

III - EXPLANATORY NOTES

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 to the annual number of live births.

Singulate 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.

Couples Effectively Protected

Couples effectively protected is defined as the use effectiveness levels of different methods which is indicative of the effective coverage of the eligible couple of all the methods of contraception under family planning. The effectiveness is taken to be 100% in case of sterilisation and oral pills, 95% in case of IUD and 50% in case of conventional contraceptives.

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 Enrolment Ratio

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

$$\text{Gross enrolment Ratio at stage I} = \frac{\text{Enrolment at stage I}}{\text{Population in the age group corresponding to the I stage}} \times 100$$

Two stages are: primary (Classes I-V) and middle (Classes VI-VIII).

The corresponding age-group for these stages are 6-11 years and 11-14 years respectively. Therefore, gross enrolment ratio for primary stage (I-V) is

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

While interpreting these figures it should be noted that there may be many students outside the age group 6-11 enrolled in classes I -V. Therefore, enrolment ratios in some age groups can be more than 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 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 is considered as seeking or available for work or unemployed if he/she is not working but is either seeking or available for work for a relatively longer period of the specified reference period.

Juvenile

Earlier juvenile boys and girls were of the same age group (i.e.below 21 years). Since 1988 Juvenile boys and girls are of different age groups (i.e.boys below 16 years and girls below 18 years).