REPORT
ON
INCOME DISPARITY
IN
NAGALAND

Conducted under Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS) Sub-Scheme

2025

Directorate of Economics & Statistics
Government of Nagaland

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ESTD. 1964
ECONOMICS & STATISTICS
Government of Nagaland

Directorate of Economics & Statistics
Government of Nagaland

P reface

The *Report on Income Disparity in Nagaland* presents the level of income inequality in the state along with district wise level of income disparities. It also highlights the socio-economic profiles of the state and each district. It is expected that the Report will assist the policy makers in designing policy towards addressing the growing socio-economic concern of income inequality in the state.

This report is the result of a project undertaken as part of the central sector scheme, *Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS) Sub-scheme*, under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI). The project was conducted in collaboration with the University of Hyderabad, India. I am grateful to the consultant, Dr. S Limakumba Walling, Asst. Professor, School of Economics, University of Hyderabad, for his technical inputs and guidance throughout the different stages of compiling the Survey Report.

I sincerely acknowledge the invaluable contributions of the officers and staff of the Department led by Shri Charles N Kikon, Additional Director and Nodal Officer, assisted by Shri Vikosieto Krose, Deputy Director and Asst. Nodal Officer, and Dr. Tumbenthung Y Humtsoe, ESO and Programme Officer, for their untiring effort in bringing out this salient report. I also gratefully acknowledge the contributions of all the District Economic and Statistics Officers and staff in the districts for collecting the required data from the sources.

It is hoped that the report will be of use to researchers, policy makers, planners, administrators and other stakeholders.

Date: 08/01/2026
Place: Kohima

(NEIDILHOU KEDITSU)
Director
Economics & Statistics
Nagaland, Kohima.

Foreword

The *Report on Income Disparity in Nagaland* is another significant publication of the Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Nagaland, on a growing socio-economic concern. It presents the level of income inequality in the state, along with other important variables related to the development of the state. The Report will be of immense utility to the state government in framing policy to achieve inclusive development in the state.

I earnestly acknowledge the vital contributions of the officers and staff of the Department led by the Director, who have contributed to the successful culmination of the project to measure income disparity in Nagaland in the form of the current Report.

I am confident that the Report will be of use to researchers, policymakers, planners, administrators and other stakeholders.

Date: 22/01/2026
Place: Kohima

(AKUNU S MEYASE) IAS
Secretary to the Government of Nagaland

UNIVERSITY OF HYDERABAD

P.O. Central University, Hyderabad-500046
Phone (Office): 040-23135591; Fax: 040-23010147
Email: limawalling@uohyd.ac.in

School of Economics

Date: 28th November 2025

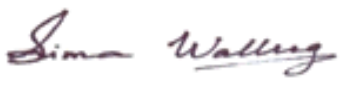
CONSULTANT'S NOTE

Inequality is a growing contemporary socio-economic concern with possible adverse social and political implications. It is a global challenge that merits immediate policy intervention. However, the nature of inequality varies inter-country as well as intra-country. It is therefore essential to study inequality within a specific state, especially for a country as geographically and socially diverse as India. Against the stated backdrop, the 'Survey Report on Income Disparity in Nagaland' is a notable initiative undertaken by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Nagaland. With that, the state of Nagaland is among the few select states, and possibly the first state in the Northeast, which has estimated income inequality in the country. I therefore congratulate the Director and the Department for the successful publication of the Report.

It was an honour for me to have associated with the project to measure income inequality in Nagaland as an expert consultant. I sincerely express my gratitude to the Director and the Department for reposing faith in me to contribute to the significant survey exercise. I also acknowledge the Programme Officer and other departmental staff involved in the project, who have competently executed the required work throughout the different stages of the survey.

The Report presents the statewide as well as district wise measurement of income disparity in Nagaland. I am confident that it will contribute to macroeconomic policymaking to usher in shared prosperity in the state. The Report will also serve the interests of scholars and contribute to global, national and regional discourse on inequality.

Yours sincerely,



Dr. S Limakumba Walling
Assistant Professor
School of Economics

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.	**INTRODUCTION:**
1.1.	The field survey of the present report was undertaken between October 2024 and March 2024. The reported data therefore pertains to the calendar year of 2024.
2.2.	Whereas a total of 1315 households are surveyed from 60 wards in urban areas, a total of 3080 households are surveyed from 140 villages in rural areas. Altogether, the statewide sample is composed of 4396 households.
2.	**SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROFILES:**
2.1.	The average monthly household income in Nagaland is estimated to be Rs. 30207. While the mean monthly household income in rural settlements is Rs. 22583, the average monthly household income in urban settlements is Rs. 45941.
2.2.	The average annual household income in Nagaland is Rs. 344494. While the mean annual household income in rural settlements is Rs. 259479, the average annual household income in urban settlements is Rs. 520021.
2.3.	While Kohima reported the highest average annual income at Rs. 482258, the lowest mean annual income was registered from Tuensang with Rs. 202697.
2.4.	Phek reported the highest average rural annual income with Rs. 404017, whereas Tuensang registered the lowest mean rural annual income at Rs. 160899.
2.5.	While Zunheboto reported the highest average urban annual income at Rs. 837229, Peren registered the lowest mean urban annual income with Rs. 377500.
2.6.	The maximum number of respondents in Nagaland are 'students' with 29.54 percent, followed by the respondents who registered as 'farmers' at 27.34 percent.
2.7.	The maximum number of respondents in Nagaland reside in 'semi-pucca' houses with 38.24 percent, followed by the respondents who reside in 'kutcha' houses with 32.06 percent. Furthermore, about 29.7 percent of the respondents reside in 'pucca' houses.
2.8.	The maximum number of respondents in Nagaland have access to drinking water at 'own yard' with 44.86 percent, followed by the respondents who have access from 'elsewhere' with 31.14 percent. Furthermore, about 24 percent of the respondents have access in 'own dwelling.'

2.9.	The maximum number of respondents in Nagaland use 'flush to septic tanks' type of toilet with 75.42 percent, followed by the respondents who use 'pit latrine' type with 20.54 percent. Furthermore, while about 3.75 percent of the respondents use 'flush to sewer' toilet, less than 1 percent of the respondents practice 'open defecation.'
3.	**INCOME DISPARITY:**
3.1.	The gini coefficient of Nagaland is 0.46.
3.2.	While the gini coefficient for rural Nagaland is 0.42, the coefficient for urban Nagaland is 0.44. The income inequality in urban settlements is only marginally higher than that of rural settlements.
3.3.	The bottom 50 percent of the households receives about 18 percent of the total income of the state.
3.4.	About 21 percent of the gross income is received by the top 5 percent of the households, whereas the top 10 percent receive 33.43 percent of the total income.
3.5.	While the top 5 percent receive an average monthly income of Rs. 71028, the bottom 50 percent receive an average monthly income of only Rs. 1639.
3.6.	Whereas the top 5 percent of the residents in urban areas receive an average monthly income of Rs. 142984, the bottom 50 percent receive an average monthly income of only Rs. 1645.
3.7.	While the top 5 percent of the residents in rural areas receive an average monthly income of Rs. 48515, the bottom 50 percent receive an average monthly income of only Rs. 1528.
4.	**INTER-DISTRICT COMPARISON OF INCOME DISPARITY:**
4.1.	While Longleng is the district with the highest income inequalty with gini coefficient of 0.492, Phek is the district with the lowest income disparity with gini coefficient of 0.366.
4.2.	Longleng is the district with the highest income inequalty in rural areas with gini coefficient of 0.456, while Zunheboto is the district with the lowest income disparity in rural areas with gini coefficient of 0.330.
4.3.	While Longleng is the district with the highest income inequalty in urban areas with gini coefficient of 0.509, Zunheboto is the district with the lowest income disparity in urban areas with gini coefficient of 0.359.

Chapter One

INTRODUCTION

Chapter One
Introduction

1. INTRODUCTION:

1.1. Income disparity is a growing economic concern with consequential social and political implications. Addressing income inequality is imperative to achieve inclusive and sustainable development. To address income disparity, state-specific policy intervention is required as the nature of inequality varies inter-country as well as intra-country. Recognizing the necessity for contextual policy making, the Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Nagaland, undertook the current survey report on income disparity in Nagaland. The report presents district wise level of income inequality along with socio-economic backgrounds of each district.

1.2. The Report on Income Disparity in Nagaland is structured as follows. *Chapter One* presents the objectives, scope and sampling design of the survey report as well as concepts and definitions as used in the report. The socio-economic profiles of the state and the districts are presented in *Chapter Two. Chapter Three* presents income inequality in the state as well as in the districts. The inter-district comparison of income disparity is presented in *Chapter Four*.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY:

2.1. The survey on income disparity in Nagaland is undertaken with the following objectives:

i. To estimate the level of income inequality in the state.

ii. To determine the level of income disparity in each district.

iii. To compare the inter-district variations in income inequality.

3. SCOPE OF THE SURVEY:

3.1. The current survey report on income disparity in Nagaland covers the entire state of Nagaland. At the sub-state level, district wise reports on the eleven districts of the state are brought out on which segregated population data are currently available. District level surveys on the newly created districts (Shamator, Niuland, Chumukidima, Tseminyu and Meluri) could not be undertaken owing to difficulty in assigning samples to such districts (sampling design is presented in the ensuing section). However, household samples from such districts were included within the existing districts.

3.2. The field survey of the present report was undertaken between October 2024 and March 2024. The reported data therefore pertains to the calendar year of 2024. The estimates presented in the present report are rounded off to the closest value.

4. SAMPLING DESIGN OF THE SURVEY:

4.1. The survey on Income Disparity in Nagaland is conducted by collecting pertinent data from the eleven districts of Nagaland by means of a *multi-stage stratified sampling* technique at household level. In order to ensure a representative sample, the allocation of district wise sample size is undertaken as per the corresponding district wise population from 2011 census.

4.2. At the first stage of stratification, the district wise sample is stratified by dividing each district into rural stratum and urban stratum. The distribution of the district sample size between rural and urban samples is again determined according to the proportion of rural population and urban population in the district population.

4.3. In the second stage of stratification, each rural stratum is sub-stratified into smaller strata by randomly selecting villages. In other words, a sample of villages is selected as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) from each rural area. Similarly, each urban stratum is sub-stratified into a sample of smaller strata by randomly selecting wards. In perspective, a sample of wards are selected as Census Enumeration Blocks (CEBs).

4.4. In the final stage, after the selection of rural PSUs and urban CEBs, the clusters (villages and wards) are selected randomly based on *Probability Proportional to Size* (PPS) sampling technique (where the probability of selecting a unit is proportional to its size).

4.5. In each selected PSUs and CEBs, households are randomly selected with systematic random sampling.

4.6. The sample size of households for the state as a whole is calculated using Yamane's formula taking 5 % as margin of error:

Yamane's formula: $n = N/(1+N(e)^2$

The variables in the formula are:

n = Sample size

N = Total households in the study region (396002 households)

e = Margin of error (5%)

4.7. The sample size is calculated at 399.5 households (HHs) per district. However, as the study is statewide exercise, the sample is then multiplied by the number of districts in the state. A final state sample of 4396 HHs is calculated for the entire state of Nagaland.

4.8. As mentioned earlier, the district wise allocation of the state sample is made according to the proportion of district wise population using Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) approach. The district sample is then divided into rural and urban samples as per rural-urban population ratios by employing PPS technique again. The district wise sample distribution is given in Table-1.1 and Figure-1.1.

4.9. Whereas a total of 1315 HHs are surveyed from 60 wards in urban areas, a total of 3080 HHs are surveyed from 140 villages in rural areas. Altogether, the statewide sample is composed of 4396 households. The rural-urban distribution of the sample is graphically represented in Figure-1.2.

Table-1.1: District wise percentage of rural/urban households selected in sample

District	Urban	Rural	Combined	Sample
Dimapur	28.15	71.85	16.71	643
Kiphire	78.79	21.21	4.29	165
Kohima	50.74	49.26	15.77	607
Longleng	85.27	14.73	3.4	131
Mokokchung	69.7	30.3	12.26	472
Mon	90.13	9.87	12.11	466
Peren	84.62	15.38	5.4	208
Phek	80.43	19.57	2.39	92
Tuensang	80.93	19.07	10.63	409
Wokha	78.86	21.14	9.09	350
Zunheboto	82.35	17.65	7.95	306
Nagaland	67.25	32.75	100	3849

Figure-1.1: District wise percentage of rural/urban households selected in sample

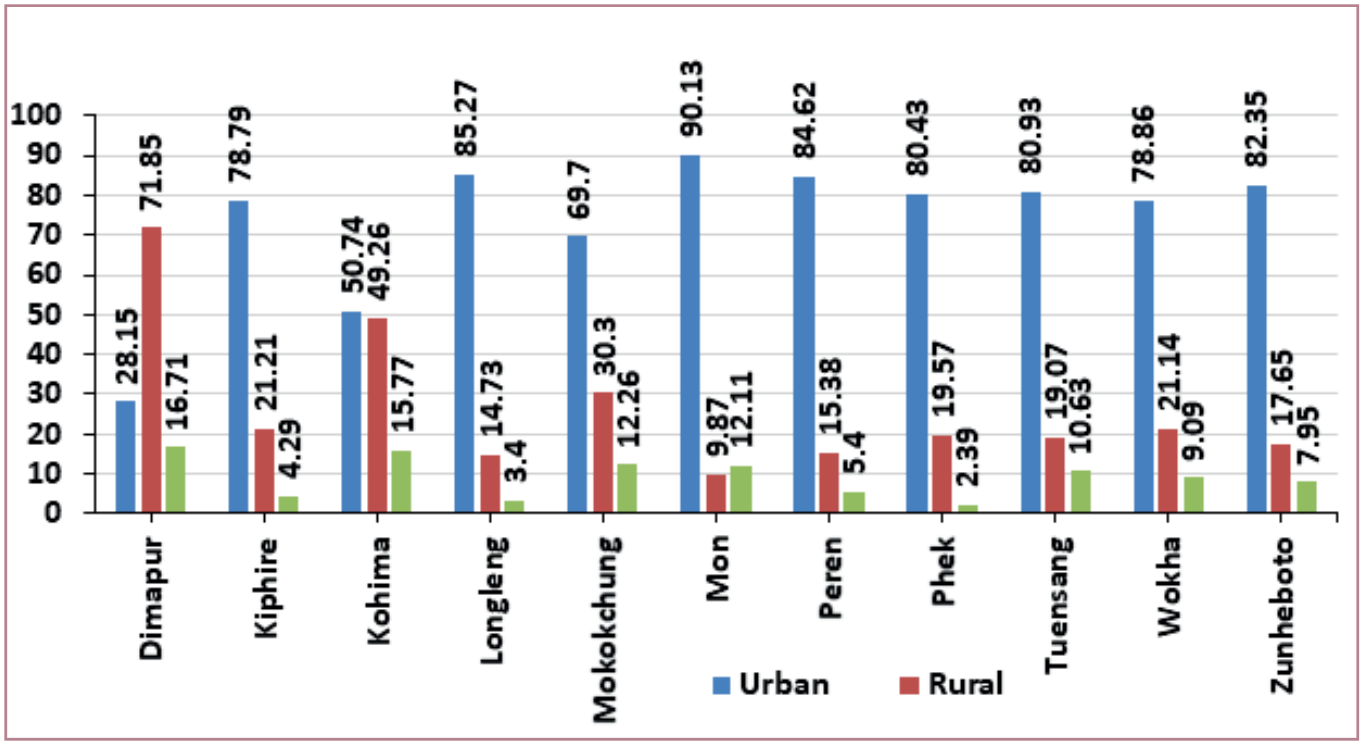
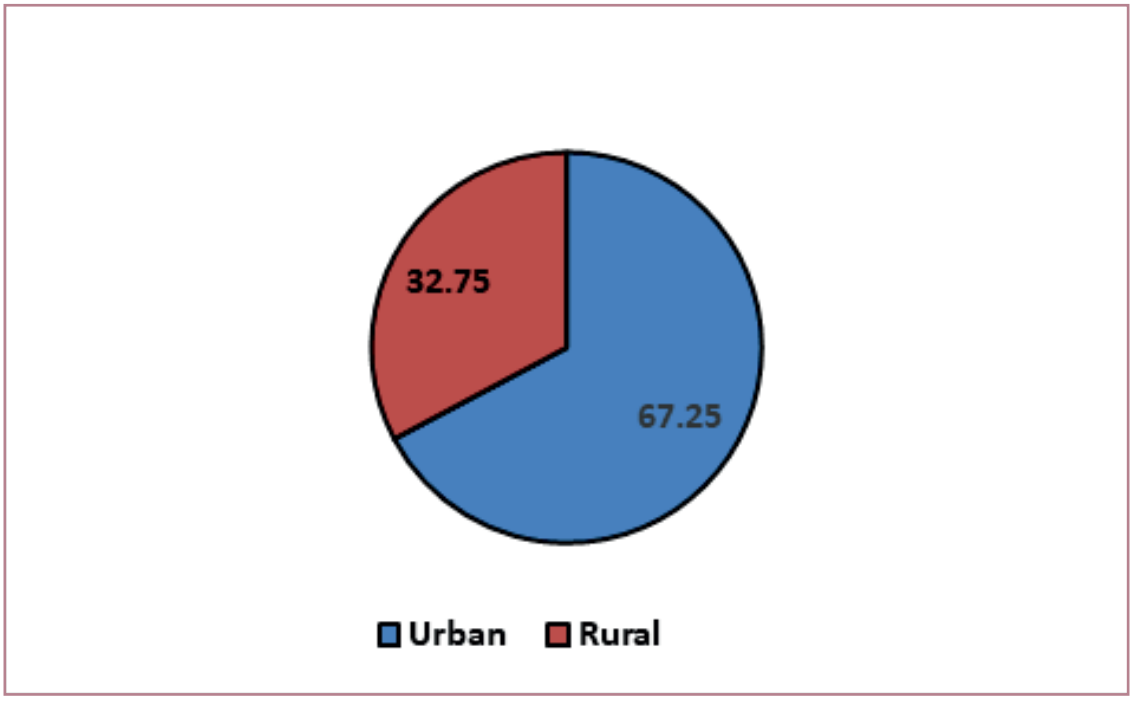


Figure-1.2: Percentage of rural/urban selected households in sample



5. CONCEPTS AND DEFINATIONS:

The following definitions are employed for the concepts used in the current survey report on income disparity in Nagaland.

