

ANNEX 5

WORLD BANK INDICATORS

(i) List of indicators

I Basic Data

Annual GDP growth (%)
 Rural population (millions)
 Rural population (% of total)
 Population density, rural (people/sq km arable land)
 Rural life expectancy (years)
 GNI per capita (rural), Atlas method (\$)

II Enabling Environment for Rural Development

Empirical evidence indicates that sound overall macroeconomic policy and a supportive institutional framework, good functioning markets and appropriate infrastructural facilities serve as an enabling environment for economic growth and poverty reduction.

II.1 Policies and Institutions

Agricultural subsidies (% of total)
 Agricultural tariffs (%)
 Fiscal decentralization (% of budget transferred to local governments)
 Food price index (1995 = 100)
 Independence of local courts
 Land Gini coefficient
 Local government elections
 Number of farmers' organizations

II.2 Markets

Agricultural raw materials exports (as a % of total merchandise exports)
 Food imports (as % of total merchandise imports)
 Food exports (as % of total merchandise exports)
 Employment in agriculture, female (% of female labour force)
 Agriculture household net disposable income as a percentage of all household disposable net income
 Net disposable income per agriculture household member compared to that of members of all households
 Gross rural domestic savings
 Percentage of rural households with access to formal credit services in financial institutions
 Number of market outlets for agricultural input - produce
 Rural labour force, employed

II.3 Infrastructure

Rural roads (% of rural population with access to motorable roads all year round)
Rural population with access to electricity (%)
Rural population with access to communications (%): radios, telephone, newspapers and computers

III Broad Based Economic growth for Rural Poverty Reduction

Agricultural development plays a central role in poverty reduction in low-income countries. Increased agricultural productivity, driven by technological investment, has a powerful dynamic effect, which benefits the poor. However, without complimentary growth in non-farm rural income and employment, rural poverty reduction initiatives will not be sustained.

III.1 Poverty

Rural per capita income
Rural poverty gap ratio
Proportion of rural population below \$1 (PPP) a day
Rural poverty headcount ratio (percentage of rural population below poverty line)
Rural per capita dietary energy supply (calories per day)
Rural infants with low birth weight (% of births)
Rural child malnutrition (% of children under five who are stunted)

III.2 Agriculture

Agricultural gross value added (% of total GDP)
Agricultural gross value added (average annual growth, 1980-2000)
Agricultural productivity (gross value added per worker, 1995\$)
Number of farm households (narrow definition)
Number of farm households (broad definition)
Food production index (1989-91 = 100) and index per capita
Irrigated land (% of cropland)
Cropland/ arable land (%)
Cereal yield (kilograms per hectare)
Cereal yield (average annual growth)

III.3 Non-farm

Rural gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)
Rural labour force, employed in non-farm activities
Share of rural women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total employment in sector)
Growth of non-agricultural GDP
Number of rural businesses
Number of non-agricultural jobs created (annual)

IV Natural Resource Management and Biodiversity

Sustainable management of natural resources (soil, water, pasture and fisheries) provide the foundation for pro-poor rural development. Agriculture is a heavy consumer of natural resources and innovative approaches have to be found to meet agricultural productivity goods while conserving the natural resource base.

Forest area (% of total land area)
 Rural protected areas (% of total land area)
 Annual deforestation (% change, 1990-2000)
 Ratio of rural protected area to maintain biological diversity to rural surface area
 Annual freshwater withdrawal (% of total resources)
 Agricultural withdrawal (% of total freshwater withdrawal)
 Emission of organic water pollutants (kg. per day)

V Social Well-Being (Education and Health)

Improving social well-being, and managing and mitigating risks and the vulnerability of rural people is one of the main goals of rural development. To achieve this goal, emphasis should be put on supporting programs that foster human capital (health and education) and social inclusion.

