

Technical Appendix



INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	REMARKS
Demographics		
Population	Population Census, Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The population census is conducted once every 10 years. The most recent population census data available is for the year 2011.
Urban Share	Population Census, Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India	
Child Sex Ratio	Population Census, Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defined as the number of girls per 1,000 boys in the 0-6 age group.
Adults	Employment and unemployment surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individuals of age 15 years and above are classified as 'adults'. The NSSO conducts employment and unemployment surveys once every 5 years. The most recent survey data is available for the year 2011-12.
Working age population not in school	Employment and unemployment surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individuals of age 15 years and above that are currently not attending any educational institutes
Poverty		
Poor Poverty rate	<p>Poverty lines based on the 'Tendulkar' poverty lines published by the former Planning Commission of India</p> <p>Consumption expenditure surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households whose monthly per capita consumption expenditure is below the poverty line are classified as 'poor'. Poverty rate is the proportion of population that is counted as poor. The number of poor is calculated by applying poverty rates, estimated using NSS data, to population estimates. Population for 1994 has been estimated by interpolating the 1991 and 2001 census population to January 1st of 1994. Similarly, population for 2005 has been estimated by interpolating 2001 and 2011 census population to January 1st of 2005. Population for 2012 has been estimated by extrapolating 2011 census population to January 1st 2012. Census data have been interpolated/ extrapolated to non-census years using the Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR). The NSSO conducts consumption expenditure surveys once every 5 years. The most recent survey data is available for the year 2011-12.
Inequality		
Gini coefficient	Consumption expenditure surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Gini coefficient measures the extent to which the distribution of consumption expenditure among households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Gini coefficient of 0 represents perfect equality, 1 implies perfect inequality. Gini coefficient is estimated using survey data on monthly per capita consumption expenditure. Expenditure is adjusted for price differences between rural and urban areas within a state using the Tendulkar poverty lines.

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Welfare distribution		
Consumption expenditure quintiles	Consumption expenditure surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey data on household consumption is used to estimate consumption expenditure quintiles within each state in India. Expenditure is adjusted for price differences between rural and urban areas within a state using the Tendulkar poverty lines.
Wealth Index quintiles	National Family Health Survey, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey data on asset ownership is used to construct a 'wealth index' which forms the basis for estimating wealth quintiles within each state in India.
Income & Growth		
Real GDP/GSDP growth rate	Central Statistical Office (CSO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2014 All-India estimate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) corresponds to the 2011-12 base year (new series). All other All-India GDP and state GSDP estimates correspond to 2004-05 base year and 2004-05 prices (old series). All estimates of GDP/GSDP are as of March 31st of the corresponding financial year. For e.g. the Real GSDP for the financial year 1993-94 is as on 31st March 1994. Population for the years 1994 to 2011 has been estimated by interpolating census population to March 31st of the corresponding year. For example, population for 2005 has been estimated by interpolating 2001 and 2011 census population to March 31st of 2005. Population for 2012 has been estimated by extrapolating 2011 census population to March 31st 2012. Census data have been interpolated/ extrapolated to non-census years using the Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR). Growth rate of GSDP/ GDP across any two consecutive years is the simple growth rate. Growth rate over multiple years is the compounded annual growth rate (CAGR). Composition of 3 main sectors of the economy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Agriculture/Farm - Agriculture, forestry and fishing (ii) Industry - Mining, manufacturing, utilities, construction (iii) Services - Trade, transport, storage, communication, financial services, real estate, professional services Components of GSDP growth rate represent the contribution of a sector to overall GSDP growth rate. This is estimated by the ratio of increase in value added in a sector to increase in overall value added and multiplying the ratio with the GSDP growth rate.
Real GDP/GSDP per capita	Population Census, Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India	
Components of GSDP growth rate		
Fiscal		
Debt	Controller General of Accounts (CGA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Debt is the government's outstanding liabilities. Fiscal deficit is the difference between the total revenue and total expenditure of the government in the financial year. Both are expressed as a ratio of the nominal GDP/ GSDP (market prices).
Fiscal Deficit	Reserve Bank of India (RBI)	