5.1. Household:

A group of people who normally reside together and have food from a common kitchen constitute a household. The adverb "normally" means that temporary visitors and guests are excluded but temporary stay-aways by household members are included.

5.2. Household income:

Household income refers to the average income of all the household members taken together. Under household income, the following parameters were considered in the survey.

5.2.1. *Monthly household income:*

Monthly household income refers to the average monthly income of all the household members taken together.

5.2.2. *Yearly household income:*

Yearly household income refers to the average yearly income of all the household members taken together.

5.3. Employment Status:

Employment status refers to the activity status that a household member reports at the time of the survey. Under employment status, the following activity statuses are recorded: (*i) Daily wage earner, (ii) Farmer, (iii) Government employee, (iv) Housewife, (v) Pensioner, (vi) Private sector/Self-employed, (vii) Searching for job, and (viii) Student.*

5.4. Housing Type:

Housing type refers to the physical structure of a building that a household resides. Under housing type, the following categories are recorded: *(i) Pucca, (ii) Kutcha, and (iii) Semi-pucca.*

5.5. Drinking water source:

Drinking water source refers to the location where the household draws water for domestic use. Under drinking water source, the following locations are recorded: *(i) Own dwelling, (ii) Own yard, and (iii) Elsewhere.*

5.6. Toilet Type:

Toilet type refers to the ways of defecation by household members. Under toilet type, the following ways are recorded: *(i) Open defection, (ii) Pit latrine, (iii) Flush to piped sewer, and (iv) Flush to septic tank.*

5.7. Income disparity:

Income disparity/income inequality refers to the differences in the average level of income among households. It is measured by the following statistical indices.

5.7.1. Gini Coefficint:

Gini Coefficient/Gini index/Gini ratio is a measure of statistical dispersion that represents income disparity within a social group. It is measured on a scale of 0 to 1, with higher value indicating greater level of income inequality.

5.7.2. Lorenz Curve:

A Lorenz curve is a graphical representation of income distribution within a population. It is composed of a 45-degree 'line of equality (signifying zero level of income inequality) and the Lorenz curve that lies below it. The further the Lorenz curve deviates from the line of equality, the greater the level of income disparity.

Chapter Two

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROFILES

Chapter Two

Social and Economic Profiles

1. Introduction:

1.1. The social and economic characteristics of the state and the districts are reported by presenting the descriptive statistics on household income, employment status, housing type, drinking water source, and toilet type.

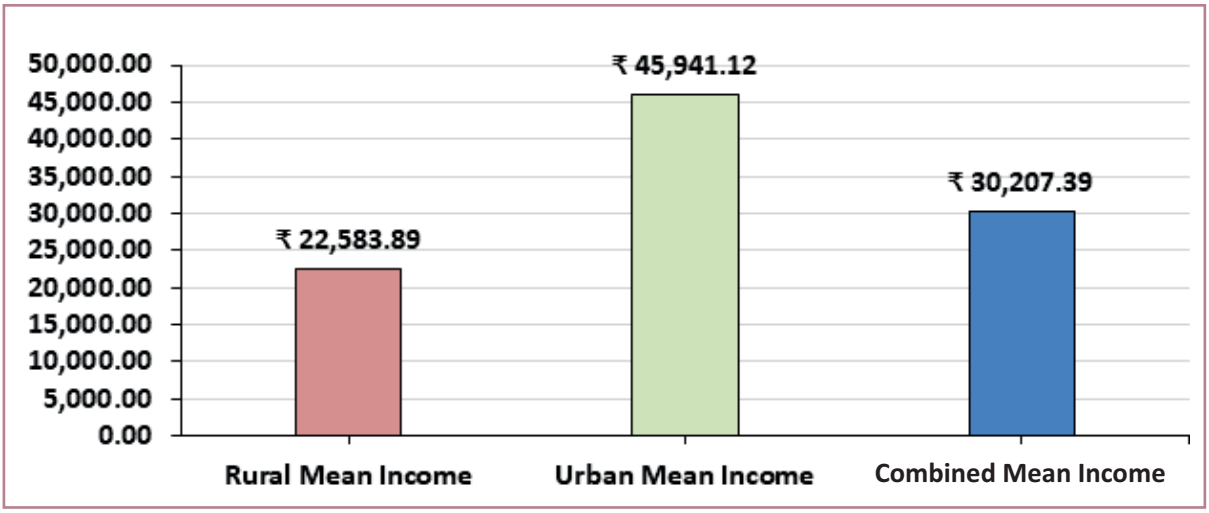
2. Household Income:

2.1. As can be observed from Table-2.1 and Figure-2.1, the average monthly household income in Nagaland is Rs. 30207. While the mean monthly household income in rural settlements is Rs. 22583, the average monthly household income in urban settlements is Rs. 45941.

Table-2.1: Mean rural/urban monthly income in Nagaland (in Rupees)

Category	Mean monthly income
Rural Mean Income	22,583.89
Urban Mean Income	45,941.12
Combined Mean Income	**30,207.39**

Figure-2.1: Mean rural/urban monthly income in Nagaland (in Rupees)

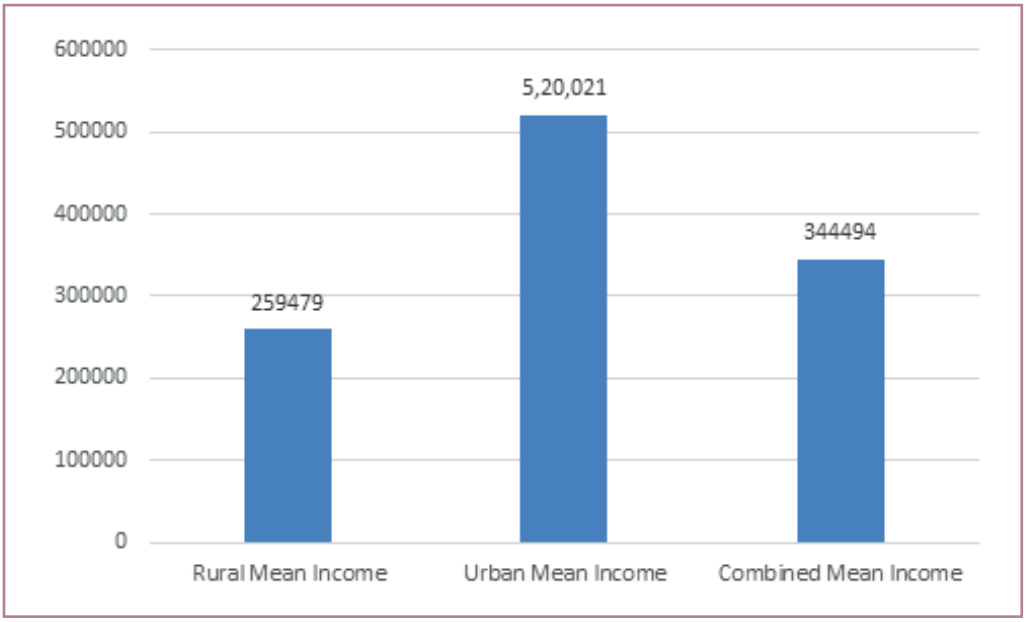


2.2. As can be gleaned from Table-2.2 and Figure 2.2, the average annual household income in Nagaland is Rs. 344494. While the mean annual household income in rural settlements is Rs. 259479, the average annual household income in urban settlements is Rs. 520021.

Table-2.2: Mean rural/urban annual income in Nagaland (in Rupees)

Category	Mean annual income in Rupees
Rural Mean Income	259479
Urban Mean Income	520021
Combined Mean Income	**344494**

Figure-2.2: Mean rural/urban annual income in Nagaland (in Rupees)



2.3. As presented in Table-2.3 and Figure-2.3, while Kohima reported the highest average annual income at Rs. 482258, the lowest mean annual income was registered from Tuensang with Rs. 202697.

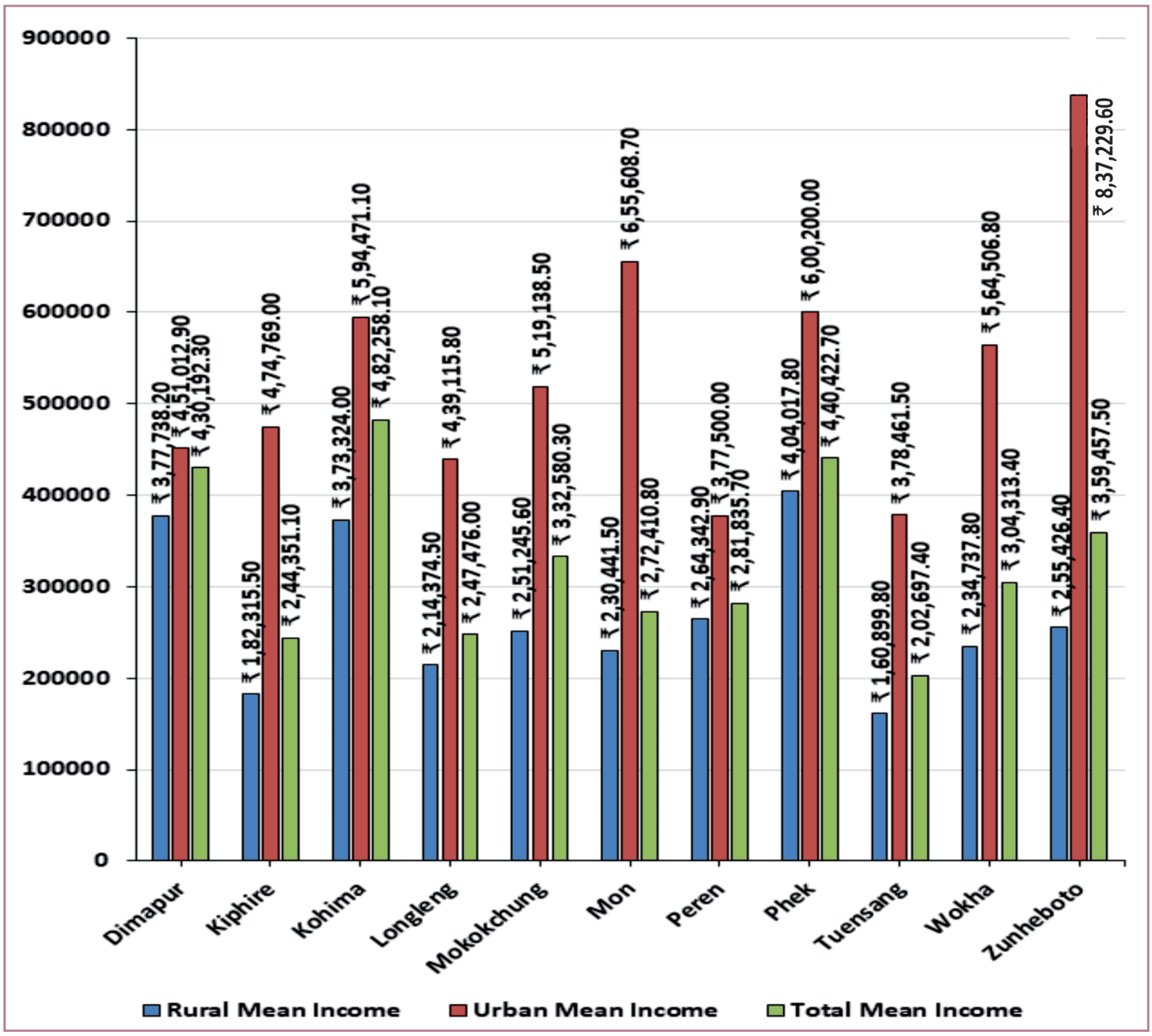
2.4. From Table-2.3 and Figure-2.3, it can be seen that Phek reported the highest average rural annual income with Rs. 404017, whereas Tuensang registered the lowest mean rural annual income at Rs. 160899.

2.5. As can be observed from Table-2.3 and Figure-2.3, while Zunheboto reported the highest urban average annual income at Rs. 837229, Peren registered the lowest mean urban annual income with Rs. 377500.

Table-2.3: District wise rural/urban mean annual income in Nagaland (in Rupees)

	Dimapur	Kiphire	Kohima	Longleng	Mokokchung	Mon	Peren	Phek	Tuensang	Wokha	Zunheboto
Rural Mean Income	377738.2	182315.5	373324	214374.5	251245.6	230441.5	264342.9	404017.8	160899.8	234737.8	255426.4
Urban Mean Income	451012.9	474769	594471.1	439115.8	519138.5	655608.7	377500	600200	378461.5	564506.8	837229.6
Total Mean Income	430192.3	244351.1	482258.1	247476	332580.3	272410.8	281835.7	440422.7	202697.4	304313.4	359457.5

Figure-2.3: District wise rural/urban mean annual income (in Rupees)



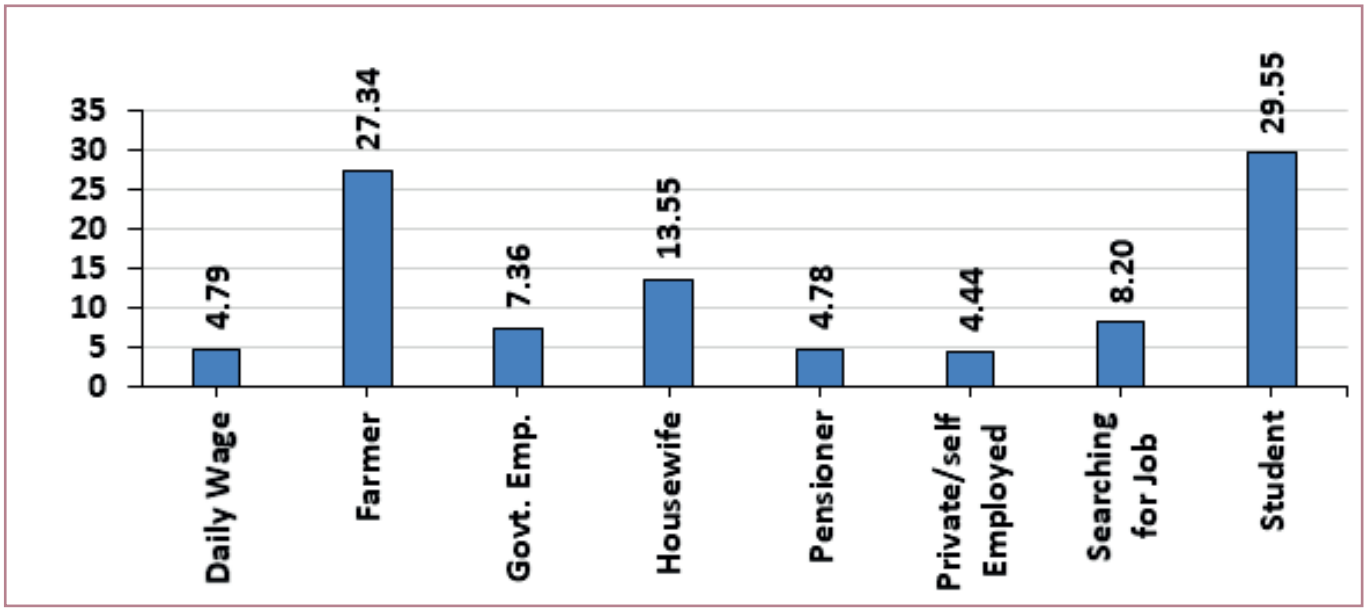
3. Employment Status:

3.1. As can be gleaned from Table-2.4 and Figure-2.4, the maximum number of respondents in Nagaland are 'students' with 29.54 percent, followed by the respondents who registered as 'farmers' at 27.34 percent. The other parameters related to employment status are highlighted in Table-2.4 and Figure-2.4.

