

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Age- Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR)

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

Age- Specific Mortality Rate (ASMR)

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

Annual Exponential Population 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

Average time spent in a day per participant

Estimates of average time spent in a day for any activity per participant is calculated by considering those who participated in the activity (**Time use Survey**)

$$\text{Average time spent per participant in activity 'A'} = \frac{\text{total time spent by the participants in activity 'A'}}{\text{total number of persons participating in activity 'A'}}$$

Average time spent in a day per person

Estimates of average time spent in a day for any activity per person is calculated by considering all the persons irrespective of whether they participated in the activity or not. (**Time use Survey**)

$$\text{Average time spent per person in activity 'A'} = \frac{\text{total time spent by the participants in activity 'A'}}{\text{Total number of person}}$$

Crude Birth Rate (CBR)

The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is defined as the number of live births per thousand population.

Crude Death Rate (CDR)

The Crude Death Rate (CDR) is defined as Number of deaths per thousand population.

Crime Rate

Crime Rate is crime per lakh population of the respective segment of the population.

$$\text{Crime Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of Cases Reported}}{\text{Population in Lakhs}}$$

Disability

“Person with disability” means a person with long term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which, in interaction with barriers, hinders his full and effective participation in society equally with others. “Barrier” means any factor including communicational, cultural, economic, environmental, institutional, political, social, attitudinal or structural factors which hampers the full and effective participation of persons with disabilities in society (NSS 76th Round).

Dropout Rate

A dropout is a pupil who leaves school before the completion of a school stage or leaving at some intermediate or non-terminal point of a given level of education (M/o Education).

Effective Literacy Rate (ELR)

The total percentage of the population of an area at a particular time aged seven year or above who can read and write with understanding. Here the denominator is the population aged seven years or more (ORGI).

Expectation of Life at Birth

The expectation of life at birth is the average number of years a person is expected to live under prevailing mortality conditions (ORGI).

Explanatory Note for PLFS

The Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) was designed with two major objectives for measurement of employment and unemployment. The first was to measure the dynamics in labour force participation and employment status in the short time interval of three months for only the urban areas in the Current Weekly Status (CWS). Secondly, for both rural and urban areas, to measure the labour force estimates on key parameters in both usual status (ps+ss) and CWS. To achieve these twin objectives as well as providing estimates on additional aspects of data (such as hours worked) which were not available from the quinquennial rounds of NSSO, certain changes were introduced in the sampling design and structure of the Schedule of inquiry.

The users of this report are being apprised of the various aspects of the survey methodology, data collection mechanism and sampling design of PLFS vis-à-vis the earlier Employment and Unemployment quinquennial rounds of NSSO so that these can be considered while comparing results from earlier employment and unemployment surveys which were undertaken along with the NSS Consumer Expenditure Surveys. The results of the PLFS thus need to be understood and used in the context with which the survey methodology and sample selection has been designed.

Gender Parity Index (GPI)

The Gender Parity Index (GPI) is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education to the corresponding number of male student in each level. Thus GPI (based on GER) which is free from the effects of the population structure of the appropriate age group, provides picture of gender equality in education (M/ o Education).

General Fertility Rate (GFR)

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

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)

The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for a class-group is the ratio of the number of persons in the class-group to the number of persons in the corresponding official age-group (M/o Education).

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

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 in a given year (ORGI).

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)

LFPR is defined as the percentage of persons in the labour force in the population (PLFS).

$$LFPR = \frac{\text{No. of Employed Persons} + \text{No. of Unemployed Persons}}{\text{Total Population}} * 100$$

Literate

- A person aged 7 years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language was taken as literate. A person, who can only read but cannot write, is not literate. It is not necessary that to be treated as literate, a person should have received any formal education or passed any minimum educational standard. Literacy could also have been achieved through adult literacy classes or through any non-formal educational system. People who are blind and can read in Braille were also treated as literates. All children of age 6 years or less were treated as illiterate by definition, irrespective of their status of school attendance and the capability to read and write (ORGI).
- A person is considered literate if he/she can read and write a simple message in at least on language with understanding (NSS 75th round).

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)

Maternal Mortality Ratio refers to the number of women who die as a result of complications of pregnancy or childbearing in a given year per 100,000 live births in that year (ORGI).

Participation Rate

Participation rate in a day in any activity is defined as the percentage of persons performing that activity during the 24 hours of the reference period.

$$\text{Participation rate in activity 'A'} = \frac{\text{number of persons participating in activity 'A'}}{\text{total number of person}} * 100$$

Proportion Unemployed (PU)

It is defined as the percentage of persons unemployed in the population (PLFS).

$$PU = \frac{\text{No. of Unemployed Persons}}{\text{Total Population}} * 100$$

Scheduled Commercial Banks

All banks which are included in the second schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are Scheduled Banks. These banks comprise Scheduled Commercial Banks and Scheduled Co-operative Banks (RBI).

Sex Ratio

Sex ratio has been defined as the number of females per 1000 males in the population. It is expressed as 'number of females per 1000 males' (ORGI).

Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

Total fertility rate is defined as the average number of children expected to be born per woman during her entire span of reproductive period assuming that the age specific fertility rates, to which she is exposed to, continue to be the same and that there is no mortality (ORGI).

Under-five Mortality Rate

The under-five mortality is the probability that a child born in a specific year or time period will die before reaching the age of five, subject to current age specific mortality rates. It is expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births.

Unemployment Rate (UR)

UR is defined as the percentage of persons unemployed among the persons in the labour force (PLFS).

$$UR = \frac{\text{No. of Unemployed Persons}}{\text{No. of Employed Persons} + \text{No. of Unemployed Persons}} * 100$$

Usual Status Approach (ps+ss)

The labour force according to the usual status (ps+ss) is obtained by considering the usual principal status and the subsidiary status together. The estimate of the labour force in the usual status (ps+ss) includes (a) the persons who either worked or were available for work for a relatively long part of the 365 days preceding the date of survey and also (b) those persons from among the remaining population who had worked at least for 30 days during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey (PLFS).

Worker Population Ratio (WPR)

Worker Population Ratio (WPR) is defined as the percentage of employed persons in the population (PLFS).

$$WPR = \frac{\text{No. of Employed Persons}}{\text{Total Population}} * 100$$

Youth

Youth are defined as those aged 15 to 29 in the National Youth Policy (2014) (NYP-2014).