V.1 Education

Rural illiteracy rate (%)
 Rural literacy rate (% ages 15-24)
 Ratio of rural literate females to males (% ages 15-24)
 Net rural enrolment ratio in primary education (% of relevant age group)
 Ratio of rural girls to boys in primary, secondary, and tertiary educational (%)
 Proportion of rural pupils who reach grade 5 (% of grade 1 students)
 Rural primary completion rate (% of relevant age group)

V.2 Health

Prevalence of HIV/AIDS (% of rural adults, age 15-49)
 HIV prevalence among pregnant rural women (ages 15 to 24)
 Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate in rural areas
 Percentage of rural population 15- to 24-years olds with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS
 Prevalence of child malnutrition (% of rural children under five)
 Per capita caloric consumption
 Immunization rate, measles (% of rural children under 12 months)
 Rural maternal mortality ratio (per 1,000 live births)
 Rural infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)
 Proportion of rural births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)
 Rural population with access to improved sanitation (%)
 Rural population with access to an improved water source (%)
 Rural population with access to health services
 Per capita caloric consumption
 Under-five mortality rate (rural, per 1,000)
 Immunization rate, measles (% of rural children under 12 months)
 Prevalence of child malnutrition (% of rural children under five)

(ii) Definitions of the indicators**I Basic Data****GDP growth (annual %)**

Annual percentage growth rate of GDP at market prices, based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 1995 U.S. dollars. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources.

Rural population (millions)

Rural population is calculated as the difference between the total population and the urban population.

Rural population (% of total)

Rural population is calculated as the difference between the total population and the urban population.

Population density, rural (people per sq km arable land)

Rural population (see definition above) *density* is the rural population divided by the arable land area. Arable land includes land defined by the FAO as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is excluded.

Rural life expectancy at birth, total (years)

Rural life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life in rural areas.

GNI per capita, rural (Atlas method, current US\$)

GNI per capita, rural (formerly GNP per capita) is the gross national income, converted to U.S. dollars using the World Bank Atlas method (see the Statistical Methods in the 2001 World Development Indicators), divided by the midyear population. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad.

II Enabling Environment**II.1 Policies and Institutions****Agricultural subsidies (% of total)**

Agricultural subsidies as a percentage of total value of agriculture output.

Agricultural tariffs (%)

Tariffs on imports of agriculture raw materials and food, percentage of total import value.
Tariffs on agriculture raw materials and food in major export markets.

Fiscal decentralization

Fiscal decentralization is the share of total fiscal resources under control of sub-national governments or regional political bodies.

Food price index (1995 = 100)

Food price index is a subindex of the consumer price index.

Independence of local courts

Independence of local courts measures the strength of impartiality of the legal system and observance of the law in sub national government. Besides qualitative appreciation, this indicator can also include information about number of appeals and percentage share of appeals won by plaintiffs.

Land Gini coefficient

Land Gini coefficient measures the extent that land distribution in rural areas, among individuals or households, deviates from a perfectly equal distribution.

Local government elections

Local government elections measure the existence of a system of free and fair elections that are held on a regular basis at the sub-national level. Besides qualitative appreciation, this indicator can also included information about number of political parties or independents taking part in the election, frequency of election, participation rates, number of appeals to election results etc.

Number of farmers' organizations

Number of farmers' organizations as a share of the number of active community groups, including civil society's networks existing at regional and national levels. Alternatively, percentage share of farmers belonging to farmers' organizations.

II.2 Markets**Agricultural raw materials exports (% of merchandise exports)**

Agricultural raw materials comprise SITC rev.3, section 2 (crude materials except fuels) excluding divisions 22 (oil seeds and oleaginous fruits), 27 (crude fertilizers and minerals excluding coal, petroleum, and precious stones), and 28 (metalliferous ores and scrap).

Food imports (% of merchandise imports)

Food imports (% of merchandise imports comprising the commodities in SITC rev.3, sections 0 (food and live animals), 1 (beverages and tobacco), and 4 (animal and vegetable oils and fats) and SITC division 22 (oil seeds and oleaginous fruits).

