

FIGURE 31 'Ideal' IYCF area graph

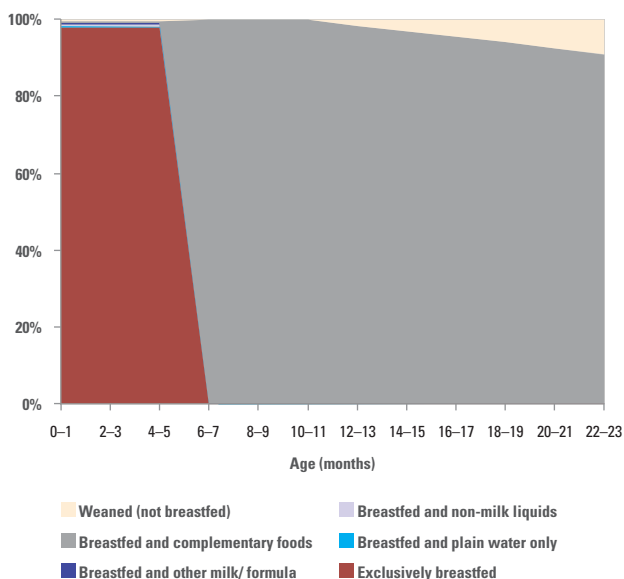
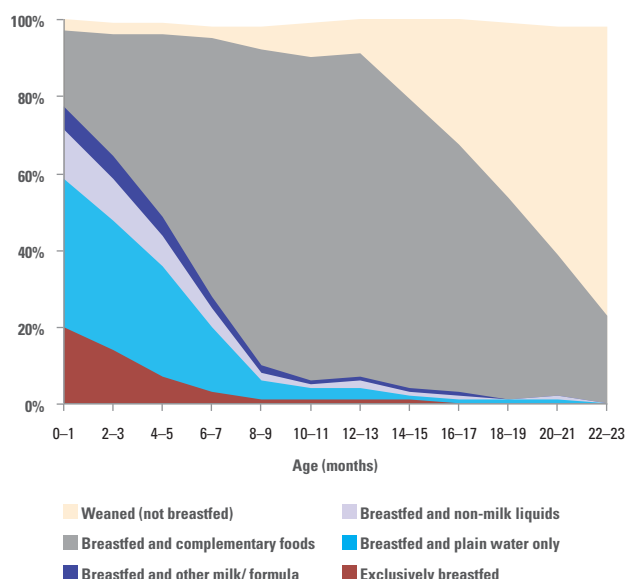


FIGURE 32 IYCF area graph, Nigeria



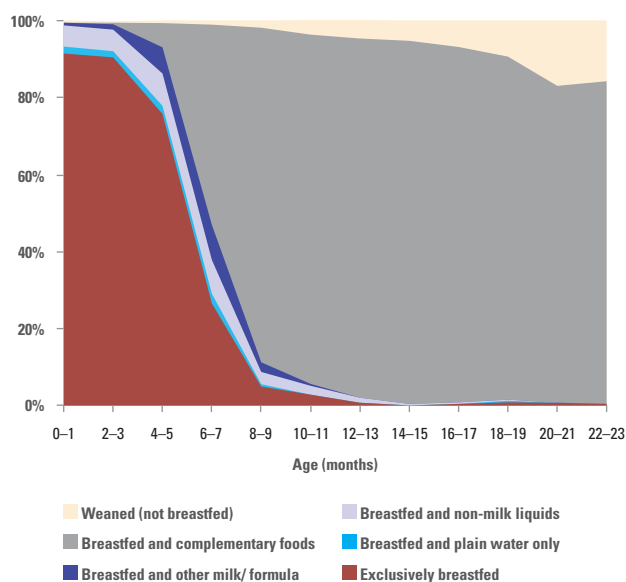
Source: DHS, 2008.

A less than optimal scenario can be seen in Figure 32, which shows that while children in Nigeria do receive breastmilk during their first 6 months, only a small proportion of them are exclusively breastfed during this time period. Instead of optimal feeding practices, inappropriate feeding of plain water to children under 6 months of age (light blue area), non-milk liquids (lavender area), other milk/formula (dark blue area) and solid, semi-solid and soft foods (grey area) before 6 months of age continues to occur. Also, after the age of 12 months, there is early cessation of breastfeeding (beige area), which is not recommended. This graph offers clear identification of key areas of less-than-optimal practices that need to be rectified.

Infant feeding practices are closer to recommendations in Rwanda (Figure 33), where rates of exclusive breastfeeding are high in the first 6 months.

Area graphs can be a very useful visual tool for helping national governments and partners assess countrywide infant and young child feeding patterns and clearly see how the practices relate to the 'ideal' standard. The area graphs are most useful for understanding breastfeeding patterns and the timely introduction of complementary foods; they do not reflect the quality of complementary feeding, which is why additional information is required on dietary diversity and frequency. By using area graphs, actions can be prioritized and advocacy and education efforts can be better supported to achieve the best possible infant and young child feeding practices.

FIGURE 33 IYCF area graph, Rwanda



Source: DHS, 2010.

All available country area graphs can be found at: www.childinfo.org/breastfeeding_infantfeeding.html.

Further information on interpreting infant and young child feeding area graphs can be found at: www.unicef.org/nutrition/files/Area_graphs_introduction_SinglePg.pdf.

