**Indices of development – Single index measurements**

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| **Indices of infant mortality** |  |
| Infant mortality |  |
| **Indices of education** |  |
| Literacy rate |  |
| Education expenditure |  |
| **Indices of nutrition** |  |
| Malnutrition prevalence, height for age (% of children under 5) |  |
| **Indices of income** |  |
| Gross national income |  |

Prevalence of child malnutrition is the percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age (stunting) is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months. For children up to two years old height is measured by recumbent length. For older children height is measured by stature while standing. The data are based on the WHO's new child growth standards released in 2006

The number of deaths of infants under one year old in a given year per 1,000 live births in the same year. This rate is often used as an indicator of the level of health in a country

The public expenditure on education as a percent of GDP.

(now used in preference to gross national product—GNP). The total value of goods and services produced within a country together with the balance of income and payments from or to other countries

There are no universal definitions and standards of literacy. Unless otherwise specified, all rates are based on the most common definition - the ability to read and write at a specified age. Information on literacy, while not a perfect measure of educational results, is probably the most easily available and valid for international comparisons. Low levels of literacy, and education in general, can impede the economic development of a country in the current rapidly changing, technology-driven world.