	3353	1054	31%	1894.00
Alappuzha	4%	2135	1352	63%	525.00
Idukki	8%	4382	1706	39%	2147.00
Kasaragod	4%	2230	1493	67%	468.00
Thrissur	5%	2874	4068	142%	0.00
Kozhikode	4%	2049	2857	139%	0.00
Kannur	2%	1342	2450	183%	0.00
Kottayam	3%	1866	1805	97%	100.00
Ernakulam	3%	1578	4315	273%	0.00