Definitions of indicators

Indicator	Definition	Numerator	Denominator
Background information			
Child mortality	Under-five mortality rate	Probability of dying between birth and exactly 5 years of age, expressed per 1,000 live births	
	Infant mortality rate	Probability of dying between birth and exactly 1 year of age, expressed per 1,000 live births	
	Neonatal mortality rate	Probability of dying during the first 28 completed days of life, expressed per 1,000 live births	
HIV and AIDS	HIV prevalence (15–49 years)	Percentage of adults (aged 15–49) living with HIV as of 2010	
Poverty	Population below international poverty line of US\$ 1.25 per day	Percentage of population living on less than US\$ 1.25 per day at 2005 prices, adjusted for purchasing parity	
	Gross national income (GNI) per capita	GNI per capita (formerly GNP per capita) is the gross national income, converted to US dollars using the World Bank Atlas method, divided by the midyear population	Gross national income (GNI) Midyear population

Indicator	Definition	Numerator	Denominator	
Child nutrition				
Anthropometry	Stunting prevalence	Percentage of children 0–59 months who are below minus two (moderate and severe) and below minus three (severe) standard deviations from median height for age of the WHO Child Growth Standards	Number of children 0–59 months who are: (a) below minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe); (b) below minus three standard deviations (severe) from median height for age of the WHO Child Growth Standards	Total number of children 0–59 months
	Underweight prevalence	Percentage of children 0–59 months who are below minus two (moderate and severe) and below minus three (severe) standard deviations from median weight for age of the WHO Child Growth Standards	Number of children 0–59 months who are: (a) below minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe); (b) below minus three standard deviations (severe) from median weight for age of the WHO Child Growth Standards	Total number of children 0–59 months
	Wasting prevalence	Percentage of children 0–59 months who are below minus two (moderate and severe) and below minus three (severe) standard deviations from median weight for height of the WHO Child Growth Standards	Number of children 0–59 months who are: (a) below minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe); (b) below minus three standard deviations (severe) from median weight for height of the WHO Child Growth Standards	Total number of children 0–59 months
	Overweight prevalence	Percentage of children 0–59 months who are above two (moderate and severe) standard deviations from median weight for height of the WHO Child Growth Standards	Number of children 0–59 months who are above two standard deviations (moderate and severe) from median weight for height of the WHO Child Growth Standards	Total number of children 0–59 months

Indicator	Definition	Numerator	Denominator	
Infant feeding	Early initiation of breastfeeding (<1 hour of birth)	Percentage of newborns born during the 24 months prior to the survey put to the breast within one hour of birth	Number of women with a live birth during the 24 months prior to the survey who put the newborn to the breast within one hour of birth	Total number of women with a live birth during the same period
	Exclusive breastfeeding rate (<6 months)	Percentage of infants 0–5 months old who were exclusively breastfed	Number of infants 0–5 months old who were exclusively breastfed during the previous day	Total number of infants 0–5 months old
	Introduction to soft, semi-solid and solid foods (6–8 months)	Percentage of infants 6–8 months old who received solid, semi-solid or soft food	Number of infants 6–8 months old who received solid, semi-solid or soft food during the previous day	Total number of infants 6–8 months old
	Continued breastfeeding (12–15 months)	Percentage of children 12–15 months old who are fed breastmilk	Number of children 12–15 months old who were breastfeeding during the previous day	Total number of children 12–15 months old
	Minimum meal frequency	Percentage of children 6–23 months old who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods (including milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times or more [for breastfed children, 'minimum' is defined as two times for infants 6–8 months and three times for children 9–23 months; for non-breastfed children, 'minimum' is defined as four times for children 6–23 months]	Number of breastfed children 6–23 months old, who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day	Total number of breastfed children 6–23 months old
			and Number of non-breastfed children 6–23 months old who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods (including milk feeds) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day	Total number of non-breastfed children 6–23 months old
	Minimum dietary diversity	Percentage of children 6–23 months old who receive foods from four or more food groups	Number of children 6–23 months of age who received foods from four or more food groups during the previous day	Total number of children 6–23 months old
Minimum acceptable diet	Percentage of children 6–23 months old who receive a minimum acceptable diet (apart from breastmilk) (composite indicator)	Number of breastfed children 6–23 months of age who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	Total number of breastfed children 6–23 months old	
		and Number of non-breastfed children 6–23 months of age who received at least two milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity not including milk and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	Total number of non-breastfed children 6–23 months old	
Micronutrients	Vitamin A supplementation (full coverage)	Percentage of children 6–59 months old who received two doses during the calendar year (<i>refer to 'General note on the data', page 124 for details</i>)	Number of children 6–59 months old who received two doses of vitamin A during the calendar year	Total number of children 6–59 months old
	Household iodized salt	Percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt	Number of households with salt testing 15 parts per million or more of iodide/iodate	Total number of households
	Anaemia among preschool-aged children	Percentage of preschool-aged* children with haemoglobin concentration <110 g/L <i>*Age range may vary by country</i>	Number of preschool-aged children who had a haemoglobin concentration <110 g/L	Total number of preschool-aged children
	Use of iron-folic acid supplements	Percentage of women* who took iron-folic acid supplements for at least 90 days during their last pregnancy prior to the survey <i>*Age range may vary by country</i>	Number of women who took iron-folic acid supplements for at least 90 days during their last pregnancy in the X years prior to the survey	Total number of women who gave birth during the same period

◀ Definitions of indicators (continued)

Indicator	Definition	Numerator	Denominator	
Low birthweight	Low birthweight incidence	Percentage of live births that weighed less than 2,500 grams at birth	Number of last live births in the X years prior to the survey weighing below 2,500 grams at birth	Total number of last live births during the same period
	Children not weighed at birth	Percentage of live births that were not weighed at birth	Number of last live births in the X years prior to the survey who were not weighed at birth	Total number of last live births during the same period

Maternal nutrition and health

Maternal mortality	Maternal mortality ratio (adjusted), <i>Inter-agency adjusted estimates</i>	Number of deaths of women from pregnancy-related causes per 100,000 live births, adjusted for under-reporting and misclassification of maternal deaths		
	Maternal mortality ratio (reported), <i>National authority estimates</i>	Number of deaths of women from pregnancy-related causes per 100,000 live births		
	Total number of maternal deaths	Total deaths of women while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes		
	Lifetime risk of maternal death	Lifetime risk of maternal death takes into account both the probability of becoming pregnant and the probability of dying as a result of that pregnancy accumulated across a woman's reproductive years		
Nutrition	Body mass index (BMI), female	Percentage of women 15–49 years old* with a body mass index (BMI) of: a) less than 18.5 kg/m ² (low), or b) greater than 25 kg/m ² (high) <i>*Age range may vary by country</i>	Number of women* 15–49 years old with a BMI a) <18.5 kg/m ² ; b) >25 kg/m ² <i>* Excludes pregnant women and women who gave birth in the two months prior to the survey</i>	Total number of women 15–49 years old <i>* Excludes pregnant women and women who gave birth in the two months prior to the survey</i>
	Anaemia among non-pregnant women	Percentage of non-pregnant women 15–49 years old* with haemoglobin concentration <120 g/L <i>*Age range and marital status may vary by country</i>	Number of non-pregnant women 15–49 years old who had a haemoglobin concentration <120 g/L	Total number of non-pregnant women 15–49 years old
	Anaemia among pregnant women	Percentage of pregnant women* with haemoglobin concentration <110 g/L <i>*Age range and marital status may vary by country</i>	Number of pregnant women 15–49 years old who had a haemoglobin concentration <110 g/L	Total number of pregnant women 15–49 years old