Table-2.4: Employment status of respondents in Nagaland (in percentage)

Sl. No.	Employment status	Percentage	No. of respondents
1	Daily wage earner	4.78	585
2	Farmer	27.34	3342
3	Government Employee	7.35	899
4	Housewife	13.54	1656
5	Pensioner	4.77	584
6	Private sector/Self Employed	4.44	543
7	Searching for job	8.19	1002
8	Student	29.54	3611
9	Total	100	12222

Figure-2.4: Employment status of respondents in Nagaland (in percentage)



3.2 From Table-2.5 and Figure-2.5, it can be seen that Longleng reported the highest proportion of respondents engaged in 'daily wage labour' with 12.99 percent, while Kiphere, Phek and Zunheboto registered the lowest percentage of respondents engaged in the same at about 1 percent.

3.3 As can be observed from Table-2.5 and Figure-2.5, whereas Kiphere registered the maximum proportion of respondents engaged as 'farmers' with 51.13 percent, about 17 percent of the respondents from Dimapur, Phek and Wokha respectively are reported to be engaged in the same.

3.4 From Table-2.5 and Figure-2.5, it can be observed that Kohima reported the highest percentage of respondents employed as 'government employee' with 14.27 percent, while Dimapur, Phek and Tuensang registered the lowest proportion of respondents engaged in the same at about 2 percent respectively.

3.5 As can be gleaned from Table-2.5 and Figure-2.5, whereas Phek registered the maximum percentage of respondent as 'housewive' with 18.32 percent, Wokha reported the lowest proportion of the same at abut 3 percent.

3.6 From Table-2.5 and Figure-2.5, it can be seen that Dimapur reported the highest proportion of respondents as 'pensioners' with 9.65 percent, while Peren registered the lowest percentage of of the same at about 1.56 percent.

3.7 As can be observed from Table-2.5 and Figure-2.5, whereas Phek registered the maximum proportion of respondents who responded to be 'searching for job' with 25.15 percent, about 5 percent of the respondents from Longleng and Wokha respectively are reported to be 'searching for job'.

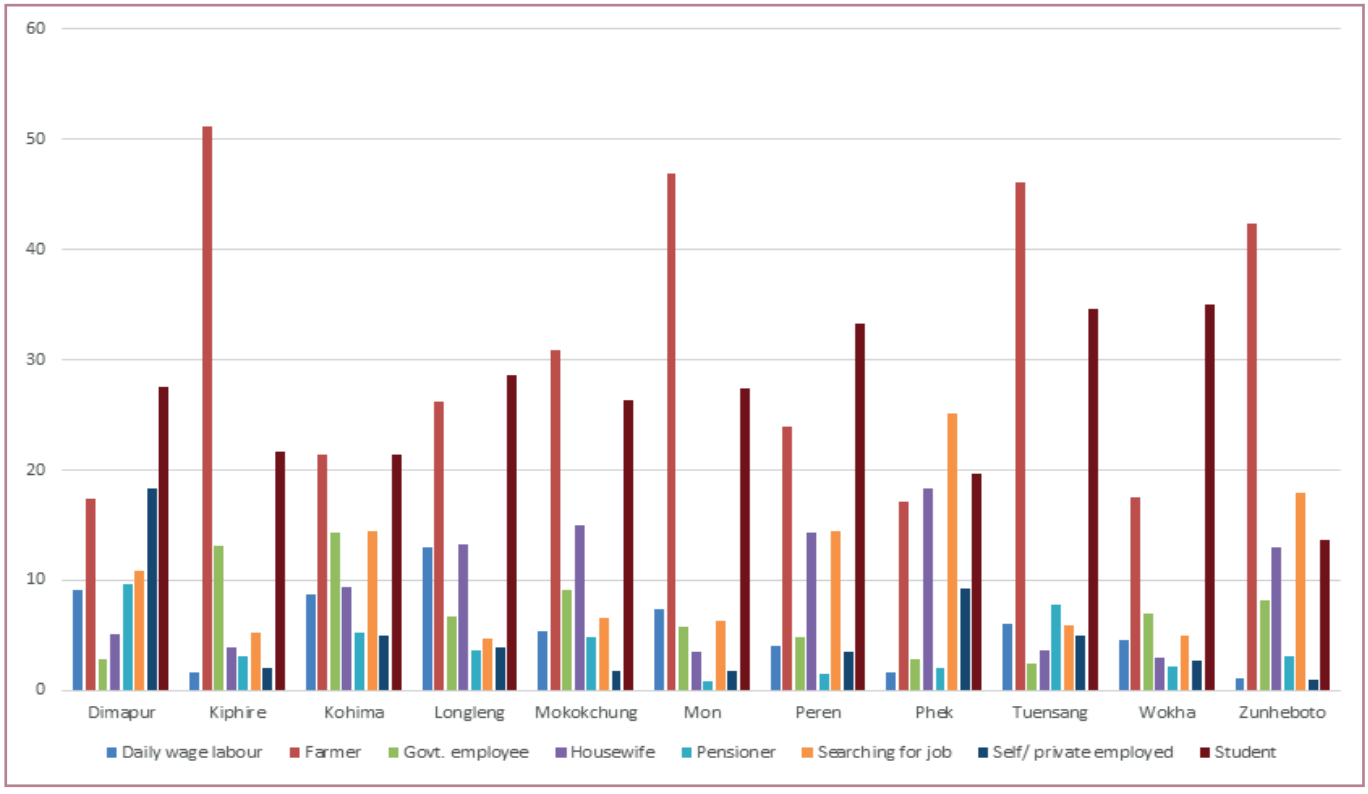
3.8 From Table-2.5 and Figure-2.5, it can be observed that Dimapur reported the highest percentage of respondents who are in 'self employed/privately employed' with 18.38 percent, while Zunheboto registered the lowest proportion of respondents engaged in the same at about 1 percent.

3.9 As can be gleaned from Table-2.5 and Figure-2.5, whereas Wokha registered the maximum percentage of respondent as 'students' with 35.04 percent, Phek reported the lowest proportion of the same at abut 19.69 percent.

Table-2.5: District wise employment status of respondents (in percentage)

Category	Dimapur	Kiphire	Kohima	Longleng	Mokokchung	Mon	Peren	Phek	Tuensang	Wokha	Zunheboto
Daily wage labour	9.14	1.68	8.78	12.99	5.41	7.39	4.08	1.6	6.01	4.54	1.11
Farmer	17.42	51.13	21.34	26.23	30.87	46.9	23.98	17.07	46.1	17.54	42.37
Govt. employee	2.82	13.12	14.27	6.75	9.15	5.82	4.8	2.8	2.43	6.95	8.19
Housewife	5.15	3.94	9.34	13.25	14.98	3.58	14.39	18.32	3.64	3.05	13.05
Pensioner	9.65	3.17	5.3	3.64	4.83	0.84	1.56	2.1	7.77	2.23	3.1
Searching for job	10.91	5.2	14.52	4.68	6.57	6.33	14.51	25.15	5.89	4.99	17.92
Self/ private employed	18.38	2.04	4.99	3.9	1.83	1.79	3.48	9.28	5.04	2.67	1
Student	27.53	21.72	21.46	28.57	26.37	27.4	33.21	19.69	34.63	35.04	13.72

Figure-2.5: District wise employment status of respondents (in percentage)



4. Housing Type:

4.1. As can be gleaned from Table-2.6 and Figure-2.6, the maximum number of respondents in Nagaland reside in 'semi-pucca' houses with 38.24 percent, followed by the respondents who reside in 'kutcha' houses with 32.06 percent. Furthermore, about 29.7 percent of the respondents reside in 'pucca' houses.

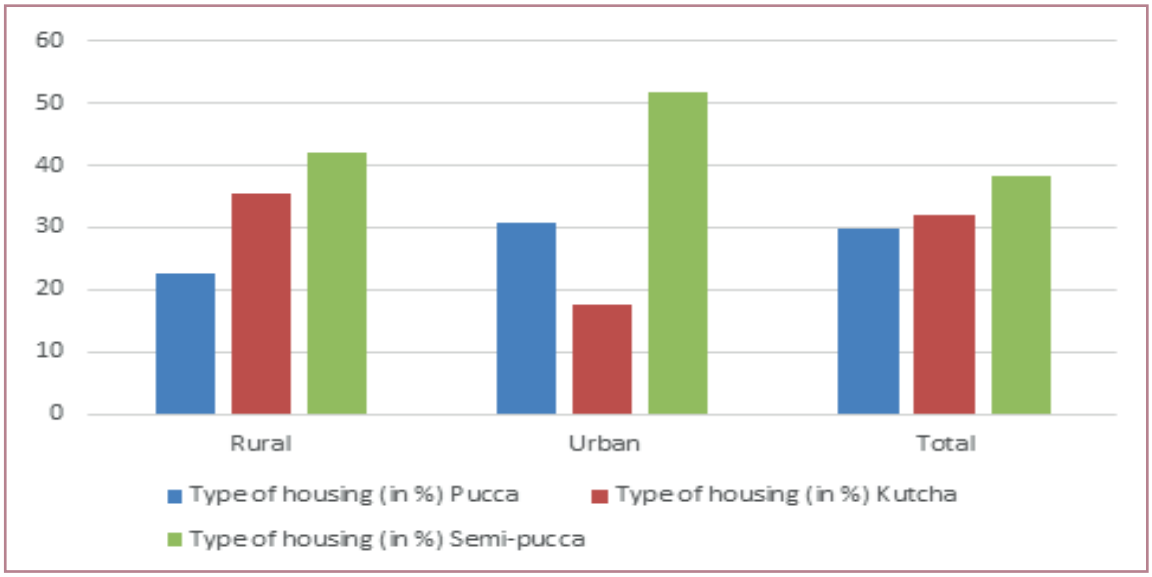
4.2. From Table-2.6 and Figure-2.6, it can be observed that the maximum number of rural respondents in Nagaland reside in 'semi-pucca' houses with 41.93 percent, followed by the respondents who reside in 'kutcha' houses with 35.57 percent. Furthermore, about 22.5 percent of the respondents reside in 'pucca'.

4.3. As can be seen from Table-2.6 and Figure-2.6, it can be seen that the maximum number of urban respondents in Nagaland reside in 'semi-pucca' houses with 51.78 percent, followed by the respondents who reside in 'pucca' houses with 30.63 percent. Furthermore, about 17.59 percent of the respondents reside in 'kutcha'.

Table-2.6: Type of rural/urban housing in Nagaland (in percentage)

Category	Type of housing (in %)		
	Pucca	Kutcha	Semi-pucca
Rural	22.5	35.57	41.93
Urban	30.63	17.59	51.78
Total	29.7	32.06	38.24

Figure-2.6: Type of rural/urban housing in Nagaland (in percentage)



4.4. From Table-2.7 and Figure-2.7, it can be observed that the maximum proportion of respondents in Dimapur reside in 'kutcha' houses with 43.46 percent, followed by the respondents who reside in 'semi-pucca' houses with 31.34 percent. Furthermore, about 25.2 percent of the respondents reside in 'pucca' houses.

4.5. As can be gleaned from Table-2.7 and Figure-2.7, the maximum number of respondents in Kiphire reside in 'pucca' houses with 42.12 percent, followed by the respondents who reside in 'kutcha' houses with 33.94 percent. Furthermore, about 23.94 percent of the respondents reside in 'semi-pucca' houses.

4.6. From Table-2.7 and Figure-2.7, it can be seen that the maximum proportion of respondents in Kohima reside in 'kutcha' houses with 39.34 percent, followed by the respondents who reside in 'semi-pucca' houses with 30.96 percent. Furthermore, about 29.94 percent of the respondents reside in 'pucca' houses.

4.7. As can be observed from Table-2.7 and Figure-2.7, the maximum number of respondents in Longleng reside in 'semi-pucca' houses with 51.16 percent, followed by the respondents who reside in 'kutcha' houses with 24.18 percent. Furthermore, about 23.94 percent of the respondents reside in 'pucca' houses.

4.8. From Table-2.7 and Figure-2.7, it can be gleaned that the maximum proportion of respondents in Mokokchung reside in 'semi-pucca' houses with 59.87 percent, followed by the respondents who reside in 'pucca' houses with 22.97 percent. Furthermore, about 17.15 percent of the respondents reside in 'kutcha' houses.

4.9. As can be seen from Table-2.7 and Figure-2.7, the maximum number of respondents in Mon reside in 'kutcha' houses with 47.37 percent, followed by the respondents who reside in 'semi-pucca' houses with 39.47 percent. Furthermore, about 13.16 percent of the respondents reside in 'pucca' houses.

4.10. From Table-2.7 and Figure-2.7, it can be observed that the maximum proportion of respondents in Peren reside in 'pucca' houses with 59.62 percent, followed by the respondents who reside in 'kutcha' houses with 23.08 percent. Furthermore, about 17.31 percent of the respondents reside in 'semi-pucca' houses.

4.11. As can be gleaned from Table-2.7 and Figure-2.7, the maximum number of respondents in Phek reside in 'semi-pucca' houses with 40.22 percent, followed by the respondents who reside in 'kutcha' houses with 35.87 percent. Furthermore, about 23.91 percent of the respondents reside in 'pucca' houses.

4.12. From Table-2.7 and Figure-2.7, it can be seen that the maximum proportion of respondents in Tuensang reside in 'semi-pucca' houses with 38.73 percent, followed by the respondents who reside in 'kutcha' houses with 33.09 percent. Furthermore, about 28.19 percent of the respondents reside in 'pucca' houses.

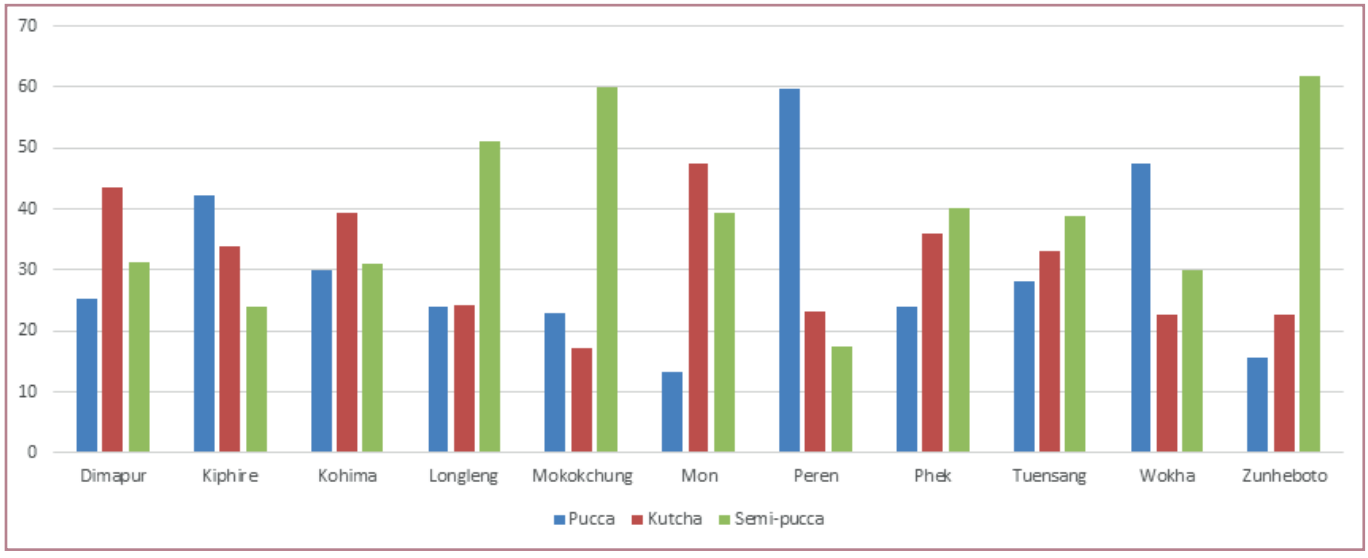
4.13. As can be observed from Table-2.7 and Figure-2.7, the maximum number of respondents in Wokha reside in 'pucca' houses with 47.38 percent, followed by the respondents who reside in 'semi-pucca' houses with 29.94 percent. Furthermore, about 22.67 percent of the respondents reside in 'kutcha' houses.

4.14. From Table-2.7 and Figure-2.7, it can be gleaned that the maximum proportion of respondents in Zunheboto reside in 'semi-pucca' houses with 61.76 percent, followed by the respondents who reside in 'kutcha' houses with 22.55 percent. Furthermore, about 15.69 percent of the respondents reside in 'pucca' houses.

Table-2.7: District wise type of rural/urban housing in Nagaland (in percentage)

Type of housing	Dimapur	Kiphire	Kohima	Longleng	Mokokchung	Mon	Peren	Phek	Tuensang	Wokha	Zunheboto
Pucca	25.2	42.12	29.94	23.94	22.97	13.16	59.62	23.91	28.19	47.38	15.69
Kutcha	43.46	33.94	39.34	24.18	17.15	47.37	23.08	35.87	33.09	22.67	22.55
Semi-pucca	31.34	23.94	30.96	51.16	59.87	39.47	17.31	40.22	38.73	29.94	61.76

Figure-2.7: District wise type of rural/urban housing in Nagaland (in percentage)



5. Drinking Water Source:

5.1. As can be gleaned from Table-2.8 and Figure-2.8, the maximum number of respondents in Nagaland have access to drinking water at 'own yard' with 44.86 percent, followed by the respondents who have access from 'elsewhere' with 31.14 percent. Furthermore, about 24 percent of the respondents have access in 'own dwelling.'