Food exports (% of merchandise exports)

Food exports (% of merchandise exports comprising the commodities in SITC rev. 3, sections 0 (food and live animals), 1 (beverages and tobacco), and 4 (animal and vegetable oils and fats) and SITC division 22 (oil seeds and oleaginous fruits).

Employment in agriculture, female (% of female labour force)

Percentage share of total female labour force engaged in agriculture as employed or through self-employed households. Women as a percentage of all persons engaged in agriculture. Agriculture includes hunting, forestry, and fishing corresponding to major division 1 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories A and B (ISIC revision 3).

Agriculture household net disposable income as a percentage of all household net disposable income

For definition of *agriculture household net disposable income* see Chapter X of the present Handbook. For definition of households, see Chapter IX. Besides comparison with all households, agriculture household net

disposal income could be compared with that of other socio-economic groups, e.g. other self-employed households.

Net disposable income per agriculture household member compared to that of members of all households

Household net disposable income is divided by size of household using equivalence scales as suggested in Chapter IX of the present Handbook.

Gross rural domestic savings per capita, percentage of total gross domestic savings per capita

Gross rural domestic savings per capita is the total savings in the rural area divided by the size of the rural population.

Percentage of rural households with access to formal credit services in financial institutions

Number of farmers and percentage of all farmers with credits in financial institutions.

Number of markets outlets for agricultural input-produce

Number of markets outlets for agricultural input-produce is the total number of all physical outlets where buyers and sellers meet regularly to buy or sell agricultural inputs and products.

Rural labour force, employed

Rural labour force, employed refers to agricultural employment. This is the number of workers in agriculture, excluding self-employed persons or persons working in cooperatives as partner.

II.3 Infrastructure

Rural population with access to roads (%)

Rural population with access to roads (%) is the percentage of rural population with access to roads that can be used by motor vehicles all year round.

Rural population with access to electricity (%)

Rural population with access to electricity (%) is the percentage of rural population with access to public electricity in a given year.

Rural population with access to communications (%)

- Access to radios is the estimated number of radio receivers in use for broadcasts to the general public in a rural area.
- Access to telephone is the access to telephone main lines which are the telephone lines connecting a customer's equipment to the public switched telephone network.
- Access to newspapers is the access to daily newspapers.
- Access to computers is the access to personal computers or public facility computers for personal use in a rural area.

III Broad Based Economic Growth for Rural Poverty Reduction

III.1 Poverty

Rural per capita income

Rural per capita income is the annual GNP per capita based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 1995 U.S. dollars.

Rural poverty gap ratio (incidence x depth of poverty)

Rural poverty gap ratio is the mean distance separating the rural population from the rural poverty line (with the non-poor being given a distance of zero), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line.

Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day

Proportion of rural population below \$1 per day is the percentage of the rural population living on less than \$1.08 a day at 1993 international prices. The \$1 a day poverty line is compared to consumption or income per person and includes consumption from own production and income in kind. Because this poverty line has fixed purchasing power across countries or areas, the \$1 a day poverty line is often called an “absolute poverty line”.

Rural poverty headcount ratio (% of rural population below the rural poverty line)

The *rural poverty headcount ratio (% of rural population below the rural poverty line)* is the proportion of the rural population whose incomes are below the official threshold (or thresholds) set by the national government. Rural poverty lines are usually set for households of various compositions to allow for different family sizes. Where there are no official poverty lines, they may be defined as the level of income required to have only sufficient food or food plus other necessities for survival.

Rural per capita dietary energy supply (calories per day)

Rural per capita dietary energy supply (calories per day) refers to the total amount of the commodity available for human consumption during the year.

Rural infants with low birth weight (% of births)

Rural infants with low birth weight (% of births) is the percentage of newborn babies weighing less than 2,500 grams, with the measurement taken within the first hours of life, before significant postnatal weight loss has occurred.