Indicator		Definition	Numerator	Denominator
Maternal health	Antenatal care (at least one visit)	Percentage of women 15–49 years old attended at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel for reasons related to the pregnancy	Number of women attended at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel (doctor, nurse, midwife or auxiliary midwife) for reasons related to the pregnancy during the X years prior to the survey	Total number of women who had a live birth occurring in the same period
	Antenatal care (four or more visits)	Percentage of women 15–49 years old attended at least four times during pregnancy by any provider (skilled or unskilled) for reasons related to the pregnancy	Number of women attended at least four times during pregnancy by any provider (skilled or unskilled) for reasons related to the pregnancy during the X years prior to the survey	Total number of women who had a live birth occurring in the same period
	Women (20–24 years old) who gave birth before age 18	Percentage of women 20–24 years old who gave birth before age 18		
Delivery care	Skilled attendant at birth	Percentage of live births attended by skilled health personnel	Number of live births to women 15–49 years old in the X years prior to the survey attended during delivery by skilled health personnel (doctor, nurse, midwife or auxiliary midwife)	Total number of live births to women 15–49 years old during the same period
Education				
Education	Primary school net attendance ratio (female, male)	Number of children attending primary or secondary school who are of official primary school age, expressed as a percentage of the total number of children of official primary school age* <i>*All data refer to official International Standard Classifications of Education (ISCED) for the primary and secondary education levels and thus may not correspond to a country-specific school system</i>	Number of children attending primary or secondary school who are of official primary school age	Total number of children who are of official primary school age
Water and sanitation				
Water	Drinking water coverage	Percentage of the population using improved drinking-water sources	<i>Piped into dwelling, plot or yard</i> – Number of household members living in households using piped drinking-water connection located inside the user's dwelling, plot or yard <i>Other improved</i> – Number of household members living in households using public taps or standpipes, tube wells or boreholes, protected dug wells, protected springs or rainwater collection	Total number of household members in households surveyed
		Percentage of the population using unimproved drinking-water sources	<i>Unimproved</i> – Number of household members living in households using unprotected dug well; unprotected spring cart with small tank/drum; tanker truck; surface water (river dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels); and bottled water	

◀ Definitions of indicators (continued)

Indicator	Definition	Numerator	Denominator
Sanitation	Sanitation coverage	Percentage of the population using improved sanitation facilities	<i>Improved</i> – Number of household members using improved sanitation facilities (facilities that ensure hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact), including flush or pour flush toilet/latrines to piped sewer system, septic tank or pit latrine; ventilated improved pit latrine; pit latrine with slab; and composting toilet
		Percentage of the population using unimproved sanitation facilities	<i>Shared</i> – Number of household members using sanitation facilities of an otherwise acceptable type shared between two or more households including public toilets <i>Unimproved</i> – Number of household members using sanitation facilities that do not ensure hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact, including pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines <i>Open defecation</i> – Number of household members defecating in fields, forests, bushes, bodies of water or other open spaces

Policies and systems

Policies	International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes	National regulations adopted on all provisions of the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes and subsequent World Health Assembly resolutions	<i>Yes</i> : All provisions of the International Code adopted in legislation <i>Partial</i> : Voluntary agreements or some provisions of the International Code adopted in legislation <i>No</i> : No legislation and no voluntary agreements adopted in relation to the International Code
	Treatment of severe acute malnutrition included in national health plans	Indicates the status of each country regarding inclusion of treatment of severe acute malnutrition in national health plans	<i>Yes</i> : Treatment of SAM included in national health plans <i>Partial</i> : Treatment of SAM at some stage of inclusion into national health plans (e.g., process started, pending finalization) <i>No</i> : National health plans do not include treatment of SAM, and the process of development has not been initiated
	Maternity protection in accordance with International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention no. 183	ILO Convention no. 183 ratified by the country	<i>Yes</i> : ILO Convention no. 183 ratified <i>Partial</i> : ILO Convention no. 183 not ratified but previous maternity convention (no. 3 or no. 103) ratified <i>No</i> : No ratification of any maternity protection convention

Data sources

Demographics and background indicators

Total population, total under-five population, total number of births – United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. *World Population Prospects: The 2010 revision*, CD-ROM Edition, <<http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/index.htm>>.

Under-five mortality rate, infant mortality rate, total number of under-five deaths – United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (IGME). UNICEF/WHO/World Bank/United Nations Population Division, 2012.

Causes of under-five deaths – World Health Organization. Child Health Epidemiology Reference Group (CHERG), 2012.

Neonatal mortality rate – World Health Organization. Civil registrations, surveillance systems and household surveys.

HIV prevalence (15–49 years) – Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). *Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic 2012*.

Population below international poverty line of US \$1.25 per day, gross national income (GNI) per capita – World Bank.

Primary school net attendance rate (female, male) – United Nations Children's Fund, based on Demographic and Health Surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, other national household surveys.

Child nutrition

Stunting prevalence, underweight prevalence, wasting prevalence, overweight prevalence – United Nations Children's Fund, based on Demographic and Health Surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, other national household surveys.

Early initiation of breastfeeding (<1 hour of birth), exclusive breastfeeding rate (<6 months), introduction to soft, semi-soft and solid foods (6–8 months), continued breastfeeding (12–15 months) – United Nations Children's Fund, based on Demographic and Health Surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, other national household surveys.

Minimum meal frequency, dietary diversity, minimum acceptable diet – United Nations Children's Fund, special data compilation by Nutrition Section, based on Demographic and Health Surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, other national household surveys.

