Definitions and Explanations

Annual Exponential Growth Rate

$$r = (Ln\ P(t+10) - Ln\ P(t)) / 10$$

Where Ln stands for natural logarithm

$P(t)$ = Initial population

$P(t+10)$ = Population after 10 years

General Fertility Rate

General fertility rate is defined as number of live births per thousand women in the age group (15-49 years) in a given year.

Age- Specific Fertility Rate

Age-specific fertility rate is defined as the number of live births in a specific age group of women per thousand female population of that age group.

Total Fertility Rate

Total fertility rate is defined as the average number of children that would be born to a woman if she experiences the current fertility pattern throughout her reproductive span (15-49 years).

Age- Specific Mortality Rate

Age-specific mortality rate is defined as the number of deaths in specific age group per thousand population in the same age-group in a given year.

Infant Mortality Rate

Infant mortality rate refers to the measurement of mortality in the first year of life and is computed by (relating) the number of deaths under one year of age divided by 1000 live births.

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)

Maternal Mortality Ratio is the number of maternal deaths per 100000 live births.

$$MMR = \frac{\text{Number of maternal deaths to women (15-49 years)}}{\text{Number of live births to women (15-49 years)}} * 100000$$

Expectation of Life at Birth

The expectation of life at birth is the average number of years expected to be lived at the time of birth if current mortality trends were to continue.

Mean Age at Marriage

Singulate mean age at marriage is average age at the first marriage. It is derived by using method of Decade Synthetic Cohort. The method consists of calculating the proportions of single persons in a hypothetical cohort exposed to inter-census first marriage rates. In the next step the person years lived in a single state are derived by summing the proportions for various five years age-groups. This figure is then adjusted for persons who remain unmarried and thus mean age at marriage is derived.

Literate

A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is considered as literate and a person who can merely read but cannot write is taken to be as illiterate.

Gross attendance ratio (GAR)

For each class-group, this is the ratio of the number of persons in the class-group to the number persons in the corresponding official age-group. For example, for Class group I-V the ratio (in %), corresponding to normative age-group of 6-10, is

$$= \frac{\text{Number of persons attending Classes I-V}}{\text{Estimated population in the age-group 6-10 years}} * 100$$

For the remaining class-groups of school education, i.e. VI-VIII, IX-X and XI-XII, the corresponding official age-groups are taken as 11-13, 14-15 and 16-17 respectively.

Net attendance ratio

For each education class-group, this is the ratio of the number of persons in the official age-group attending a particular class-group to the total number persons in the age-group. For example, for Class group I-V the ratio (in %) is

$$= \frac{\text{Number of persons of age 6-10 years currently attending Classes I-V}}{\text{Estimated population in the age-group 6-10 years}} * 100$$

Similarly it can be obtained for the remaining class-groups of school education, i.e. VI-VIII, IXX and XI-XII, with the corresponding official age-groups as 11-13, 14-15 and 16-17 respectively.

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)

Gross enrolment ratio measures what percentage of the total population in the relevant age-group is being covered by the educational programmes being run in the country.

$$\text{GER at stage I} = \frac{\text{Enrolment at stage I}}{\text{Population in the age group corresponding to the I stage}} * 100$$

Two stages are: primary (Classes I-V) and middle (Classes VI-VIII).
The corresponding age-group for these stages are 6-10 years and 11-13 years respectively. Therefore, gross enrolment ratio for primary stage (I-V) is

$$= \frac{\text{Total Enrolment in Classes I-V}}{\text{Total population in the age group 6-11 years}} * 100$$

While interpreting these figures, it should be noted that there may be many students outside the age-group 6-10 enrolled in classes I-V. Therefore, gross enrolment ratios in some age groups can be more than 100.

Dropout Rate

Dropout at primary stage during a given year is defined as the ratio of the difference of enrolment in class I in the fourth year preceding and the enrolment in class V during the year to the enrolment in the class I in the fourth year preceding. In mathematical terms, these rates for primary (I-V), middle (I-VIII) and secondary (I-X) stages are explained below:

Dropout rate at Primary stage during the year 1991-92

$$= \frac{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding four years (i.e.1987-88) minus Enrolment in class V during the Year (1991-92)}}{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding four years (i.e.1987-88)}} * 100$$

Dropout rate at Elementary stage during 1991-92

$$= \frac{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding 7 years (i.e.1984-85) minus Enrolment in class VIII during the year (1991-92)}}{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding 7 years (i.e.1984-85)}} * 100$$

Dropout rates at Secondary stage =

$$\text{Dropout rates at Secondary stage during the year 1991-92} = \frac{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding 9 Year (i.e. 1982-83) minus Enrolment in class X during the year (1991-92)}}{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding 9 years (i.e.1982-83)}} * 100$$

Labour Force
Labour force is defined as the total persons working (or employed) and seeking or available for work (or unemployed)

Work Force
Persons engaged in any gainful activity are considered 'workers' (or employed). They are the persons assigned any one or more of the nine activity categories under the first broad activity category i.e. "working or employed".

Workforce Participation Rate
Workforce participation rate is defined as the proportion of workers in the population.

Employed and Unemployed
According to usual status approach, (with a reference period of 365 days) adopted by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) a person in the labour force is considered as working or employed if he/she is engaged relatively for a longer time, during the reference period of last 365 days in any one or more of the work activities. He/she was considered as seeking or available for work or unemployed if he/she was not working but was either seeking or available for work for a relatively longer period of the specified reference period.

Principal Status
The status of activity on which a person spent relatively longer time of the preceding 365 days prior to the date of survey was considered the principal usual activity status of the person.

Subsidiary Status
A 'non-worker' (on the basis of principal usual activity status) who pursued some gainful activity in a subsidiary capacity was considered to be usually working in a subsidiary capacity.

Suicide Rate
Suicide rate is defined as the number of suicides per hundred thousand population.

Urban Area
An urban area is defined as follows:
 (a) All statutory towns i.e. all places within a municipality, corporation, municipal board, cantonment board or notified town area committee etc.
 (b) All other places that satisfy the following criteria:
    (i) a minimum population of 5,000
    (ii) at least 75% of male working population engaged in non- agricultural pursuits; and
    (iii) a density of population of at least 400 persons per square kilometer (1000 per sq. mile).The urban criterion of 1981 varies slightly from that of 1961 and 1971 censuses. In that the males working in activities such as fishing, logging etc. were treated as engaged in non-agricultural activities whereas in 1981 they were treated as on par with cultivators and agricultural labourers. The definition adopted in 1991 census was similar to that of 1981 census.

*****