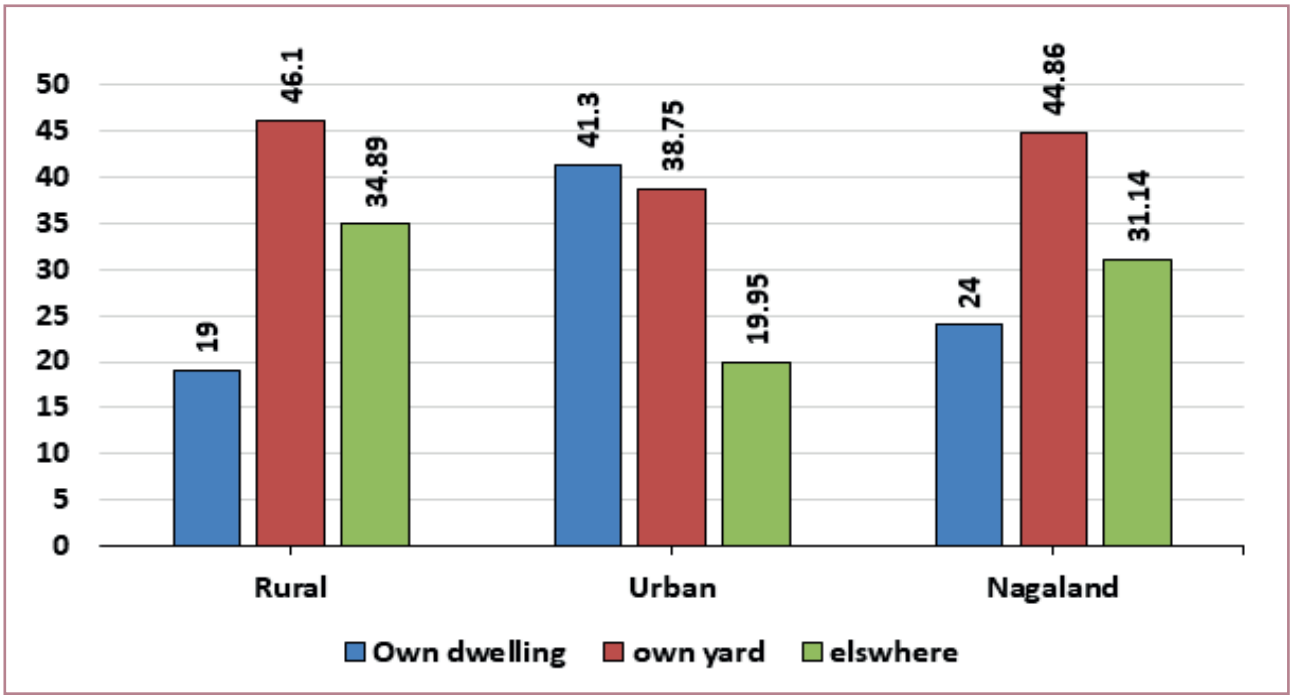
5.2. From Table-2.8 and Figure-2.8, it can be observed that the maximum proportion of rural respondents in Nagaland have access to drinking water at 'own yard' with 46.1 percent, followed by the respondents who have access from 'elsewhere' with 34.89 percent. Furthermore, about 19 percent of the respondents have access in 'own dwelling.'

5.3. As can be seen from Table-2.8 and Figure-2.8, the maximum proportion of urban respondents in Nagaland have access to drinking water at 'own dwelling' with 41.3 percent, followed by the respondents who have access in 'own yard' with 38.75 percent. Furthermore, about 19.95 percent of the respondents have access from 'elsewhere.'

Table-2.8: Rural/urban sources of drinking water for households in Nagaland (in percentage)

Rural/Urban	Sources of drinking water		
	Own dwelling	Own yard	Elsewhere
Rural	19	46.1	34.89
Urban	41.3	38.75	19.95
Nagaland	24	44.86	31.14

Figure-2.8: Rural/urban sources of drinking water for households in Nagaland (in percentage)



5.4. From Table-2.9 and Figure-2.9, it can be observed that the maximum proportion of respondents in Dimapur have access to drinking water at 'own yard' with 46.47 percent, followed by the respondents who have access in 'own dwelling' with 44.43 percent. Furthermore, about 9.11 percent of the respondents have access from 'elsewhere.'

4.5. As can be gleaned from Table-2.9 and Figure-2.9, the maximum number of respondents in Kiphire have access to drinking water from 'elsewhere' with 95.97 percent, followed by the respondents who have access at 'own yard' with 3.03 percent. Furthermore, about 1 percent of the respondents have access in 'own dwelling.'

4.6. From Table-2.9 and Figure-2.9, it can be seen that the maximum proportion of respondents in Kohima have access to drinking water from 'elsewhere' with 57 percent, followed by the respondents who have access in 'own dwelling' with 25.73 percent. Furthermore, about 17.26 percent of the respondents have access at 'own yard.'

4.7. As can be observed from Table-2.9 and Figure-2.9, the maximum number of respondents in Longleng have access to drinking water in 'own dwelling' with 37.14 percent, followed by the respondents who have access from 'elsewhere' with 35.43 percent. Furthermore, about 27.43 percent of the respondents have access at 'own yard.'

4.8. From Table-2.9 and Figure-2.9, it can be gleaned that the maximum proportion of respondents in Mokokchung have access to drinking water from 'elsewhere' with 53.93 percent, followed by the respondents who have access in 'own dwelling' with 24.63 percent. Furthermore, about 21.44 percent of the respondents have access at 'own yard.'

4.9. As can be seen from Table-2.9 and Figure-2.9, the maximum number of respondents in Mon have access to drinking water at 'own yard' with 70.17 percent, followed by the respondents who have access from 'elsewhere' with 25.75 percent. Furthermore, about 4.08 percent of the respondents have access in 'own dwelling.'

4.10. From Table-2.9 and Figure-2.9, it can be observed that the maximum proportion of respondents in Peren have access to drinking water at 'own yard' with 77.37 percent, followed by the respondents who have access from 'elsewhere' with 21.63 percent. Furthermore, about 1 percent of the respondents have access in 'own dwelling.'

4.11. As can be gleaned from Table-2.9 and Figure-2.9, the maximum number of respondents in Phek have access to drinking water at 'own yard' with 56.59 percent, followed by the respondents who have access from 'elsewhere' with 37.36 percent. Furthermore, about 6.04 percent of the respondents have access in 'own dwelling.'

4.12. From Table-2.9 and Figure-2.9, it can be seen that the maximum proportion of respondents in Tuensang have access to drinking water at 'own yard' with 42.36 percent, followed by the respondents who have access from 'elsewhere' with 39.16 percent. Furthermore, about 18.47 percent of the respondents have access in 'own dwelling.'

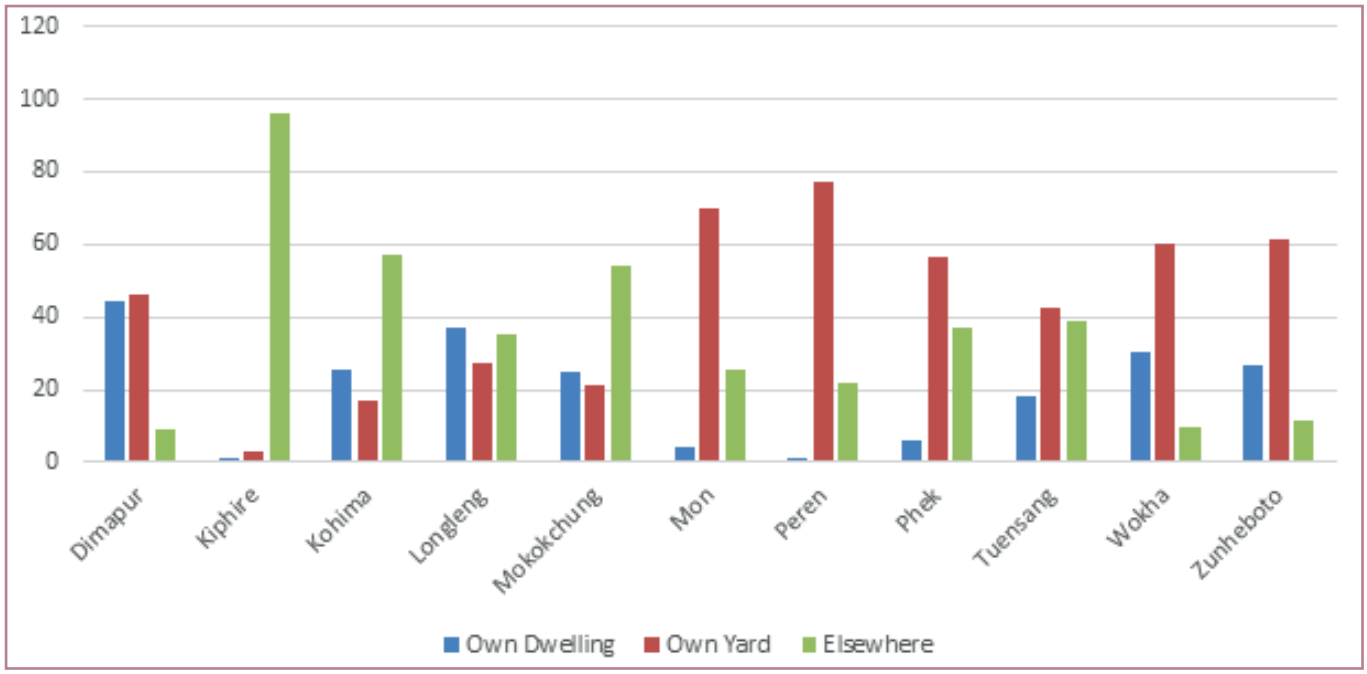
4.13. As can be observed from Table-2.9 and Figure-2.9, the maximum number of respondents in Wokha have access to drinking water at 'own yard' with 59.93 percent, followed by the respondents who have access in 'own dwelling' with 30.32 percent. Furthermore, about 6.04 percent of the respondents have access from 'elsewhere.'

4.14. From Table-2.9 and Figure-2.9, it can be gleaned that the maximum proportion of respondents in Zunheboto have access to drinking water at 'own yard' with 61.44 percent, followed by the respondents who have access in 'own dwelling' with 26.93 percent. Furthermore, about 11.63 percent of the respondents have access from 'elsewhere.'

Table-2.9: District wise sources of drinking water for households (in percentage)

Districts	Sources of drinking water		
	Own Dwelling	Own Yard	Elsewhere
Dimapur	44.43	46.47	9.11
Kiphire	1	3.03	95.97
Kohima	25.73	17.26	57
Longleng	37.14	27.43	35.43
Mokokchung	24.63	21.44	53.93
Mon	4.08	70.17	25.75
Peren	1	77.37	21.63
Phek	6.04	56.59	37.36
Tuensang	18.47	42.36	39.16
Wokha	30.32	59.93	9.75
Zunheboto	26.93	61.44	11.63

Figure-2.9: District wise sources of drinking water for households (in percentage)



6. Toilet Type:

6.1. As can be gleaned from Table-2.10 and Figure-2.10, the maximum number of respondents in Nagaland use 'flush to septic tanks' type of toilet with 75.42 percent, followed by the respondents who use 'pit latrine' type with 20.54 percent. Furthermore, while about 3.75 percent of the respondents use 'flush to sewer' toilet, less than 1 percent of the respondents practice 'open defecation.'

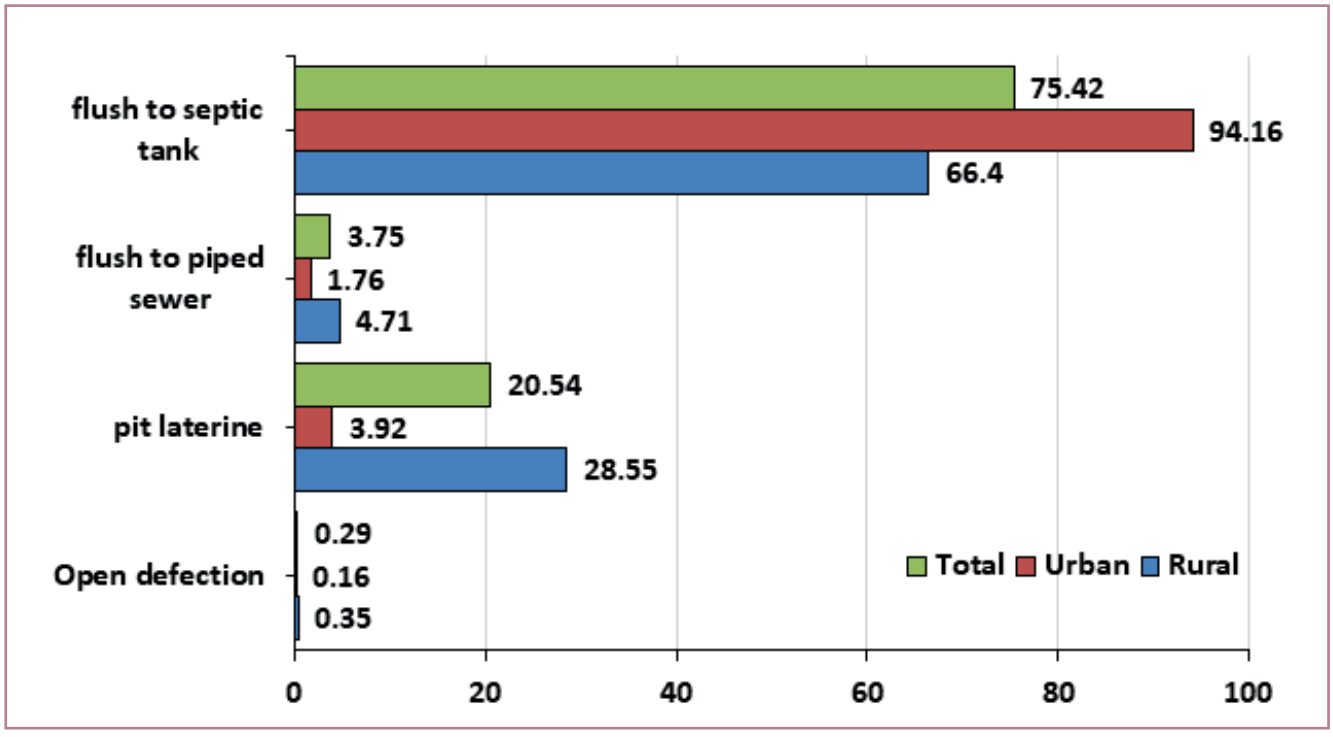
5.2. From Table-2.10 and Figure-2.10, it can be observed that the maximum proportion of rural respondents in Nagaland use 'flush to septic tanks' type of toilet with 66.4 percent, followed by the respondents who use 'pit latrine' type with 28.55 percent. Furthermore, while about 4.71 percent of the respondents use 'flush to sewer' toilet, less than 1 percent of the respondents practice 'open defecation.'

5.3. As can be seen from Table-2.10 and Figure-2.10, the maximum proportion of urban respondents in Nagaland use 'flush to septic tanks' type of toilet with 94.16 percent, followed by the respondents who use 'pit latrine' type with 28.55 percent. Furthermore, while about 1.76 percent of the respondents use 'flush to sewer' toilet, less than 1 percent of the respondents practice 'open defecation.'

Table-2.10: Type of toilet use in Nagaland (in percentage)

Category	Type of Toilet			
	Open defection	Pit latrine	Flush to sewer	Flush to septic tank
Rural	0.35	28.55	4.71	66.4
Urban	0.16	3.92	1.76	94.16
Total	0.29	20.54	3.75	75.42

Figure-2.10: Type of toilet use in Nagaland (in percentage)



5.4. From Table-2.11 and Figure-2.11, it can be observed that the maximum proportion of respondents in Dimapur use 'flush to septic tanks' type of toilet with 92.92 percent, followed by the respondents who use 'flush to sewer' type with 2.67 percent. Furthermore, while about 2.4 percent of the respondents practice 'open defecation,' about 2 percent of the respondents use 'pit latrine' toilet.

4.5. As can be gleaned from Table-2.11 and Figure-2.11, the maximum number of respondents in Kiphire use 'pit latrine' type of toilet with 64.24 percent, followed by the respondents who use 'flush to septic tanks' type with 35.76 percent. Furthermore, none of the respondents use 'flush to sewer' toilet and practice 'open defecation.'

4.6. From Table-2.11 and Figure-2.11, it can be seen that the maximum proportion of respondents in Kohima use 'flush to septic tanks' type of toilet with 88.78 percent, followed by the respondents who use 'pit latrine' type with 8.09 percent. Furthermore, while about 2.48 percent of the respondents use 'flush to sewer' toilet, less than 1 percent of the respondents practice 'open defecation.'