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Jobs	INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	REMARKS
	Labor force participation rate	Employment and unemployment surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult individuals are classified as part of the labor force if they are working (i.e. engaged in economic activity) or if they have been seeking work or have been available for work for a minimum of 6 months during the 365 days preceding the date of survey. This is otherwise known as the “usual status” definition of the labor force.
	Workers/Employed/Number of jobs Job growth Workers by sector/wage-type	Population Census, Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members of the labor force are classified as ‘workers’ if they are working (i.e. engaged in economic activity) for a minimum of 30 days during the 365 days preceding the date of survey. This is otherwise known as the “usual status” definition of the work force. • The number of jobs/workers is arrived at by applying worker participation rates to population estimates. The ‘number of jobs’ estimate corresponds to the ‘number of workers’. • Population for 1994 and 2005 has been estimated by interpolating census population to January 1st of the corresponding year. Population for 2012 has been estimated by extrapolating 2011 census population to January 1st 2012. Census data have been interpolated/ extrapolated to non-census years using the Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR). • Job growth over a certain period is the compounded annual growth rate (CAGR). • Classification of workers by sector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Agriculture/Farm - Agriculture, forestry and fishing (ii) Industry - Mining, manufacturing, utilities, construction (iii) Services – Trade, transport, storage, communication, financial services, real estate, professional services • Classification of workers by wage-type <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Self-employed – Own account workers, employers and unpaid family workers (ii) Salaried –workers with regular salary (iii) Casual wage – workers with causal wages • The categories - ‘farm all’, ‘non-farm self’, ‘non-farm salaried’, ‘non-farm casual’ are a combination of the sector of work and the type of wage earned. • A further disaggregated classification of workers by sector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FARM – Agriculture/ farming CONS – Construction THR – Trade, hotels and restaurants MANU – Manufacturing PUB - Community, social and personal services TRAN - Transport, storage and communication FIRB - Financing, insurance, real estate and business services MINE+UTIL – Mining & quarrying + Utilities • Classification of workers by wage-type <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Self-employed – Own account workers, employers and unpaid family workers (ii) Salaried –workers with regular salary (iii) Casual wage – workers with causal wages • The categories - ‘farm all’, ‘non-farm self’, ‘non-farm salaried’, ‘non-farm casual’ are a combination of the sector of work and the type of wage earned.

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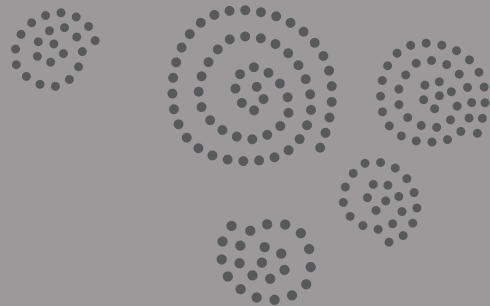
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Education		
<p>Literacy</p> <p>Education attainment</p>	<p>Employment and unemployment surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Literate' – includes those who have received both formal and informal schooling. • Education levels explained <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 'Illiterate' – individuals who are not literate. (ii) 'Literate or primary school completed' – includes individuals who have completed primary school as well as those who are literate but have not completed primary school. (iii) 'Middle completed' – individuals who have completed middle school. (iv) 'Secondary and above' – individuals who have completed secondary schooling or any level higher. Includes individuals who have completed higher secondary, diploma or certificate course or a graduate, post-graduate or higher degree.
<p>Enrollment</p> <p>Public educational institutes</p>	<p>Employment and unemployment surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Includes all those currently attending formal primary schooling and above. • Public educational institutes include those that are run by the state/ central governments or by local bodies. This excludes any kind of privately owned and run institutes including private aided institutes.
<p>Learning: Children in Std V who can read Std II level text*, 2014 (%)</p>	<p>Annual Status of Education Report (ASER), Trends over time 2006-2014, ASER Centre/ Pratham</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data available for rural areas only