Vitamin A supplementation (full coverage) – United Nations Children's Fund, based on National Immunization Days and routine reporting, Demographic and Health Surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys.

Household iodized salt – United Nations Children's Fund, based on Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), other national household surveys.

Anaemia among preschool-aged children, use of iron-folic acid supplements – United Nations Children's Fund, special data compilation by Nutrition Section, based on DHS, MICS and other national household surveys.

Low birthweight incidence, children not weighed at birth – United Nations Children's Fund, based on Demographic and Health Surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, other national household surveys.

Maternal nutrition and health

Maternal mortality ratio (adjusted), total number of maternal deaths, lifetime risk of maternal death – Maternal Mortality Estimation Inter-agency Group (MMEIG). WHO/UNICEF/United Nations Population Fund/World Bank, 2012.

Maternal mortality ratio (reported) – United Nations Children's Fund, based on vital registration systems, routine reporting, Demographic and Health Surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, and other national household surveys.

Body mass index (BMI), female, anaemia among non-pregnant women, anaemia among pregnant women – United Nations Children's Fund, special data compilation by Nutrition Section, based on Demographic and Health Surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, other national household surveys.

Antenatal care (at least one visit), antenatal care (four or more visits), women 20–24 years old who gave birth before age 18, skilled attendant at birth – United Nations Children's Fund, based on Demographic and Health Surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, other national household surveys.

Water and sanitation

Drinking water coverage, sanitation coverage – World Health Organization/United Nations Children's Fund, Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation, 2012.

Policies and systems

International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes – United Nations Children's Fund, special data compilation by Nutrition Section in October 2012.

Treatment of severe acute malnutrition included in national health plans – United Nations Children's Fund, special data compilation by Nutrition Section for global SAM update in December 2011.

Maternity protection in accordance with International Labour Organization – International Labour Organization. NORMLEX (Information System on International Labour Standards), accessed October 2012.

STATISTICAL TABLES



Table 1. Country ranking based on number of stunted children

Ranking ^b	Countries and areas	Stunting			Under-five mortality rate 2011
		Stunting prevalence (%) 2007–2011 ^a	Number of stunted children ^a (thousands) 2011	Share of world total (%) 2011	
1	India	48 x	61,723	37.9	61
2	Nigeria	41	11,049	6.8	124
3	Pakistan	44	9,663	5.9	72
4	China	10	8,059	5.0	15
5	Indonesia	36	7,547	4.6	32
6	Bangladesh	41	5,958	3.7	46
7	Ethiopia	44	5,291	3.3	77
8	Democratic Republic of the Congo	43	5,228	3.2	168
9	Philippines	32 y	3,602	2.2	25
10	United Republic of Tanzania	42	3,475	2.1	68
11	Egypt	29	2,628	1.6	21
12	Kenya	35	2,403	1.5	73
13	Uganda	33	2,219	1.4	90
14	Sudan [*]	35	1,744	1.1	86
15	Madagascar	50	1,693	1.0	62
16	Mozambique	43	1,651	1.0	103
17	Viet Nam	23	1,635	1.0	22
18	Niger	51 y	1,632	1.0	125
19	Myanmar	35	1,399	<1	62
20	Nepal	41	1,397	<1	48
21	Malawi	47	1,334	<1	83
22	South Africa	24	1,191	<1	47
23	Zambia	45	1,140	<1	83
24	Burkina Faso	35	1,068	<1	146
25	Guatemala	48 y	1,052	<1	30
26	Cameroon	33	1,009	<1	127
27	Ghana	28	1,006	<1	78
28	Angola	29 y	991	<1	158
29	Rwanda	44	845	<1	54
30	Côte d'Ivoire	27 y	818	<1	115
31	Turkey	12	799	<1	15
32	Chad	39	793	<1	169
33	Burundi	58	703	<1	139
34	Guinea	40	678	<1	126
35	Syrian Arab Republic	28	673	<1	15
36	Cambodia	40	601	<1	43
37	Colombia	13	595	<1	18
38	Peru	20	566	<1	18
39	Senegal	27	564	<1	65
40	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	32	553	<1	33
41	Zimbabwe	32	550	<1	67
42	South Sudan ⁺	31	463	<1	121
43	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	16	458	<1	15
44	Morocco	15	455	<1	33
45	Sierra Leone	44	438	<1	185
46	Tajikistan	39	346	<1	63
47	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	27	333	<1	51
48	Sri Lanka	17	326	<1	12
49	Liberia	42 y	291	<1	78
50	Central African Republic	41	270	<1	164
51	Togo	30	258	<1	110
52	Nicaragua	22	149	<1	26
53	El Salvador	19 y	121	<1	15
54	Timor-Leste	58	118	<1	54
55	Mauritania	23 y	117	<1	112
56	Lesotho	39	108	<1	86
57	Dominican Republic	10	103	<1	25
58	Namibia	29	83	<1	42
59	Guinea-Bissau	32	79	<1	161
60	Botswana	31	72	<1	26
61	Gambia	24	71	<1	101
62	Panama	19 y	66	<1	20
63	Jordan	8	65	<1	21
64	Mongolia	16	51	<1	31

Table 1. Country ranking based on number of stunted children

Ranking ^β	Countries and areas	Stunting			Under-five mortality rate 2011
		Stunting prevalence (%) 2007–2011*	Number of stunted children [^] (thousands) 2011	Share of world total (%) 2011	
65	Swaziland	31	49	<1	104
66	Armenia	19	43	<1	18
67	Albania	19	39	<1	14
68	Serbia	7	36	<1	7
69	Djibouti	31 y	35	<1	90
70	Georgia	11	29	<1	21
71	Oman	10	28	<1	9
72	Solomon Islands	33	27	<1	22
73	Bhutan	34	23	<1	54
74	Costa Rica	6	20	<1	10
75	Guyana	18	11	<1	36
76	Jamaica	4	9	<1	18
77	Sao Tome and Principe	29	7	<1	89
78	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	5	5	<1	10
79	Maldives	19	5	<1	11
80	Nauru	24	0	<1	40
81	Tuvalu	10	0	<1	30

DEFINITIONS OF THE INDICATORS

Stunting prevalence – Moderate and severe: Percentage of children aged 0–59 months who are below minus two standard deviations from median height-for-age of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards.