Rural child malnutrition (percentage of children under five who are stunted)

Rural child malnutrition (percentage of children under five who are stunted) is the percentage of children under five whose height for age are more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0 to 59 months. For children up to two years of age, height is measured by recumbent length. For older children, height is measured by stature while standing. The reference population adopted by the WHO in 1983, is based on children from the United States, who are assumed to be well nourished.

III.2 Agriculture

Agriculture, gross value added (% of total GDP)

Agriculture corresponds to ISIC rev. 3 divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. *Gross value added* is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. For definition, see System of National Accounts 1993.

Agriculture, gross value added (average annual % growth, 1980-2000)

Average annual growth rate for agricultural gross value added (for definition, see above) based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 1995 U.S. dollars.

Agricultural productivity (Agriculture gross value added per worker)

Agricultural productivity is measured as agriculture gross value added per worker or hours worked.

Number of farm households (narrow definition)

Number of farm households (narrow definition) is the number of households whose main source of livelihood is directly derived from farming activities, including crop cultivation and animal husbandry.

Number of farm households (broad definition)

Number of farm households (broad definition) is the number of households whose livelihood is to some extent derived from farming activities, including crop cultivation and animal husbandry.

Food production index (1989-1991 = 100) and index per capita

Food production index covers food crops that are considered edible and that contain nutrients. Coffee and tea are excluded because, although edible, they have no nutritive value.

Irrigated land (% of cropland)

Irrigated land (% of cropland) refers to areas purposely provided with water, including land irrigated by controlled flooding. Cropland refers to arable land and land used for permanent crops.

Cropland/arable land (%)

Permanent *cropland* is land cultivated with crops that occupy the land for long periods and need not be replanted after each harvest, such as cocoa, coffee, and rubber. This category includes land under flowering shrubs, fruit trees, nut trees, and vines, but excludes land under trees grown for wood or timber. *Arable land* (in hectares) includes land defined by the FAO as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is excluded.

Cereal yield (kilograms per hectare)

Cereal yield, measured as kilograms per hectare of harvested land, includes wheat, rice, maize, barley, oats, rye, millet, sorghum, buckwheat, and mixed grains. Production data on cereals relate to crops harvested for dry grain only. Cereal crops harvested for hay or harvested green for food, feed, or silage and those used for grazing are excluded.

Cereal yield (average annual growth)

Cereal yield, measured as average annual growth is the rate of change of total cereal harvested in a given year.

III.3 Non-Farm

Rural gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)

Gross fixed capital formation in rural and non-rural areas is related to GDP.

Rural labour force, employed in non-farm activities.

Rural labour force, employed in non-farm activities is the share of rural labour force employed in non-agricultural activities.

Share of rural women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector

Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector is the share of female workers in the non-agricultural sector expressed as a percentage of total employment in the sector.

The *non-agricultural sector* includes industry and services. Following ISIC rev.3, *industry* includes mining and quarrying (including oil production), manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas, and water. *Services* includes wholesale and retail trade; restaurants and hotels; transport, storage and communications; financing, insurance, real estate and business services; and community, social and personal services.

Employment refers to people above a certain age who worked, or held a job, during a reference period. Employment data include both full-time and part-time workers whose remuneration is determined on the basis of hours worked or number of items produced and is independent of profits or expectation of profits.

Growth in non-agricultural GDP

Growth in non-agricultural GDP is the annual growth rate for non-agricultural value added based on constant local currency.

Number of rural businesses

Number of rural businesses is the total number of all newly created businesses in the rural area in a given year. This includes all legal forms of businesses, from sole proprietorships to corporations.

Number of non-agricultural jobs created (annual)

Number of non-agricultural jobs created (annual) is the annual number of newly created jobs in the non-agricultural sector in rural areas.

