Glossary

1. Crude death rate:

The Crude Death Rate measures the rate of deaths for every one thousand people in a given population, such as a country.

2. Infant mortality rate:

In the field of public health, infant mortality, or the infant mortality rate, is a commonly used statistical measure that is defined as the ratio of infant deaths to live births.

3. Specific death rate

Specific Death Rate is the mortality rate calculated for a specific class or section of the population & is defined as No. of deaths in a specific class of population during the period divided by Total no. of persons in the specific class of population at the middle of the period.

4. Life table

In actuarial science and demography, a life table is a table which shows, for each age, what the probability is that a person of that age will die before his or her next birthday ("probability of death"). From this starting point, a number of inferences can be derived.

5. Comprehensive method

Comprehensive means a large scope, covering or involving much, inclusive of all the possibility; a method involving complete study of concerned subject.

6. Decennial census

A decennial census is the procedure of systematically acquiring and recording information about the members of a given population at every ten years.

7. Hypothetically

Used to introduce a proposition to discussion without commitment to its truth; based on assumption.

8. Chronic diseases

Chronic diseases are diseases of long duration and generally slow progression. Chronic diseases, such as heart disease, stroke, cancer, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes, are by far the leading cause of mortality in the world.

9. Cohort

In statistics and demography, a cohort is a group of subjects who have shared a particular event together during a particular time span.

10. Conventional method

Conforming to established practice or accepted standards; traditional method.

11. Complementary probability

The complement is everything else that could happen other than the event or proposition in question.

For example: The probability of something happening is 25% or 1 in 4 or .25, then the complement would be 75% or 3 in 4 or .75 respectively.

12. Bio meter' of the population

An instrument for measuring the amount of population from raw data.

13. Actuarial science

Actuarial science is the discipline that applies mathematical and statistical methods to assess say risk in the various industries.

14. Concise measures

Expressing much information in few words; clear and succinct.

15. Tabular form

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It means, "In the form of a table," that is, a data table. As opposed to other less efficient/organized means of presenting data.