Under-five mortality rate – Probability of dying between birth and exactly 5 years of age, expressed per 1,000 live births.

MAIN DATA SOURCES

Stunting prevalence – Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), other national household surveys, WHO and UNICEF.

Number of stunted children – Calculated by UNICEF based on stunting prevalence and under-five population from United Nations Population Division.

Under-five mortality rate – United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (IGME). UNICEF/WHO/World Bank/United Nations Population Division, 2012.

NOTES

β Ranking of 81 countries presented is based on the most recent available survey data (2007–2011).

* Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified in the column heading.

x Data refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading.

y Data differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country.

^ Calculated based on prevalence of stunting estimate (moderate and severe) applied to the under-five population estimate.

+ Under-five population estimated by UNICEF.

Table 2. Demographic and nutritional status indicators

Countries and areas	Under-five mortality rate	Under-five population (thousands)	Low birthweight (%) 2007–2011*	% of under-fives (2007–2011*) suffering from:			
				Stunting ^o	Wasting ^o	Underweight ^o	Overweight ^o
	2011			moderate & severe	moderate & severe	moderate & severe	moderate & severe
Afghanistan	101	5,686	–	59 x	9 x	33 x	5 x
Albania	14	203	7 x	19	9	5	23
Algeria	30	3,464	6 x	15 x	4 x	3 x	13 x
Andorra	3	4	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	158	3,393	12 x	29 y	8 y	16 y	–
Antigua and Barbuda	8	8	5	–	–	–	–
Argentina	14	3,423	7	8 x	1 x	2 x	10 x
Armenia	18	225	7	19	4	5	17
Australia	5	1,504	7 x	–	–	–	–
Austria	4	381	7 x	–	–	–	–
Azerbaijan	45	846	10 x	25 x	7 x	8 x	14 x
Bahamas	16	27	11	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	10	102	–	–	–	–	–
Bangladesh	46	14,421	22 x	41	16	36	2
Barbados	20	15	12	–	–	–	–
Belarus	6	527	4 x	4 x	2 x	1 x	10 x
Belgium	4	619	–	–	–	–	–
Belize	17	37	14	22 x	2 x	4 x	14 x
Benin	106	1,546	15 x	43 x	8 x	18 x	11 x
Bhutan	54	70	10	34	6	13	8
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	51	1,230	6	27	1	4	9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8	167	5 x	10 x	4 x	1 x	26 x
Botswana	26	229	13	31	7	11	11
Brazil	16	14,662	8	7 x	2 x	2 x	7
Brunei Darussalam	7	37	–	–	–	–	–
Bulgaria	12	378	9	–	–	–	14 x
Burkina Faso	146	3,047	16 x	35	11	26	–
Burundi	139	1,221	11 x	58	6	29	3
Cambodia	43	1,505	11	40	11	28	2
Cameroon	127	3,102	11 x	33	6	15	6
Canada	6	1,936	6 x	–	–	–	–
Cape Verde	21	50	6 x	–	–	–	–
Central African Republic	164	658	14	41	7	24	2
Chad	169	2,047	20	39	16	30	3
Chile	9	1,222	6	–	–	–	10
China	15	82,205	3	10	3	4	7
Colombia	18	4,509	6 x	13	1	3	5
Comoros	79	124	25 x	–	–	–	22 x
Congo	99	637	13 x	30 x	8 x	11 x	9 x
Cook Islands	10	2	3 x	–	–	–	–
Costa Rica	10	359	7	6	1	1	8
Côte d'Ivoire	115	2,992	17 x	27 y	5 y	16 y	–
Croatia	5	215	5 x	–	–	–	–
Cuba	6	543	5	–	–	–	–
Cyprus	3	65	–	–	–	–	–
Czech Republic	4	567	7 x	–	–	–	4 x
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	33	1,706	6	32	5	19	–
Democratic Republic of the Congo	168	12,037	10	43	9	24	–
Denmark	4	327	5 x	–	–	–	–
Djibouti	90	115	10 x	31 y	10 y	23 y	10 x
Dominica	12	6	10	–	–	–	–
Dominican Republic	25	1,051	11	10	2	3	8
Ecuador	23	1,469	8	–	–	6 x	5 x
Egypt	21	9,092	13	29	7	6	21
El Salvador	15	631	9	19 y	1 y	6 y	6
Equatorial Guinea	118	111	13 x	35 x	3 x	11 x	8 x
Eritrea	68	879	14 x	44 x	15 x	35 x	2 x
Estonia	4	80	4 x	–	–	–	–
Ethiopia	77	11,915	20 x	44	10	29	2
Fiji	16	91	10 x	–	–	–	–
Finland	3	303	4 x	–	–	–	–
France	4	3,985	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	66	188	14 x	25 x	4 x	8 x	6 x
Gambia	101	292	10	24	10	18	2