IV Natural Resource Management and Biodiversity

Forest area (% of land total area)

Forest area (% of total land area) is the total surface area of the country covered by forest less the area covered by inland waters, like major rivers and lakes. As defined in the Food and Agricultural Organization's (FAO) *Global Forest Resources Assessment 2000*, forest includes both natural forests and forest plantations. It refers to land with an existing or expected tree canopy of more than 10 per cent and an area of more than 0.5 hectare where the trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5 meters. Forests are identified both by the presence of trees and the absence of other land uses. Land from which forest has been cleared but that will be reforested in the foreseeable future is included. Excluded are stands of trees established primarily for agricultural production, such as fruit tree plantations.

Rural protected areas (% of total land area)

Rural protected areas (% of total land area) are totally or partially protected areas of at least 1,000 hectares that are designated as national parks, natural monuments, nature reserves or wildlife sanctuaries, protected landscapes and seascapes, or scientific reserves with limited public access in rural areas. The data do not include sites protected under local or provincial law. Total land area is used to calculate the percentage of total area protected.

Annual deforestation change (% change, 1990-2000)

Average annual deforestation refers to the permanent conversion of natural forest area to other uses, including shifting cultivation, permanent agriculture, ranching, settlements, and infrastructure development. Deforested areas do not include areas logged but intended for regeneration or areas degraded by fuelwood gathering, acid precipitation, or forest fires. Negative numbers indicate an increase in forest area.

Ratio of rural protected area to maintain biological diversity to rural surface area

Ratio of rural protected area to maintain biological diversity to rural surface area is defined as nationally protected area as a percentage of total surface area of a country. The generally accepted IUCN–World Conservation Union definition of a protected area is an area of land or sea dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity and of natural and associated cultural resources and managed through legal or other effective means.

Annual freshwater withdrawals (% of total resources)

Freshwater use refers to total freshwater withdrawals for domestic, industrial, and agricultural use, not counting evaporation losses from storage basins. Total resources refer to total renewable resources, which include internal flows of rivers and groundwater from rainfall in the country, and net river flows from other countries. Withdrawals also include water from desalination plants in countries where they are a significant source. Withdrawals can exceed 100% of total renewable resources where extraction from non-renewable aquifers or desalination plants is considerable or where there is significant water reuse.

Agricultural withdrawals (% of total freshwater withdrawals)

Agricultural withdrawals (% of total freshwater withdrawals) refer to the total freshwater withdrawals for irrigation and livestock production.

Emission of organic water pollutant (kg. per day)

Emissions of organic water pollutants are measured in terms of by biochemical oxygen demand, which refers to the amount of oxygen that bacteria in water will consume in breaking down waste. This is a standard water-treatment test for the presence of organic pollutants.

V Social Well-Being**V.1 Education****Rural illiteracy rate**

Rural illiteracy rate is the proportion of rural population age 15 and above, who cannot, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life.

Rural Literacy rate of 15–24 year-olds

Rural Literacy rate of 15–24 year-olds, or the youth literacy rate, is the percentage of the rural population ages 15–24 years old who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on everyday life. The definition of literacy sometimes extends to basic arithmetic and other life skills.

Ratio of literate rural females to males 15–24 year olds (% ages 15-24)

The *ratio of literate rural female to males 15–24 years old* (Literacy Gender Parity Index) is the ratio of the rural female literacy rate to the rural male literacy rate for the age group 15–24.

Net rural enrolment ratio in primary education (% of relevant age group)

Net rural primary enrolment ratio is the ratio of the number of rural children of official school age (as defined by the national education system) who are enrolled in primary school to the total rural population of

children of official school age. *Primary education* provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music

Ratio of rural girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education

Ratio of rural girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled at primary, secondary and tertiary levels in public and private schools to the number of male students in rural areas.

Proportion of rural pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 (% of grade 1 students)

The *proportion of rural pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5*, known as the survival rate to grade 5, is the percentage of a cohort of pupils enrolled in grade 1 of the primary level of education in a given school year who are expected to reach grade 5 in rural areas.