4.7. As can be observed from Table-2.11 and Figure-2.11, the maximum number of respondents in Longleng use 'flush to septic tanks' type of toilet with 46.88 percent, followed by the respondents who use 'flush to sewer' type with 34.38 percent. Furthermore, while about 14.06 percent of the respondents use 'pit latrine' toilet, about 4.69 percent of the respondents practice 'open defecation.'

4.8. From Table-2.11 and Figure-2.11, it can be gleaned that the maximum proportion of respondents in Mokokchung use 'flush to septic tanks' type of toilet with 98.36 percent, followed by the respondents who use 'pit latrine' type with 1.43 percent. Furthermore, while less than 1 percent of the respondents use 'flush to sewer' toilet, none of the respondents practice 'open defecation.'

4.9. As can be seen from Table-2.11 and Figure-2.11, the maximum number of respondents in Mon use 'pit latrine' type of toilet with 98.36 percent, followed by the respondents who use 'flush to septic tanks' type with 1.43 percent. Furthermore, while less than 1 percent of the respondents use 'flush to sewer' toilet, none of the respondents practice 'open defecation.'

4.10. From Table-2.11 and Figure-2.11, it can be observed that the maximum proportion of respondents in Peren use 'flush to septic tanks' type of toilet with 66.35 percent, followed by the respondents who use 'pit latrine' type with 30.77 percent. Furthermore, while about 2.88 percent of the respondents use 'flush to sewer' toilet, none of the respondents practice 'open defecation.'

4.11. As can be gleaned from Table-2.11 and Figure-2.11, the maximum number of respondents in Phek use 'flush to septic tanks' type of toilet with 75 percent, followed by the respondents who use 'pit latrine' type with 21.74 percent. Furthermore, while about 3.26 percent of the respondents use 'flush to sewer' toilet, none of the respondents practice 'open defecation.'

4.12. From Table-2.11 and Figure-2.11, it can be seen that the maximum proportion of respondents in Tuensang use 'flush to septic tanks' type of toilet with 72.1 percent, followed by the respondents who use 'pit latrine' type with 17.78 percent. Furthermore, while about 9.88 percent of the respondents use 'flush to sewer' toilet, less than 1 percent of the respondents practice 'open defecation.'

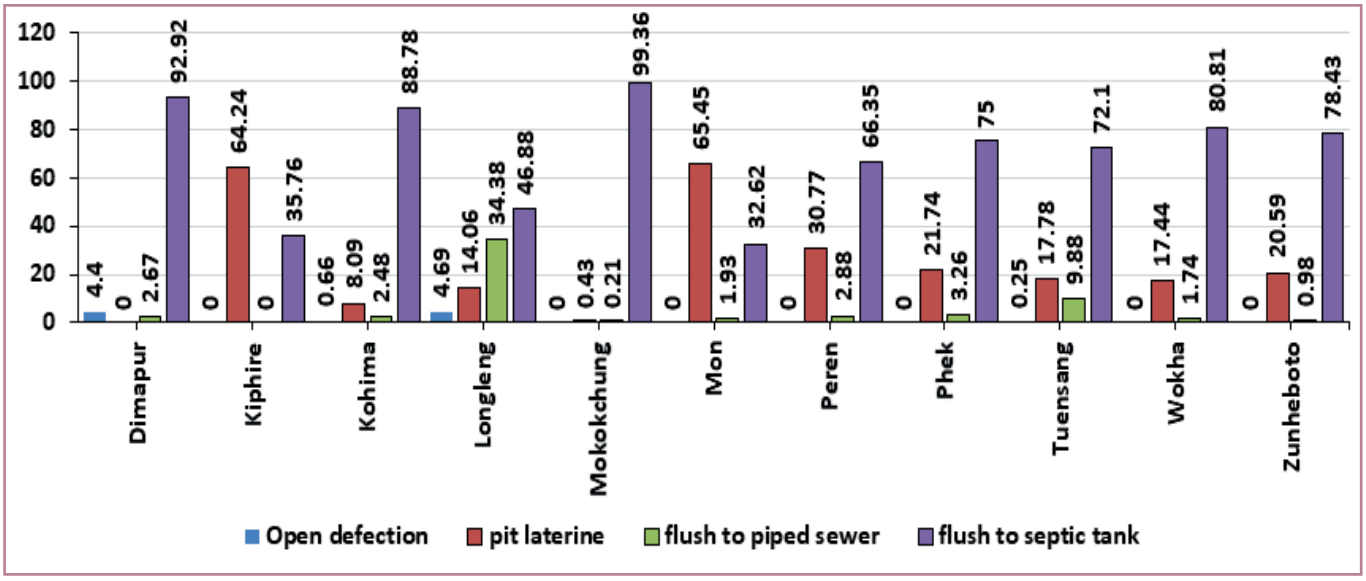
4.13. As can be observed from Table-2.11 and Figure-2.11, the maximum number of respondents in Wokha use 'flush to septic tanks' type of toilet with 80.81 percent, followed by the respondents who use 'pit latrine' type with 17.44 percent. Furthermore, while about 1.74 percent of the respondents use 'flush to sewer' toilet, none of the respondents practice 'open defecation.'

4.14. From Table-2.11 and Figure-2.11, it can be gleaned that the maximum proportion of respondents in Zunheboto use 'flush to septic tanks' type of toilet with 78.43 percent, followed by the respondents who use 'pit latrine' type with 20.59 percent. Furthermore, while about 1 percent of the respondents use 'flush to sewer' toilet, none of the respondents practice 'open defecation.'

Table-2.11: District wise type of toilet use (in percentage)

Category	Dimapur	Kiphire	Kohima	Longleng	Mokokchung	Mon	Peren	Phek	Tuensang	Wokha	Zunheboto
Open defection	2.4	0	0.66	4.69	0	0	0	0	0.25	0	0
Pit latrine	2	64.24	8.09	14.06	1.43	65.45	30.77	21.74	17.78	17.44	20.59
Flush to sewer	2.67	0	2.48	34.38	0.21	1.93	2.88	3.26	9.88	1.74	0.98
Flush to septic tank	92.92	35.76	88.78	46.88	98.36	32.62	66.35	75	72.1	80.81	78.43

Figure-2.11: District wise type of toilet use (in percentage)



Chapter Three

INCOME DISPARITY

Chapter Three

Income Disparity

1. Introduction:

1.1. Income disparity in the state and in the districts is presented in the present chapter in terms of gini coefficient, Lorenz curve, and income distribution by population share.

2. Nagaland:

2.1. From Table-3.1, it can be observed that the gini coefficient of Nagaland is 0.46. While the gini coefficient for rural Nagaland is 0.42, the coefficient for urban Nagaland is 0.44. As graphically presented in Figure-3.1, the income inequality in urban settlements is only marginally higher than that of rural settlements.

2.2. As indicated in Table-3.2, the bottom 50 percent of the households receives about 18 percent of the total income of the state. Notably, about 21 percent of the gross income is received by the top 5 percent of the households, whereas the top 10 percent receive 33.43 percent of the total income. The distribution of income by population share in the state is given in Table-3.2.

Table-3.1: Gini Coefficient of Nagaland

Category	Gini Coefficient
Nagaland	0.46
Rural	0.42
Urban	0.44

Figure-3.1: Lorenz curve of Nagaland

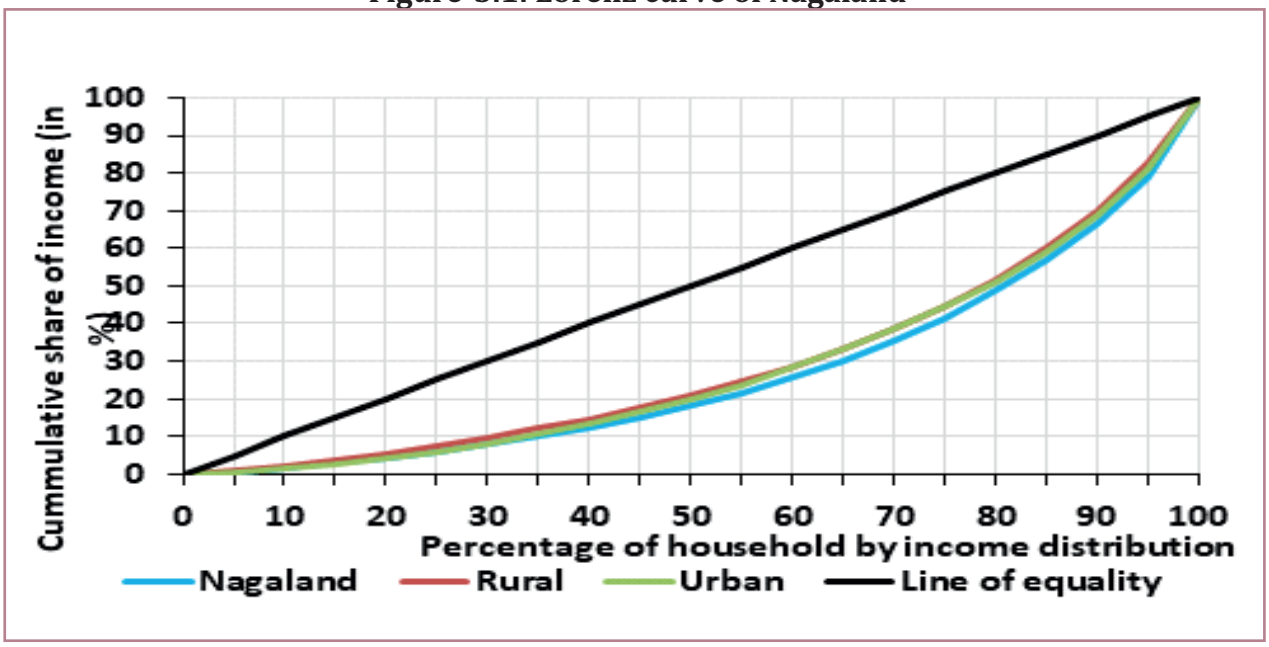


Table-3.2: Income share by population proportion-Nagaland

Sl. No.	Proportion of Population (in %)	Share of Income (in %)
1	0	0
2	5	0.63
3	10	1.65
4	15	2.93
5	20	4.38
6	25	6.06
7	30	7.89
8	35	9.99
9	40	12.40
10	45	15.09
11	50	18.15
12	55	21.65
13	60	25.63
14	65	30.19
15	70	35.44
16	75	41.50
17	80	48.60
18	85	56.95
19	90	66.5626
20	95	78.8087
21	100	100

2.3. As indicated in Table-3.3, while the top 5 percent receive an average monthly income of Rs. 71028, the bottom 50 percent receive an average monthly income of only Rs. 1639. Notably, the middle 30 percent receive an average monthly income of Rs. 3686.

Table-3.3: Average monthly income (in Rupees) by income groups-Nagaland

Category	Average Monthly Income
Top 5 %	71028
Top 10 %	42163
Top 20 %	30390
Middle 30 %	3686
Bottom 50 %	1639

2.4. As indicated in Table-3.4, the top 5 percent of the residents in urban areas receive an average monthly income of Rs. 142984, whereas the bottom 50 percent receive an average monthly income of only Rs. 1645. Notably, the top 20 percent receive an average monthly income of Rs. 49044.

Table-3.4: Average monthly income (in Rupees) by income groups-urban

Category	Average Monthly Income
Top 5 %	142984
Top 20 %	49044
Bottom 50 %	1645

2.5. As indicated in Table-3.5, while the top 5 percent of the residents in rural areas receive an average monthly income of Rs. 48515, the bottom 50 percent receive an average monthly income of only Rs. 1528. Notably, the top 20 percent receive an average monthly income of Rs. 34574.

Table-3.5: Average monthly income (in Rupees) by income groups-rural

Category	Average Monthly Income
Top 5 %	48515
Top 20 %	34574
Bottom 50 %	1528

3. Dimapur:

3.1. From Table-3.6, it can be observed that the gini coefficient of Dimapur is 0.43. While the gini coefficient for rural Dimapur is 0.36, the coefficient for urban Dimapur is 0.44. As graphically presented in Figure-3.2, the income inequality in urban settlements is higher than that of rural settlements.

3.2. As indicated in Table-3.7, the bottom 50 percent of the households receives about 21 percent of the total income of the district. Notably, about 20 percent of the gross income is received by the top 5 percent of the households, whereas the top 10 percent receive about 31 percent of the total income. The distribution of income by population share in the district is given in Table-3.7.

Table-3.6: Gini Coefficient of Dimapur

Place of Residence	Gini Coefficient
Dimapur	0.43
Rural	0.36
Urban	0.44

Figure-3.2: Lorenz curve of Dimapur

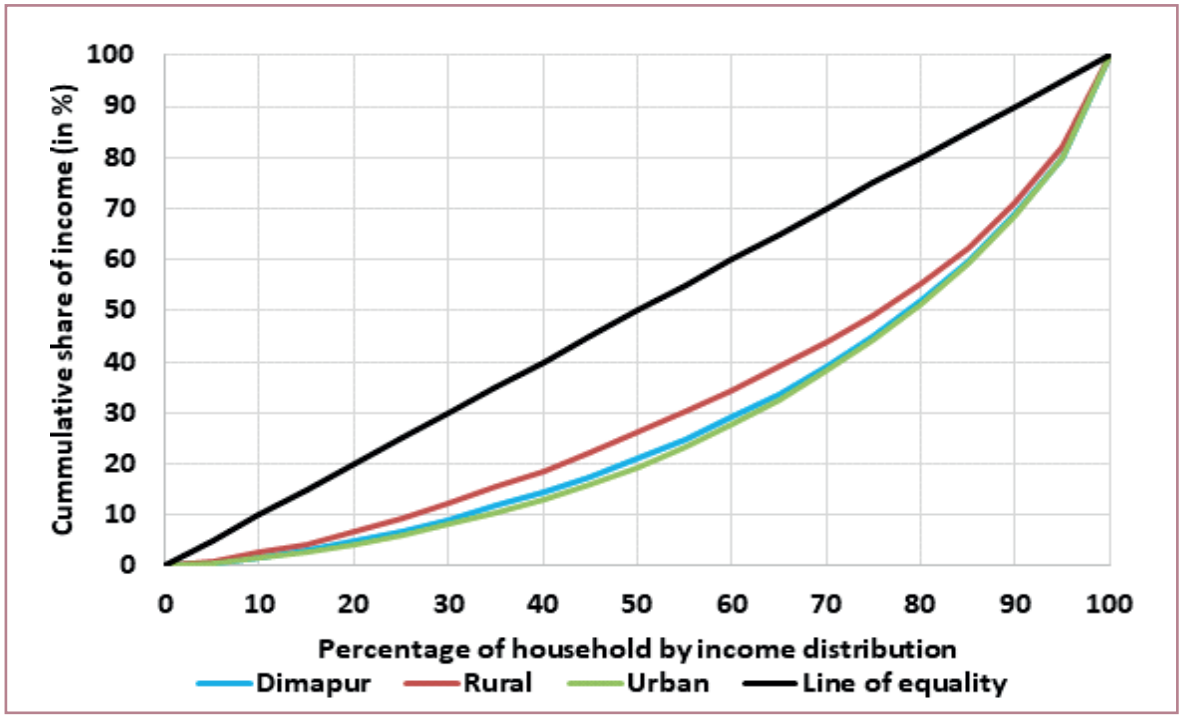


Table-3.7: Income share by population proportion-Dimapur

Sl. No.	Proportion of Population (in %)	Share of Income (in %)
1	0	0.00
2	5	0.55
3	10	1.75
4	15	3.15
5	20	4.82
6	25	6.87
7	30	9.10
8	35	11.77
9	40	14.56
10	45	17.59
11	50	21.07
12	55	24.90
13	60	29.09
14	65	33.67
15	70	39.11
16	75	45.14
17	80	51.92
18	85	59.68
19	90	68.99
20	95	79.98
21	100	100

4. Kiphire:

4.1. From Table-3.8, it can be observed that the gini coefficient of Kiphire is 0.49. While the gini coefficient for rural Kiphire is 0.43, the coefficient for urban Kiphire is 0.44. As graphically presented in Figure-3.3, the income inequality in urban settlements is initially higher than that of rural settlements, and becomes lower after the point of intersection (at 60 percent of household proportion and 30 percent of income share).

4.2. As indicated in Table-3.9, the bottom 50 percent of the households receive about 18 percent of the total income of the district. Notably, about 22 percent of the gross income is received by the top 5 percent of the households, whereas the top 10 percent receive about 35 percent of the total income. The distribution of income by population share in the district is given in Table-3.9.