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Health		
Maternal mortality ratio	Sample Registration System, Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maternal mortality ratio is derived as the proportion of maternal deaths per 1,00,000 live births reported. • Data for 3 years is pooled to enhance sample size and yield more reliable estimates. • For states split after the year 2000, i.e. Bihar and Jharkhand; Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand; Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh, MMR is estimated jointly.
Infant mortality rate	Sample Registration System, Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infant mortality rate is the number of infant deaths (children aged 1 year or less) per 1,000 live births.
Malnutrition: Stunting	<p>National Family Health Survey (NFHS), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare</p> <p>Rapid Survey on Children (RSOC), Ministry of Women and Child Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Stunting' defined as percentage of children below age 5 who are short for their age. • Data for 2006 is from the NFHS and for 2014 is from the RSOC. Though both provide stunting estimates for children below age 5 the numbers for 2006 and 2014 may not be strictly comparable due to differences in survey methodology.
Infrastructure & Amenities		
Electrification	Consumption expenditure surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Electrification' defined as the proportion of households using electricity as primary source of energy for lighting.
Road density	Basic Roads Statistics, Transport Research Wing, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road density has been defined as road length per million people and road length per 1,000 sq. km. • Road length estimates correspond to 'total road length' data published in the Basic Roads Statistics report. • Population for 2005 has been estimated by interpolating 2001 and 2011 census population to January 1st of 2005. Population for 2012 has been estimated by extrapolating 2011 census population to January 1st 2012. Census data have been interpolated/ extrapolated to non-census years using the Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR). • Land area estimates have been taken from the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India.
Drinking water on premises Open defecation Access to latrine	Survey of drinking water, sanitation, hygiene and housing condition conducted by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The most recent survey data is available for the year 2012.

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29 STATES AND ALL INDIA		LABEL	SOCIAL GROUP
Data labels	(7 'low income states' highlighted)		
AI	All India	ST	'scheduled tribe'
AP	Andhra Pradesh	SC	'scheduled caste'
AR	Arunachal Pradesh	OBC	'other backward class'
AS	Assam	General	'others'
BH	Bihar		
CG	Chhattisgarh		
DL	Delhi		
GA	Goa		
GJ	Gujarat		
HP	Himachal Pradesh		
HR	Haryana		
JH	Jharkhand		
JK	Jammu & Kashmir		
KA	Karnataka		
KL	Kerala		
MG	Meghalaya		
MH	Maharashtra		
MN	Manipur		
MP	Madhya Pradesh		
MZ	Mizoram		
NL	Nagaland		
OD	Odisha		
PJ	Punjab		
RJ	Rajasthan		
SK	Sikkim		
TN	Tamil Nadu		
TR	Tripura		
UK	Uttarakhand		
UP	Uttar Pradesh		
WB	West Bengal		

Adjustments for split states

In the year 2000, 3 large states namely, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh were each split to form two states each. Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand were the 3 new states created. The NSSO survey data allows us to separately estimate variables for 'split' states, enabling us to construct a consistent and comparable series of variables for the pre-split and post-split period.

A consistent and comparable series for population and growth data is not available. Specifically - 1991 population census data for 'split' states is not available and GSDP series for 'split' states is only available for years after 2000. In order to create a consistent **population** series, the 1991 population estimates for the parent state have been divided in a way that mirrors the relative shares of the new states' population in the parent state population in 2001.

In order to create a consistent **GSDP** series, pre-2000 GSDP figures for the parent state have been divided in a way that preserves the relative shares of the new 'GSDP in the parent state GSDP for a ten year period after the year 2000.

In the year 2014, the state of Telangana was carved out of Andhra Pradesh (AP), with the remaining portion of AP retaining the name of the parent state. Separate estimates for Telangana have not been published in the States Briefs. All state-level estimates for Andhra Pradesh correspond to AP and Telangana combined.