Table 2. Demographic and nutritional status indicators

Countries and areas	Under-five mortality rate	Under-five population (thousands)	Low birthweight (%) 2007–2011*	% of under-fives (2007–2011*) suffering from:			
				Stunting ^o	Wasting ^o	Underweight ^o	Overweight ^o
	2011			moderate & severe	moderate & severe	moderate & severe	moderate & severe
Georgia	21	258	5	11	2	1	20
Germany	4	3,504	–	–	–	–	4 x
Ghana	78	3,591	13	28	9	14	6
Greece	4	600	–	–	–	–	–
Grenada	13	10	9	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	30	2,192	11	48 y	1 y	13 y	5
Guinea	126	1,691	12 x	40	8	21	–
Guinea-Bissau	161	244	11	32	6	18	3
Guyana	36	60	14	18	5	11	6
Haiti	70	1,245	25 x	29 x	10 x	18 x	4 x
Holy See	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Honduras	21	975	10 x	29 x	1 x	8 x	6 x
Hungary	6	493	9 x	–	–	–	–
Iceland	3	24	4 x	–	–	–	–
India	61	128,542	28 x	48 x	20 x	43 x	2 x
Indonesia	32	21,210	9	36	13	18	14
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	25	6,269	7 x	–	–	–	–
Iraq	38	5,294	15 x	26 x	6 x	6 x	15 x
Ireland	4	370	–	–	–	–	–
Israel	4	754	8 x	–	–	–	–
Italy	4	2,910	–	–	–	–	–
Jamaica	18	254	12 x	4	2	2	–
Japan	3	5,418	8 x	–	–	–	–
Jordan	21	817	13	8	2	2	7
Kazakhstan	28	1,726	6 x	17 x	5 x	4 x	17 x
Kenya	73	6,805	8	35	7	16	5
Kiribati	47	10	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	11	282	–	–	–	–	9
Kyrgyzstan	31	624	5 x	18 x	3 x	2 x	11 x
Lao People's Democratic Republic	42	682	11 x	48 x	7 x	31 x	1 x
Latvia	8	117	5 x	–	–	–	–
Lebanon	9	328	12	–	–	–	17 x
Lesotho	86	276	11	39	4	13	7
Liberia	78	700	14	42 y	3 y	15 y	4
Libya	16	717	–	–	–	–	22
Liechtenstein	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	6	173	4 x	–	–	–	–
Luxembourg	3	29	8 x	–	–	–	–
Madagascar	62	3,378	16	50	15 x	36 x	–
Malawi	83	2,829	13 x	47	4	13	9
Malaysia	7	2,796	11	17 x	–	13 x	–
Maldives	11	26	22 x	19	11	17	7
Mali	176	2,995	19 x	38 x	15 x	27 x	–
Malta	6	20	6 x	–	–	–	–
Marshall Islands	26	5	18	–	–	–	–
Mauritania	112	522	34	23 y	12 y	20 y	–
Mauritius	15	81	14 x	–	–	–	–
Mexico	16	10,943	7	16 x	2 x	3 x	8 x
Micronesia (Federated States of)	42	13	18 x	–	–	–	–
Monaco	4	2	–	–	–	–	–
Mongolia	31	317	5	16	2	5	14 x
Montenegro	7	39	4 x	7 x	4 x	2 x	16 x
Morocco	33	3,048	15 x	15	2	3	11
Mozambique	103	3,877	16	43	6	15	7
Myanmar	62	3,981	9	35	8	23	3
Namibia	42	288	16 x	29	8	17	5
Nauru	40	1	27	24	1	5	3
Nepal	48	3,453	18	41	11	29	1
Netherlands	4	907	–	–	–	–	–
New Zealand	6	320	6 x	–	–	–	–
Nicaragua	26	684	9	22	1	6	6
Niger	125	3,196	27 x	51 y	12 y	39 y	4 x
Nigeria	124	27,195	12	41	14	23	11
Niue	21	0	0 x	–	–	–	–

◀ Table 2. Demographic and nutritional status indicators

Countries and areas	Under-five mortality rate	Under-five population (thousands)	Low birthweight (%) 2007–2011*	% of under-fives (2007–2011*) suffering from:			
				Stunting ^a	Wasting ^a	Underweight ^a	Overweight ^a
	2011			moderate & severe	moderate & severe	moderate & severe	moderate & severe
Norway	3	309	5 x	–	–	–	–
Oman	9	290	12	10	7	9	2
Pakistan	72	22,064	32	44	15	32	6
Palau	19	2	–	–	–	–	–
Panama	20	345	10 x	19 y	1 y	4 y	–
Papua New Guinea	58	975	11 x	43 x	5 x	18 x	3 x
Paraguay	22	744	6	18 x	1 x	3 x	7 x
Peru	18	2,902	8	20	0	4	–
Philippines	25	11,161	21	32 y	7 y	22 y	3
Poland	6	2,008	6 x	–	–	–	–
Portugal	3	501	8 x	–	–	–	–
Qatar	8	97	–	–	–	–	–
Republic of Korea	5	2,488	4 x	–	–	–	–
Republic of Moldova	16	223	6 x	10 x	5 x	3 x	9 x
Romania	13	1,093	8 x	13 x	4 x	4 x	8 x
Russian Federation	12	8,264	6	–	–	–	–
Rwanda	54	1,909	7	44	3	11	7
Saint Kitts and Nevis	7	5	8	–	–	–	–
Saint Lucia	16	15	11	–	–	–	–
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	21	9	8	–	–	–	–
Samoa	19	22	10	–	–	–	–
San Marino	2	2	–	–	–	–	–
Sao Tome and Principe	89	24	8 x	29	11	13	12
Saudi Arabia	9	3,186	–	–	–	–	6 x
Senegal	65	2,125	19	27	10	18	3
Serbia	7	551	5	7	4	2	16
Seychelles	14	14	–	–	–	–	–
Sierra Leone	185	984	11	44	9	22	10
Singapore	3	238	8 x	4 x	4 x	3 x	3 x
Slovakia	8	281	7 x	–	–	–	–
Slovenia	3	102	–	–	–	–	–
Solomon Islands	22	81	13	33	4	12	3
Somalia	180	1,701	–	42 x	13 x	32 x	5 x
South Africa	47	4,989	–	24	5	9	–
South Sudan ^b	121	–	–	31	23	28	–
Spain	4	2,546	–	–	–	–	–
Sri Lanka	12	1,886	17	17	15	21	1
State of Palestine	22	635	7 x	–	–	–	–
Sudan ^b	86	–	–	35	16	32	–
Suriname	30	47	11 x	11 x	5 x	7 x	4 x
Swaziland	104	158	9	31	1	6	11
Sweden	3	562	–	–	–	–	–
Switzerland	4	382	–	–	–	–	–
Syrian Arab Republic	15	2,446	10	28	12	10	18
Tajikistan	63	883	10 x	39	7	15	–
Thailand	12	4,270	7	16 x	5 x	7 x	8 x
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	10	112	6	5	2	1	16 x
Timor-Leste	54	201	12 x	58	19	45	6
Togo	110	870	11	30	5	17	2
Tonga	15	14	3 x	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	28	96	19 x	–	–	–	5 x
Tunisia	16	885	5 x	9 x	3 x	3 x	9 x
Turkey	15	6,489	11	12	1	2	–
Turkmenistan	53	499	4 x	19 x	7 x	8 x	–
Tuvalu	30	1	6	10	3	2	6
Uganda	90	6,638	14 x	33	5	14	3
Ukraine	10	2,465	4	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	7	451	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	5	3,858	8 x	–	–	–	–
United Republic of Tanzania	68	8,267	8	42	5	16	6
United States	8	21,629	8 x	3 x	0 x	1 x	8 x
Uruguay	10	245	9	15 x	2 x	5 x	9 x
Uzbekistan	49	2,802	5 x	19 x	4 x	4 x	13 x
Vanuatu	13	34	10	–	–	–	5