Table-3.8: Gini Coefficient of Kiphire

Place of Residence	Gini Coefficient
Kiphire	0.49
Rural	0.43
Urban	0.44

Figure-3.3: Lorenz curve of Kiphire

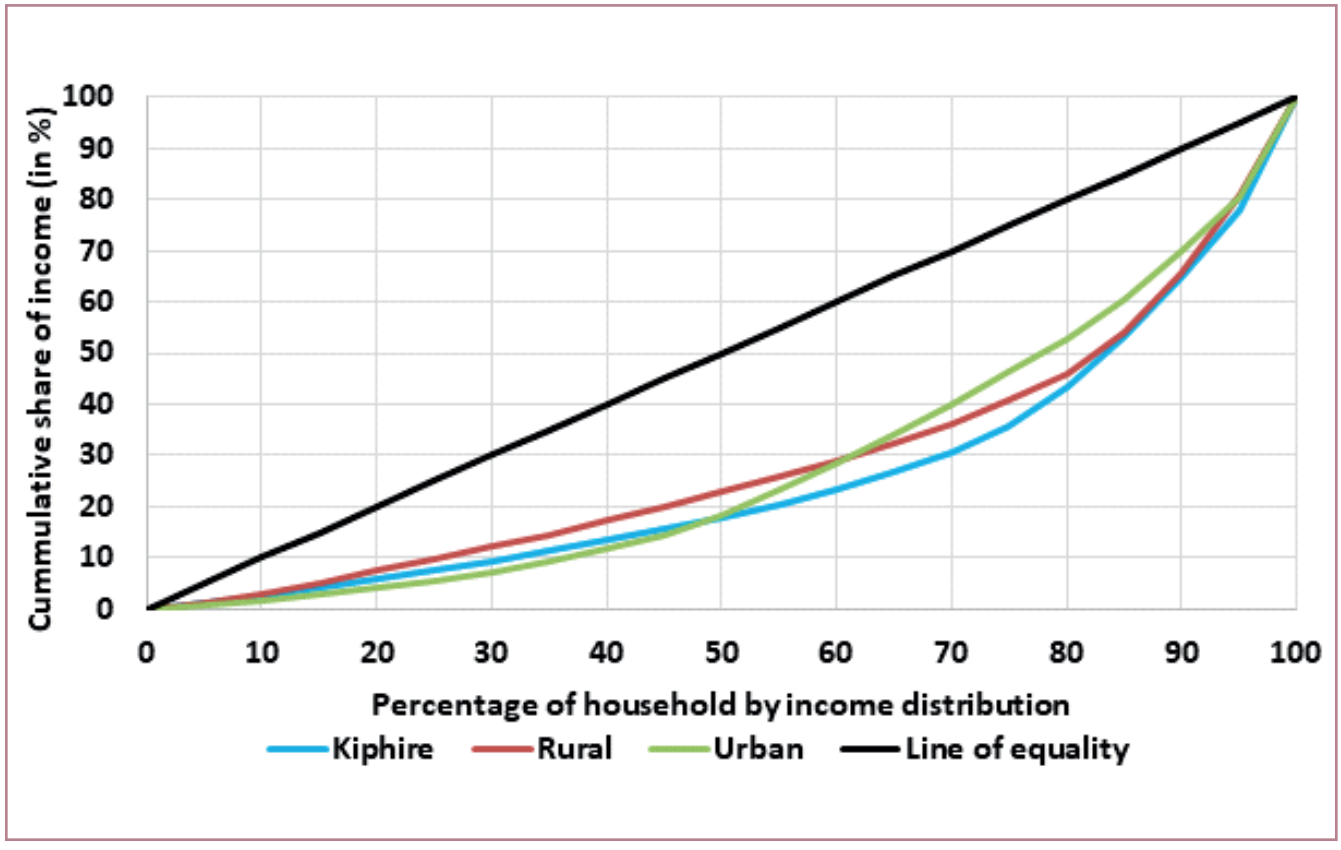


Table-3.9: Income share by population proportion-Kiphire

Sl. No.	Proportion of Population (in %)	Share of Income (in %)
1	0	0
2	5	1.00
3	10	2.37
4	15	3.98
5	20	5.70
6	25	7.48
7	30	9.38
8	35	11.35
9	40	13.41
10	45	15.61
11	50	17.95
12	55	20.47
13	60	23.32
14	65	26.70
15	70	30.55
16	75	35.53
17	80	43.27
18	85	53.03
18	90	64.67
20	95	78.08
21	100	100

5. Kohima:

5.1. From Table-3.10, it can be observed that the gini coefficient of Kohima is 0.43. While the gini coefficient for rural Kohima is 0.41, the coefficient for urban Kohima is 0.42. As graphically presented in Figure-3.4, the income inequality in urban settlements is only marginally higher than that of rural settlements.

5.2. As indicated in Table-3.11, the bottom 50 percent of the households receive about 21 percent of the total income of the district. Notably, about 19 percent of the gross income is received by the top 5 percent of the households, whereas the top 10 percent receive about 31 percent of the total income. The distribution of income by population share in the district is given in Table-3.11.

Table-3.10: Gini Coefficient of Kohima

Place of Residence	Gini Coefficient
Kohima	0.43
Rural	0.41
Urban	0.42

Figure-3.4: Lorenz curve of Kohima

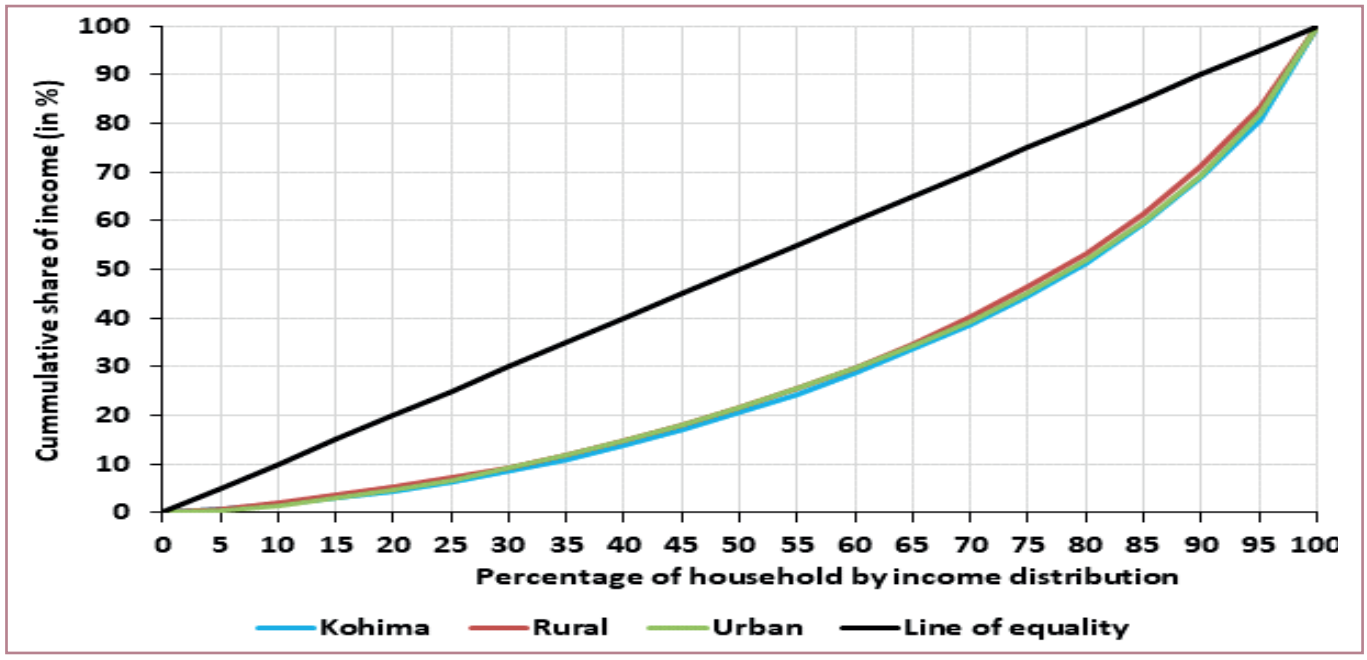


Table-3.11: Income share by population proportion-Kohima

Sl. No.	Proportion of Population (in %)	Share of Income (in %)
1	0	0
2	5	0.68
3	10	1.72
4	15	2.98
5	20	4.55
6	25	6.42
7	30	8.54
8	35	11.04
9	40	13.94
10	45	17.08
11	50	20.59
12	55	24.40
13	60	28.79
14	65	33.69
15	70	38.77
16	75	44.62
17	80	51.36
18	85	59.37
19	90	68.89
20	95	80.72
21	100	100

6. Longleng:

6.1. From Table-3.12, it can be observed that the gini coefficient of Longleng is 0.49. While the gini coefficient for rural Longleng is 0.46, the coefficient for urban Longleng is 0.51. As graphically presented in Figure-3.5, the income inequality in urban settlements is initially higher than that of rural settlements, and becomes lower after the point of intersection (at 88 percent of household proportion and 65 percent of income share).

6.2. As indicated in Table-3.13, the bottom 50 percent of the households receive about 17 percent of the total income of the district. Notably, about 25 percent of the gross income is received by the top 5 percent of the households, whereas the top 10 percent receive about 37 percent of the total income. The distribution of income by population share in the district is given in Table-3.13.

Table-3.12: Gini Coefficient of Longleng

Place of Residence	Gini Coefficient
Longleng	0.49
Rural	0.46
Urban	0.51

Figure-3.5: Lorenz curve of Longleng

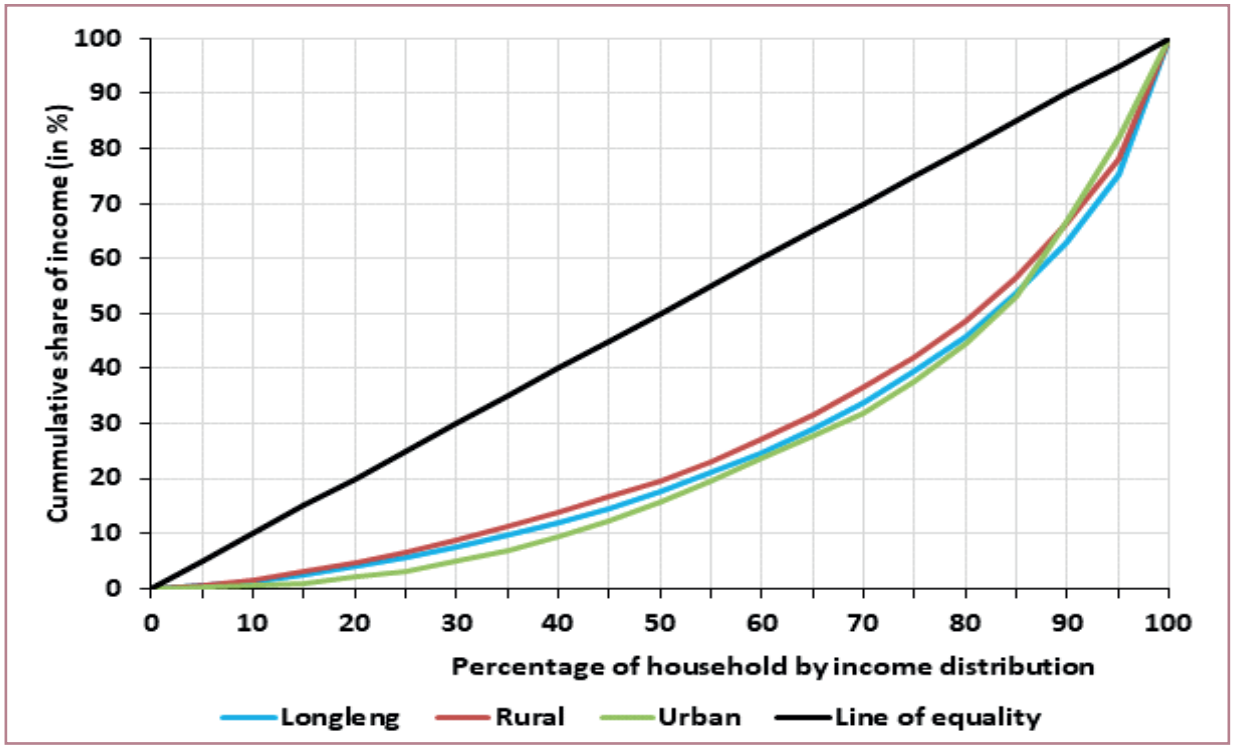


Table-3.13: Income share by population proportion-Longleng

Sl. No.	Proportion of Population (in %)	Share of Income (in %)
1	0	0
2	5	0.55
3	10	1.28
4	15	2.40
5	20	3.87
6	25	5.71
7	30	7.65
8	35	9.72
9	40	12.05
10	45	14.52
11	50	17.49
12	55	20.96
13	60	24.71
14	65	28.91
15	70	33.69
16	75	39.33
17	80	45.91
18	85	53.67
19	90	62.95
20	95	75.24
21	100	100

7. Mokokchung:

7.1. From Table-3.14, it can be observed that the gini coefficient of Mokokchung is 0.43. While the gini coefficient for rural Mokokchung is 0.38, the coefficient for urban Mokokchung is 0.40. As graphically presented in Figure-3.6, the income inequality in urban settlements is only marginally higher than that of rural settlements.

7.2. As indicated in Table-3.15, the bottom 50 percent of the households receive about 20 percent of the total income of the district. Notably, about 20 percent of the gross income is received by the top 5 percent of the households, whereas the top 10 percent receive about 31 percent of the total income. The distribution of income by population share in the district is given in Table-3.15.

Table-3.14: Gini Coefficient of Mokokchung

Place of Residence	Gini Coefficient
Mokukchung	0.43
Rural	0.38
Urban	0.40

Figure-3.6: Lorenz curve of Mokokchung

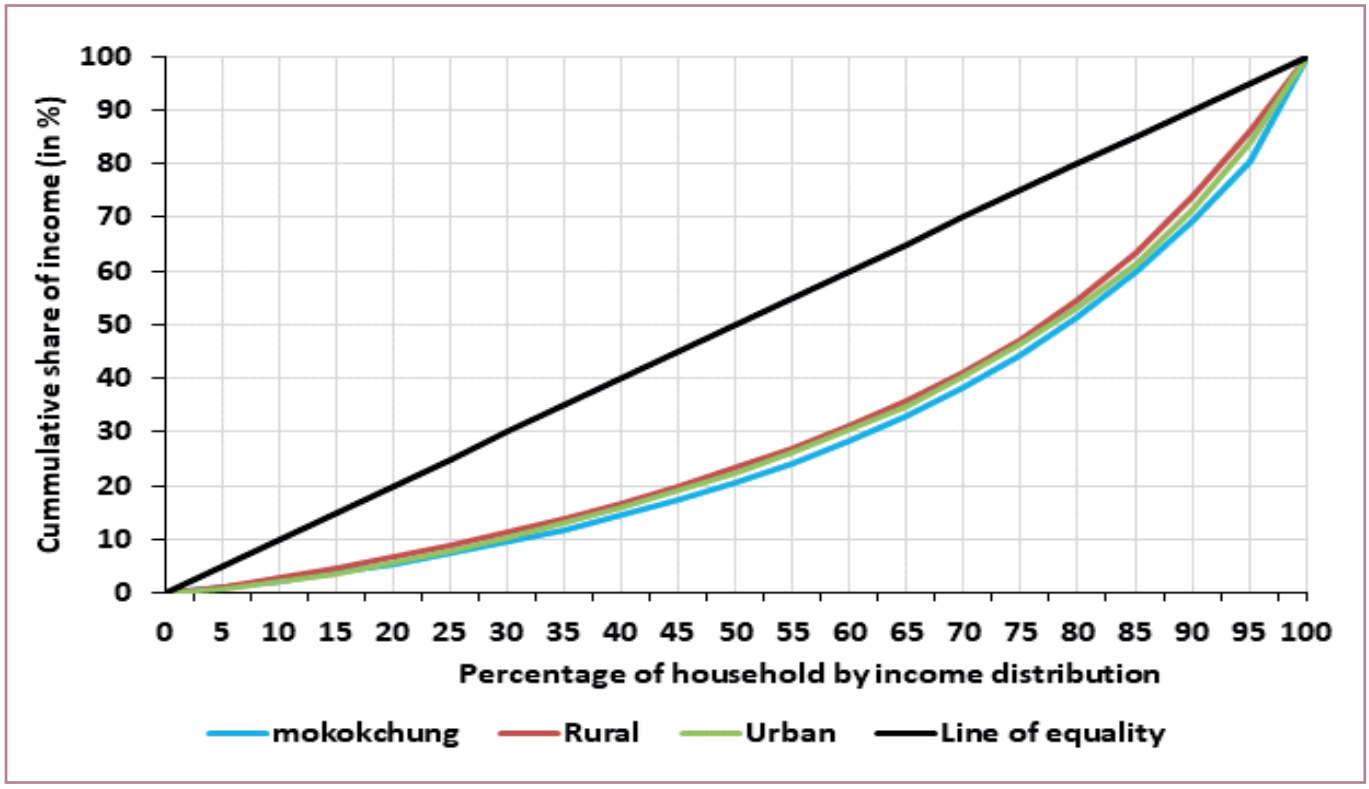


Table-3.15: Income share by population proportion-Mokokchung

Sl. No.	Proportion of Population (in %)	Share of Income (in %)
1	0	0
2	5	1.00
3	10	2.36
4	15	3.86
5	20	5.51
6	25	7.35
7	30	9.47
8	35	11.81
9	40	14.41
10	45	17.26
11	50	20.49
12	55	24.17
13	60	28.31
14	65	32.94
15	70	38.31
16	75	44.34
17	80	51.57
18	85	60.05
19	90	69.37
20	95	80.36
21	100	100

8. Mon:

8.1. From Table-3.16, it can be observed that the gini coefficient of Mon is 0.46. While the gini coefficient for rural Mon is 0.41, the coefficient for urban Mon is 0.42. As graphically presented in Figure-3.7, the income inequality in urban settlements is initially higher than that of rural settlements, and becomes lower after the point of intersection (at 60 percent of household proportion and 30 percent of income share).