Rural Primary completion rate

Rural Primary completion rate is the ratio of the total number of rural students successfully completing (or graduating from) the last year of primary school in a given year to the total number of children of official graduation age in the population.

V.2 Health

Prevalence of HIV/AIDS (% of rural adults, age 15-49)

Percentage of rural population aged 15-49 whose blood test samples test positive for HIV.

HIV prevalence among 15–24 year old pregnant rural women

HIV prevalence among 15–24 year old pregnant women is the percentage of pregnant rural women ages 15-24 whose blood samples test positive for HIV.

Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate in rural areas

Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate in rural areas is the number of women ages 15–49 in marital or consensual unions who are practicing contraception by using condoms as a proportion of all of women of the same age group in consensual unions who are practicing, or whose sexual partners are practicing, any form of contraception.

Percentage of rural population aged 15–24 with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS

Percentage of rural population ages 15–24 with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS is the share of women and men ages 15–24 who correctly identify the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), who reject the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission and who know that a healthy-looking person can transmit HIV.

Immunization rate, (rural children under 12 months)

The *Immunization rate, (rural children under 12 months)* is the percentage of rural children under 12 months of age who have received at least one dose of measles vaccine.

Rural Maternal mortality ratio (per 1,000 live births)

The *rural maternal mortality ratio* is the number of rural women who die from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the

pregnancy, per 1,000 live births. The 10th revision of the International Classification of Diseases makes provision for including late maternal deaths occurring between six weeks and one year after childbirth.

Rural infant mortality rate

The *rural infant mortality rate* is the probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of one if subject to current age-specific mortality rates in rural areas.

Proportion of rural births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)

The *proportion of rural births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)* is the percentage of deliveries attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care and advice to women during pregnancy, labour and the post-partum period; to conduct deliveries on their own; and to care for newborns in rural areas.

Skilled health personnel include only those who are properly trained and who have appropriate equipment and drugs. Traditional birth attendants, even if they have received a short training course, are not to be included.

Rural population with access to improved sanitation (%)

Rural population with access to improved sanitation (%) refers to the percentage of the rural population with access to facilities that hygienically separate human excreta from human, animal and insect contact. Facilities such as sewers or septic tanks, pour-flush latrines and simple pit or ventilated improved pit latrines are assumed to be adequate, provided that they are not public, according to the World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund's (UNICEF) *Global Water Supply and Sanitation Assessment 2000 Report*. To be effective, facilities must be correctly constructed and properly maintained.

Rural population with access to an improved water source (%)

Rural population with access to an improved water source (%) is the percentage of the rural population who use any of the following types of water supply for drinking: piped water, public tap, borehole or pump, protected well, protected spring or rainwater. Improved water sources do not include vendor provided waters, bottled water, tanker trucks or unprotected wells and springs.

Rural population with access to health services

Rural population with access to health services is the proportion of the rural population that can expect treatment from common diseases and injuries, including essential drugs on the national list, within one hour's walk or travel.

Per capita caloric consumption

Per capita caloric consumption refers to the total amount of the commodity available for human consumption during the year.

Under-five mortality rate (rural, per 1,000)

Under-five mortality rate (rural, per 1,000) is the probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of five if subject to current age-specific mortality rates in rural areas.

Immunization rate, measles (% of rural children under 12 months)

The *proportion of 1-year-old children immunised against measles* is the percentage of children under one year of age who have received at least one dose of measles vaccine.

Prevalence of child malnutrition (% of rural children under five)

Prevalence of child malnutrition (% of rural children under five) refers to the percentage of rural children who are stunted. This refers to children under five in the rural area whose height for age is less than minus two standard deviations from the median from the international reference population aged 0-59 months. For children up to two years of age, height is measured by recumbent length. For older children, height is measured by stature while standing. The reference population, adopted by WHO in 1983, is based on children from the United States, who are assumed to be well nourished.