Table 2. Demographic and nutritional status indicators

Countries and areas	Under-five mortality rate	Under-five population (thousands)	Low birthweight (%) 2007–2011*	% of under-fives (2007–2011*) suffering from:			
				Stunting ^o	Wasting ^o	Underweight ^o	Overweight ^o
	2011		moderate & severe	moderate & severe	moderate & severe	moderate & severe	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	15	2,935	8	16	5	4	6
Viet Nam	22	7,202	5	23	4	12	–
Yemen	77	4,179	–	58 x	15 x	43 x	5 x
Zambia	83	2,509	11	45	5	15	8
Zimbabwe	67	1,706	11	32	3	10	6
Memorandum							
Sudan and South Sudan ^o	–	6,472	–	–	–	–	5 x
SUMMARY INDICATORS[#]							
Sub-Saharan Africa	109	140,617	12	40	9	21	7
Eastern and Southern Africa	84	63,188	–	40	7	18	5
West and Central Africa	132	70,843	12	39	12	23	9
Middle East and North Africa	36	48,169	–	20	9	8	12
South Asia	62	176,150	28	39	16	33	3
East Asia and the Pacific	20	141,248	6	12	4	6	5
Latin America and the Caribbean	19	52,898	8	12	2	3	7
CEE/CIS	21	28,590	7	12	1	2	16
Least developed countries	98	124,162	–	38	10	23	4
World	51	638,681	15	26	8	16	7

For a complete list of countries and areas in the regions and subregions, see page 124.

o Due to the cession in July 2011 of the Republic of South Sudan by the Republic of the Sudan, and its subsequent admission to the United Nations on 14 July 2011, disaggregated data for Sudan and South Sudan as separate States are not yet available for all indicators. In these cases, aggregated data are presented for Sudan pre-cession (see Memorandum item).

DEFINITIONS OF THE INDICATORS

Under-five mortality rate – Probability of dying between birth and exactly 5 years of age, expressed per 1,000 live births.

Low birthweight – Percentage of infants weighing less than 2,500 grams at birth.

Stunting – Moderate and severe: Percentage of children aged 0–59 months who are below minus two standard deviations from median height-for-age of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards.

Wasting – Moderate and severe: Percentage of children aged 0–59 months who are below minus two standard deviations from median weight-for-height of the WHO Child Growth Standards.

Underweight – Moderate and severe: Percentage of children aged 0–59 months who are below minus two standard deviations from median weight-for-age of the WHO Child Growth Standards.

Overweight – Moderate and severe: Percentage of children aged 0–59 months who are above two standard deviations from median weight-for-height of the WHO Child Growth Standards.

MAIN DATA SOURCES

Under-five mortality rate – United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (IGME). UNICEF/WHO/World Bank/United Nations Population Division, 2012.

Under-five population – United Nations Population Division.

Low birthweight – Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), other national household surveys, data from routine reporting systems and UNICEF.

Stunting, wasting, underweight and overweight – DHS, MICS, other national household surveys, WHO and UNICEF.

NOTES

* Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified in the column heading.

– Data not available.

x Data refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading. Such data are not included in the calculation of regional and global averages, with the exception of 2005–2006 data from India.

y Data differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country. If they fall within the noted reference period, such data are included in the calculation of regional and global averages.

o Regional averages for underweight (moderate and severe), stunting (moderate and severe), wasting (moderate and severe) and overweight (moderate and severe) are estimated using statistical modeling of data from the UNICEF and WHO Joint Global Nutrition Database, 2011 revision (completed July 2012).