8.2. As indicated in Table-3.17, the bottom 50 percent of the households receive about 20 percent of the total income of the district. Notably, about 22 percent of the gross income is received by the top 5 percent of the households, whereas the top 10 percent receive about 35 percent of the total income. The distribution of income by population share in the district is given in Table-3.17.

Table-3.16: Gini Coefficient of Mon

Place of Residence	Gini Coefficient
Mon	0.46
Rural	0.41
Urban	0.42

Figure-3.7: Lorenz curve of Mon

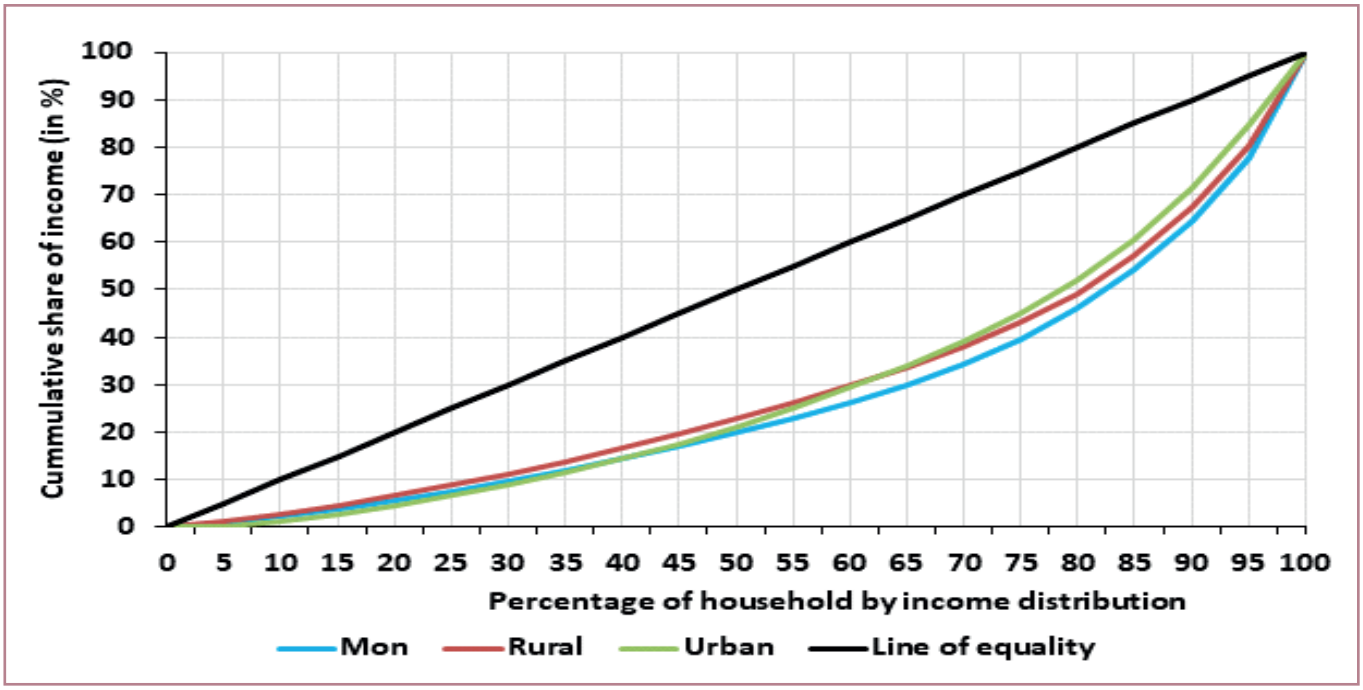


Table-3.17: Income share by population proportion-Mon

Sl. No.	Proportion of Population (in %)	Share of Income (in %)
1	0	0
2	5	0.99
3	10	2.38
4	15	3.96
5	20	5.73
6	25	7.63
7	30	9.73
8	35	12.01
9	40	14.45
10	45	17.09
11	50	19.91
12	55	22.96
13	60	26.30
14	65	30.03
15	70	34.31
16	75	39.46
17	80	46.11
18	85	54.34
19	90	64.61
20	95	77.61
21	100	100

9. Peren:

9.1. From Table-3.18, it can be observed that the gini coefficient of Peren is 0.42. While the gini coefficient for rural Peren is 0.41, the coefficient for urban Peren is 0.43. As graphically presented in Figure-3.8, the income inequality in urban settlements is only marginally higher than that of rural settlements.

9.2. As indicated in Table-3.19, the bottom 50 percent of the households receive about 22 percent of the total income of the district. Notably, about 18 percent of the gross income is received by the top 5 percent of the households, whereas the top 10 percent receive about 31 percent of the total income. The distribution of income by population share in the district is given in Table-3.19.

Table-3.18: Gini Coefficient of Peren

Place of Residence	Gini Coefficient
Peren	0.42
Rural	0.41
Urban	0.43

Figure-3.8: Lorenz curve of Peren

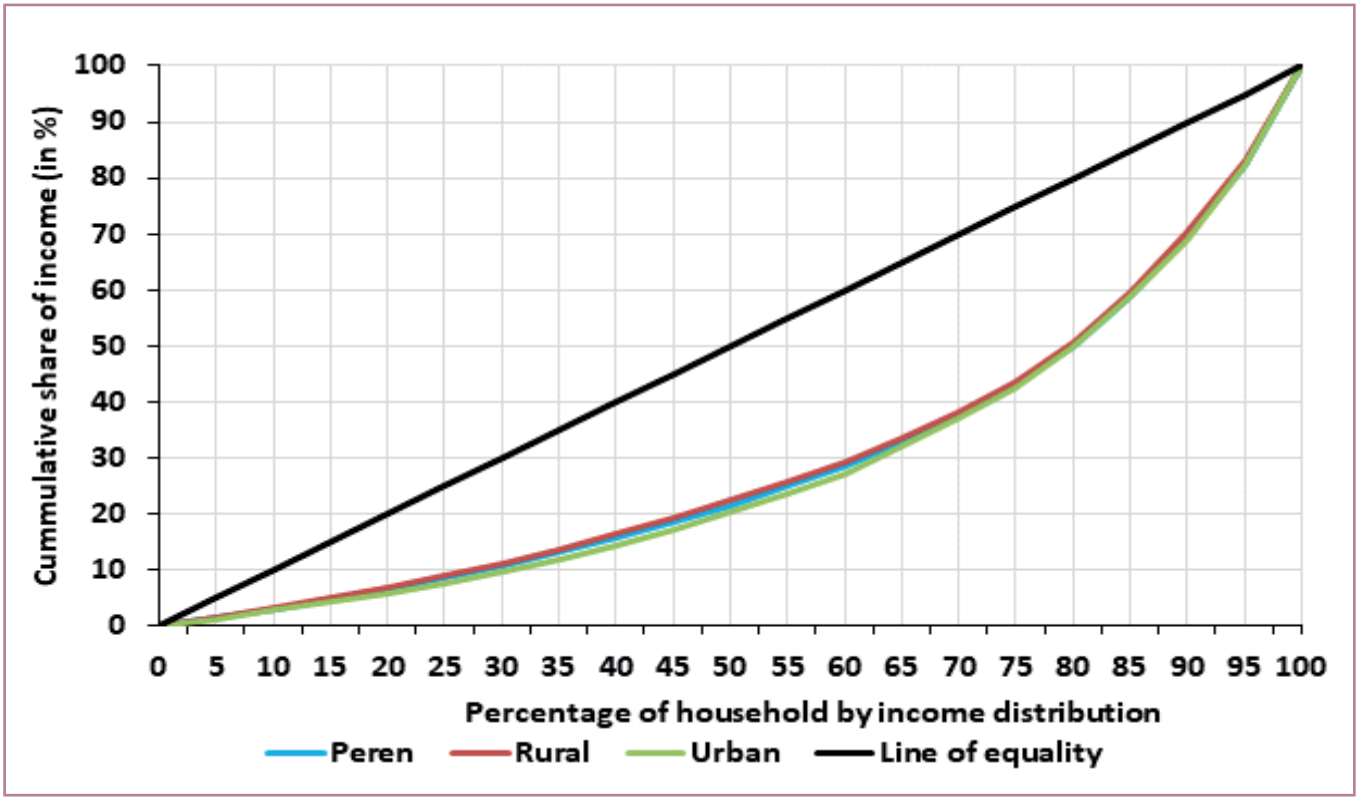


Table-3.19: Income share by population proportion-Peren

Sl. No.	Proportion of Population (in %)	Share of Income (in %)
1	0	0
2	5	1.36
3	10	2.98
4	15	4.68
5	20	6.48
6	25	8.56
7	30	10.70
8	35	13.09
9	40	15.75
10	45	18.55
11	50	21.55
12	55	24.85
13	60	28.48
14	65	32.64
15	70	37.37
16	75	43.09
17	80	50.01
18	85	58.82
19	90	69.35
20	95	82.46
21	100	100

10. Phek:

10.1. From Table-3.20, it can be observed that the gini coefficient of Phek is 0.36. While the gini coefficient for rural Phek is 0.35, the coefficient for urban Phek is 0.36. As graphically presented in Figure-3.9, the income inequality in urban settlements is only marginally higher than that of rural settlements.

10.2. As indicated in Table-3.21, the bottom 50 percent of the households receive about 24 percent of the total income of the district. Notably, about 14 percent of the gross income is received by the top 5 percent of the households, whereas the top 10 percent receive about 24 percent of the total income. The distribution of income by population share in the district is given in Table-3.21.

Table-3.20: Gini Coefficient of Phek

Place of Residence	Gini Coefficient
Phek	0.36
Rural	0.35
Urban	0.36

Figure-3.9: Lorenz curve of Phek

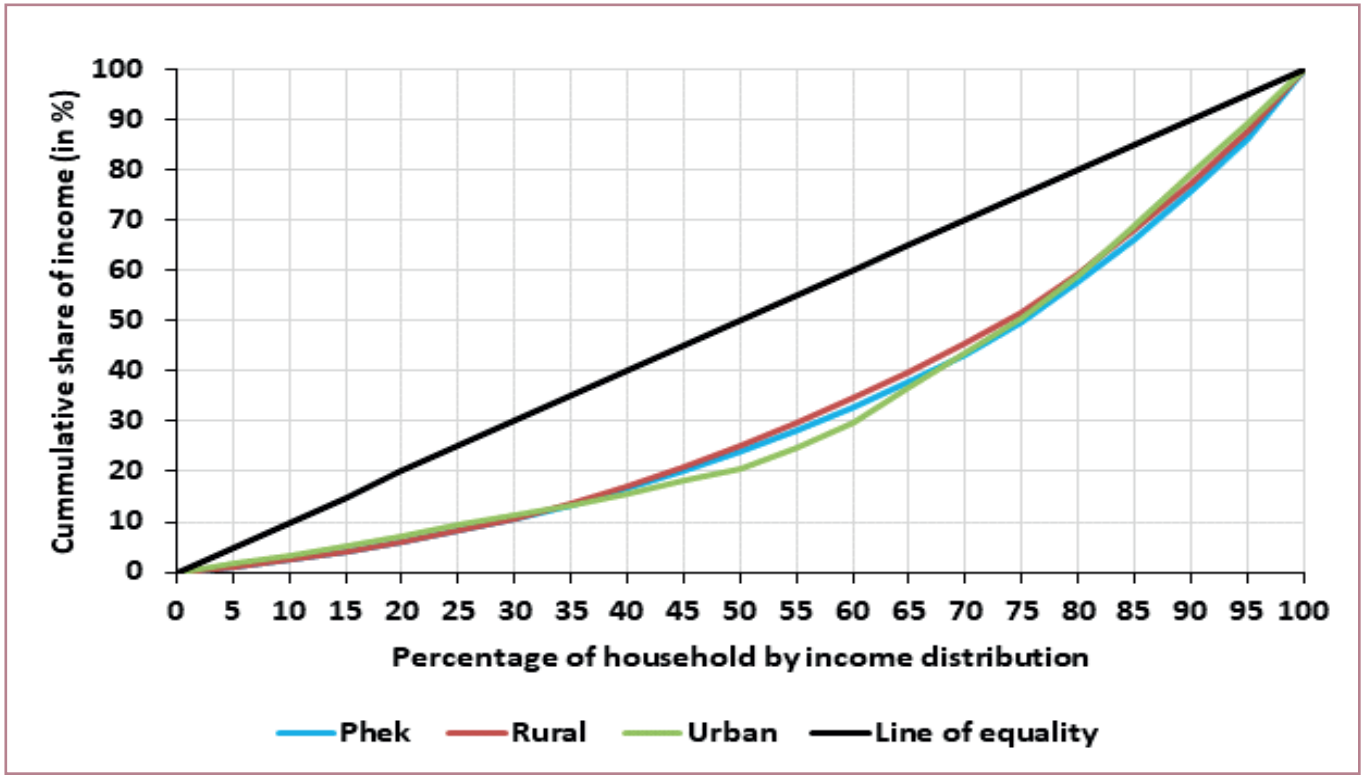


Table-3.21: Income share by population proportion-Phek

Sl. No.	Proportion of Population (in %)	Share of Income (in %)
1	0	0
2	5	1.08
3	10	2.47
4	15	4.11
5	20	6.04
6	25	8.24
7	30	10.73
8	35	13.44
9	40	16.64
10	45	20.19
11	50	24.15
12	55	28.27
13	60	32.78
14	65	37.74
15	70	43.22
16	75	49.88
17	80	57.72
18	85	66.34
18	90	75.84
20	95	86.14
21	100	100

11. Tuensang:

11.1. From Table-3.22, it can be observed that the gini coefficient of Tuensang is 0.48. While the gini coefficient for rural Tuensang is 0.43, the coefficient for urban Tuensang is 0.45. As graphically presented in Figure-3.10, the income inequality in urban settlements is initially higher than that of rural settlements, and becomes lower after the point of intersection (at about 65 percent of household proportion and around 32 percent of income share).

11.2. As indicated in Table-3.23, the bottom 50 percent of the households receive about 19 percent of the total income of the district. Notably, about 23 percent of the gross income is received by the top 5 percent of the households, whereas the top 10 percent receive about 36 percent of the total income. The distribution of income by population share in the district is given in Table-3.23.

Table-3.22: Gini Coefficient of Tuensang

Place of Residence	Gini Coefficient
Tuensang	0.48
Rural	0.43
Urban	0.45

Figure-3.10: Lorenz curve of Tuensang

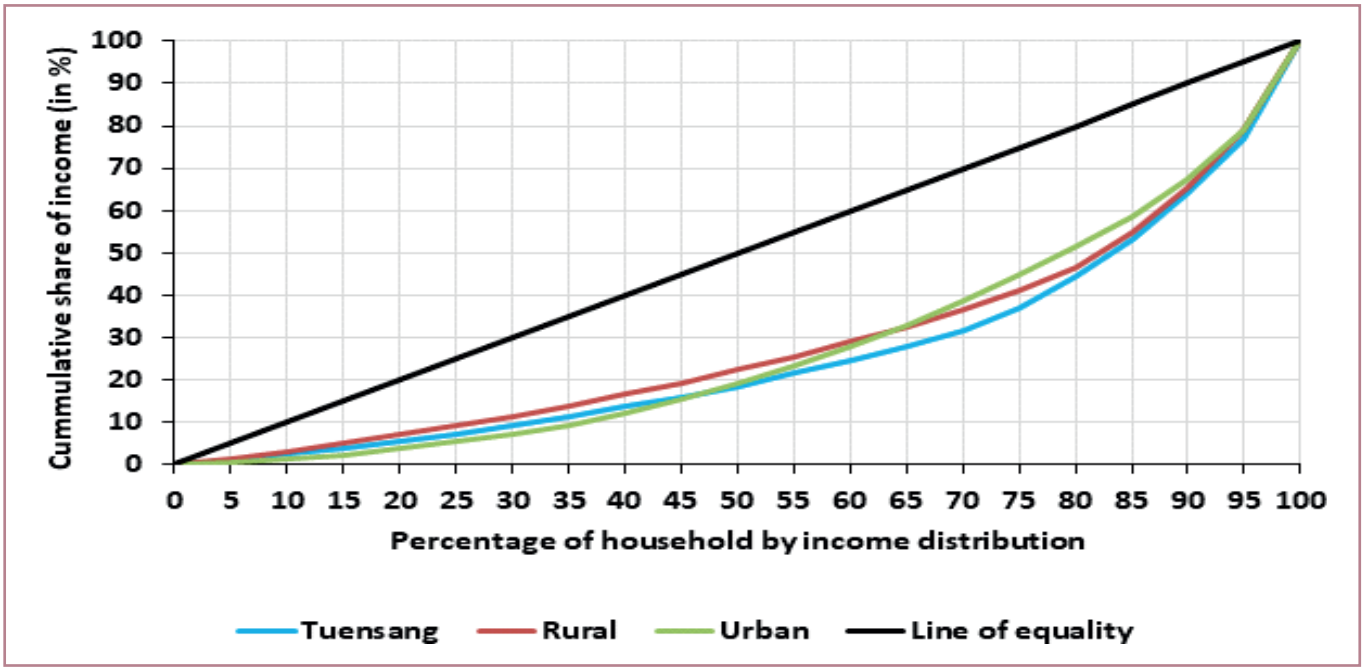


Table-3.23: Income share by population proportion-Tuensang

Sl. No.	Proportion of Population (in %)	Share of Income (in %)
1	0	0
2	5	1.03
3	10	2.43
4	15	3.91
5	20	5.52
6	25	7.29
7	30	9.23
8	35	11.31
9	40	13.57
10	45	15.95
11	50	18.53
12	55	21.48
13	60	24.48
14	65	27.85
15	70	31.83
16	75	37.23
17	80	44.61
18	85	53.27
19	90	63.89
20	95	77.09
21	100	100

12. Wokha:

12.1. From Table-3.24, it can be observed that the gini coefficient of Wokha is 0.47 While the gini coefficient for rural Wokha is 0.42, the coefficient for urban Wokha is 0.43. As graphically presented in Figure-3.11, the income inequality in urban settlements is only marginally higher than that of rural settlements.

12.2. As indicated in Table-3.25, the bottom 50 percent of the households receive about 18 percent of the total income of the district. Notably, about 22 percent of the gross income is received by the top 5 percent of the households, whereas the top 10 percent receive about 34 percent of the total income. The distribution of income by population share in the district is given in Table-3.25.

Table-3.24: Gini Coefficient of Wokha

Place of Residence	Gini Coefficient
Wokha	0.47
Rural	0.42
Urban	0.43

Figure-3.11: Lorenz curve of Wokha

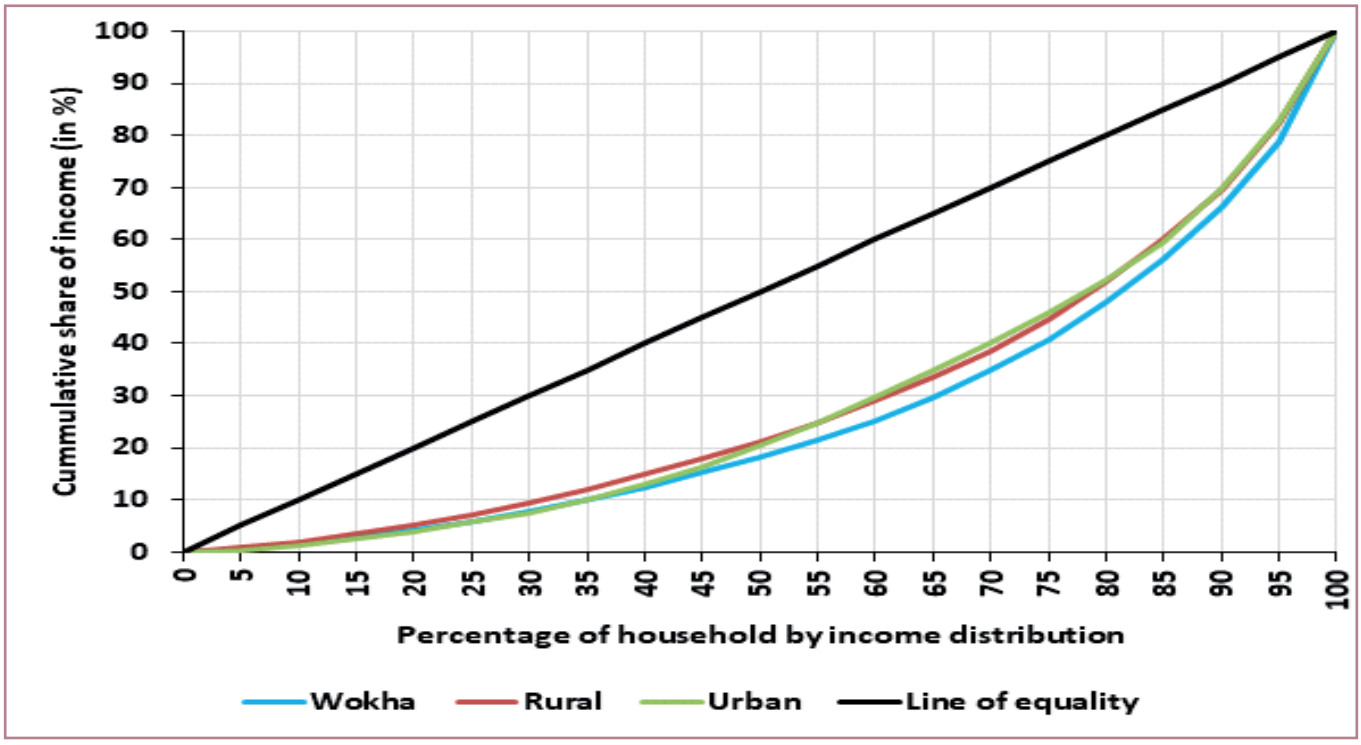


Table-3.25: Income share by population proportion-Wokha

Sl. No.	Proportion of Population (in %)	Share of Income (in %)
1	0	0
2	5	0.57
3	10	1.49
4	15	2.72
5	20	4.19
6	25	5.91
7	30	7.88
8	35	10.02
9	40	12.39
10	45	15.15
11	50	18.14
12	55	21.40
13	60	25.16
14	65	29.53
15	70	34.82
16	75	40.83
17	80	47.89
18	85	56.19
19	90	66.33
20	95	78.67
21	100	100

13. Zunheboto:

13.1. From Table-3.26, it can be observed that the gini coefficient of Zunheboto is 0.45. While the gini coefficient for rural Zunheboto is 0.33, the coefficient for urban Zunheboto is 0.36. As graphically presented in Figure-3.12, the income inequality in urban settlements is initially higher than that of rural settlements, and becomes lower after the point of intersection (at about 65 percent of household proportion and around 42 percent of income share).

13.2. As indicated in Table-3.27, the bottom 50 percent of the households receive about 21 percent of the total income of the district. Notably, about 21 percent of the gross income is received by the top 5 percent of the households, whereas the top 10 percent receive about 34 percent of the total income. The distribution of income by population share in the district is given in Table-3.27.

Table-3.26: Gini Coefficient of Zunheboto

Place of Residence	Gini Coefficient
Zunheboto	0.45
Rural	0.33
Urban	0.36

Figure-3.12: Lorenz curve of Zunheboto

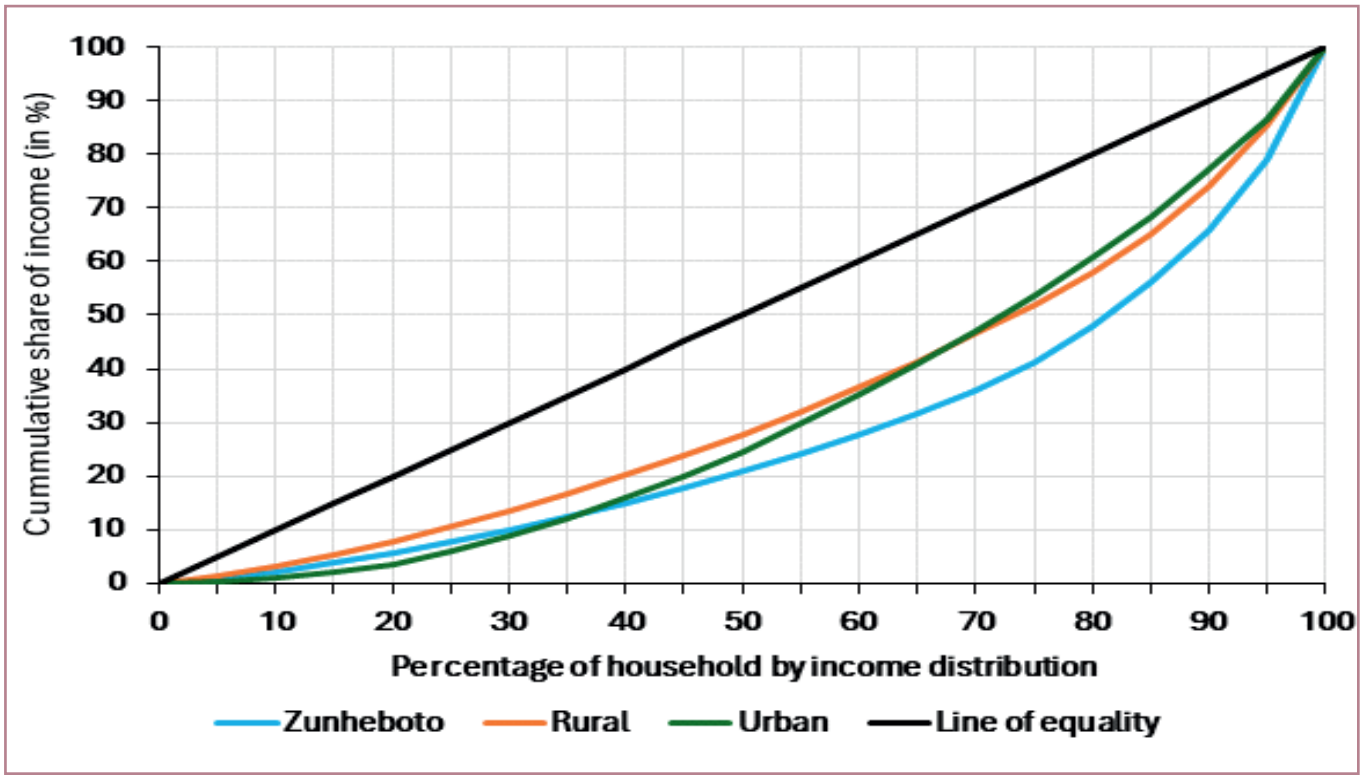


Table-3.27: Income share by population proportion- Zunheboto

Sl. No.	Proportion of Population (in %)	Share of Income (in %)
1	0	0
2	5	0.81
3	10	2.11
4	15	3.72
5	20	5.52
6	25	7.53
7	30	9.75
8	35	12.21
9	40	14.91
10	45	17.80
11	50	20.89
12	55	24.21
13	60	27.78
14	65	31.67
15	70	36.06
16	75	41.37
17	80	48.04
18	85	56.17
29	90	65.85
20	95	78.99
21	100	100

Chapter Four

INTER-DISTRICT COMPARISON OF INCOME DISPARITY

Chapter Four

Inter-district Comparison of Income Disparity

1. Introduction:

1.1. The current chapter presents the relative levels of income inequality among the districts of Nagaland.

1.2. The districts are ranked in terms of rural gini coefficients, urban gini coefficients and overall gini coefficients.

2. District Ranking by Overall Gini Coefficients:

2.1. As presented in Table-4.1, while Longleng is the district with the highest income inequalty with gini coefficient of 0.492, Phek is the district with the lowest income disparity with gini coefficient of 0.366. The ranking of districts according to overall gini coefficient is given in Table-4.1.

Table-4.1: District ranking in terms of gini coefficient

Ranking	District	Gini coefficient
1	Longleng	0.492
2	Kiphire	0.490
3	Tuensang	0.483
4	Wokha	0.474
5	Mon	0.463
6	Zunheboto	0.447
7	Kohima	0.434
8	Dimapur	0.429
9	Mokokchung	0.429
10	Peren	0.421
11	Phek	0.366

3. District Ranking by Rural Gini Coefficients:

3.1. From Table-4.2, it can be observed that Longleng is the district with the highest income inequalty in rural areas with gini coefficient of 0.456, while Zunheboto is the district with the lowest income disparity in rural areas with gini coefficient of 0.330. The ranking of districts according to rural gini coefficient is given in Table-4.2.

Table-4.2: District ranking in terms of gini coefficient

Ranking	District	Gini coefficient (Rural)
1	Longleng	0.456
2	Tuensang	0.433
3	Kiphire	0.428
4	Wokha	0.424
5	Mon	0.418
6	Kohima	0.411
7	Peren	0.410
8	Mokokchung	0.381
9	Dimapur	0.367
10	Phek	0.348
11	Zunheboto	0.330

4. District Ranking by Urban Gini Coefficients:

4.1. As presented in Table-4.2, while Longleng is the district with the highest income inequalty in urban areas with gini coefficient of 0.509, Zunheboto is the district with the lowest income disparity in urban areas with gini coefficient of 0.359. The ranking of districts according to urban gini coefficient is given in Table-4.3.

Table-4.3: District ranking in terms of gini coefficient

Ranking	District	Gini coefficient (Rural)
1	Longleng	0.509
2	Tuensang	0.453
3	Dimapur	0.445
4	Kiphire	0.440
5	Peren	0.435
6	Wokha	0.431
7	Kohima	0.423
8	Mon	0.421
9	Mokokchung	0.402
10	Phek	0.363
11	Zunheboto	0.359

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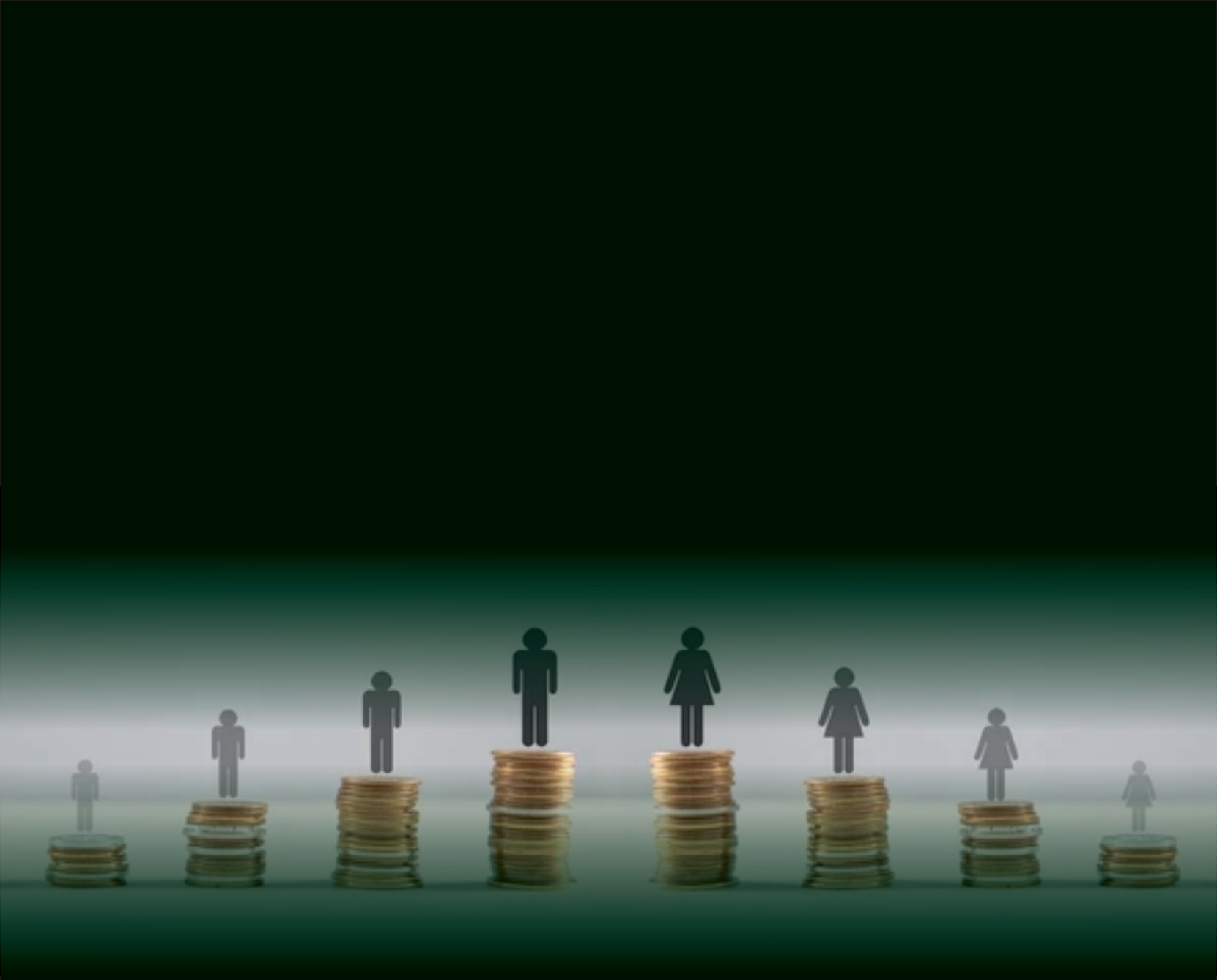

Government of Nagaland
Directorate of Economics & Statistics
New Capital Complex, Nagaland : Kohima - 797004

www.statistics.nagaland.gov.in
E-mail : desnglnd@gmail.com

Printed at : N V Press, Kohima