Table 3. Infant and young child feeding practices and micronutrient indicators

Countries and areas	Annual number of births (thousands) 2011	Early initiation of breastfeeding (%) 2007–2011*	% of children (2007–2011*) who are:				Vitamin A supplementation full coverage ^a (%) 2011	Households with iodized salt (%) 2007–2011*
			Exclusively breastfed (<6 months)	Introduced to solid, semi-solid or soft foods (6–8 months)	Breastfed at age 1 (12–15 months)	Breastfed at age 2 (20–23 months)		
Afghanistan	1,408	–	–	29 x	92 x	54 x	100	28 x
Albania	41	43	39	78	61	31	–	76 y
Algeria	712	50 x	7 x	39 x,y	47 x	22 x	–	61 x
Andorra	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	803	55	11 x	77 x	89 x	37 x	55	45
Antigua and Barbuda	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Argentina	693	–	–	–	55	28	–	–
Armenia	47	36	35	48 y	44	23	–	97 x
Australia	307	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Austria	74	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Azerbaijan	184	32 x	12 x	83 x	35 x	16 x	–	54 x
Bahamas	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bangladesh	3,016	36 x	64	71	95	90	94	84 x
Barbados	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belarus	107	21 x	9 x	38 x	18 x	4 x	–	94 y
Belgium	123	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belize	8	51 x	10 x	–	–	27 x	–	–
Benin	356	32	43 x	76 y	99	92	98	86
Bhutan	15	59	49	67	93	66	–	96 x
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	264	64	60	83	85	40	21	89 y
Bosnia and Herzegovina	32	57 x	18 x	29 x	26 x	10 x	–	62 x
Botswana	47	40	20	46 y	36	6	75	65
Brazil	2,996	43 x	41 y	70 x	50 x	25 x	–	96 x
Brunei Darussalam	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bulgaria	75	–	–	–	–	–	–	100 x
Burkina Faso	730	20 x	25	61	97	80	87	34 x
Burundi	288	–	69	70 y	94	79	83	98 x
Cambodia	317	65	74	82 y	83	43	92	83 y
Cameroon	716	20 x	20	63 x,y	79 x	24	–	49 x
Canada	388	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cape Verde	10	73 x	60 x	80 x	77 x	13 x	–	75
Central African Republic	156	43	34	56 x,y	86 x	32	0	65
Chad	511	29	3	46	88	59	–	54
Chile	245	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	16,364	41	28	43 y	37	–	–	97 y
Colombia	910	57	43	86	59	33	–	–
Comoros	28	25 x	21 x	34 x	65 x	45 x	–	82 x
Congo	145	39 x	19 x	78 x	82 x	21 x	–	82 x
Cook Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Costa Rica	73	–	15 x	92	67	40	–	–
Côte d'Ivoire	679	25 x	4 x	51 x	87 x	37 x	100	84 x
Croatia	43	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cuba	110	70 x	49	77	25	17	–	88 x
Cyprus	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Czech Republic	116	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	348	18	65 x	31 x	86	36	100	25 y
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,912	43	37	52	87	53	98	59
Denmark	64	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Djibouti	26	67	1 x	35 x	54 x	18 x	95	0 x
Dominica	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dominican Republic	216	65	8	88	34	12	–	19 x
Ecuador	298	–	40 x	77 x	62 x	23 x	–	–
Egypt	1,886	56	53	70	78	35	–	79
El Salvador	126	33	31	72 y	73	54	–	62 x
Equatorial Guinea	26	–	24 x	–	–	–	–	33 x
Eritrea	193	78 x	52 x	43 x	92 x	62 x	46	68 x
Estonia	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ethiopia	2,613	52	52	55 x	96	82	71	15 y
Fiji	18	57 x	40 x	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	61	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	792	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	42	71 x	6 x	62 x	43 x	9 x	–	36 x
Gambia	67	52	34	34	94	31	93	21

Table 3. Infant and young child feeding practices and micronutrient indicators

Countries and areas	Annual number of births (thousands) 2011	Early initiation of breastfeeding (%) 2007–2011*	% of children (2007–2011*) who are:				Vitamin A supplementation full coverage ^a (%) 2011	Households with iodized salt (%) 2007–2011*
			Exclusively breastfed (<6 months)	Introduced to solid, semi-solid or soft foods (6–8 months)	Breastfed at age 1 (12–15 months)	Breastfed at age 2 (20–23 months)		
Georgia	51	69	55	43 y	37	17	–	100
Germany	699	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ghana	776	52	63	76	95	44	–	32 x
Greece	117	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grenada	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	473	56	50	71 y	79	46	28	76
Guinea	394	40 x	48	32 y	100	–	88	41
Guinea-Bissau	59	55	38	43	97	65	100	12
Guyana	13	43 x	33	81	62	49	–	11
Haiti	266	44 x	41 x	90 x	83 x	35 x	36	3 x
Holy See	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Honduras	205	79 x	30 x	84 x	72 x	48 x	–	–
Hungary	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iceland	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	27,098	41 x	46 x	56 x	88 x	77 x	66	71
Indonesia	4,331	29	32	85	80	50	76	62 y
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1,255	56 x	23 x	68 x	90 x	58 x	–	99 x
Iraq	1,144	31 x	25 x	62 x	68 x	36 x	–	28 x
Ireland	72	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Israel	156	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	557	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jamaica	50	62 x	15 x	36 x	49 x	24 x	–	–
Japan	1,073	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jordan	154	39	22	84 y	46	11	–	88 x
Kazakhstan	345	64 x	17 x	50 x	57 x	16 x	–	92 x
Kenya	1,560	58	32	85	86	54	–	98
Kiribati	–	–	69	–	89	82	–	–
Kuwait	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kyrgyzstan	131	65 x	32 x	60 x	68 x	26 x	–	76 x
Lao People's Democratic Republic	140	30 x	26 x	41 x	82 x	48 x	92	84 x
Latvia	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lebanon	65	–	15	35 x	38	15	–	71
Lesotho	60	53	54	68	77	35	–	84
Liberia	157	44	34 y	51 y	89	41	96	–
Libya	144	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Luxembourg	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Madagascar	747	72	51	86	92	61	91	53
Malawi	686	58 x	72	86	96	77	96	50 x
Malaysia	579	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
Maldives	5	64	48	91	77	68	–	44 x
Mali	728	46 x	38 x	25 x	94 x	56 x	96	79 x
Malta	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marshall Islands	–	73	31	77 y	64	53	–	–
Mauritania	118	81	46	61 y	90	47 y	100	23
Mauritius	16	–	21 x	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	2,195	18	19	27	–	–	–	91 x
Micronesia (Federated States of)	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mongolia	65	71	59	78	82	66	85	70
Montenegro	8	25 x	19 x	35 x	25 x	13 x	–	71 x
Morocco	620	52 x	31 x	66 x	57 x	15 x	–	21 x
Mozambique	889	63	41	86	91	52	100	25
Myanmar	824	76	24	81 y	91	65	96	93
Namibia	60	71	24 x	91 x	69 x	28 x	–	63 x
Nauru	–	76	67	65 y	68	65	–	–
Nepal	722	45	70	66	93	93	91	80
Netherlands	181	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
New Zealand	64	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nicaragua	138	54	31	76 y	68	43	2	97 x
Niger	777	42	27	65 y	95	–	95	32
Nigeria	6,458	38	13	76	85	32	73	52
Niue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

◀ **Table 3. Infant and young child feeding practices and micronutrient indicators**

Countries and areas	Annual number of births (thousands) 2011	Early initiation of breastfeeding (%) 2007–2011*	% of children (2007–2011*) who are:				Vitamin A supplementation full coverage ^a (%) 2011	Households with iodized salt (%) 2007–2011*
			Exclusively breastfed (<6 months)	Introduced to solid, semi-solid or soft foods (6–8 months)	Breastfed at age 1 (12–15 months)	Breastfed at age 2 (20–23 months)		
Norway	61	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	50	85 x	–	91 x	95 x	73 x	–	69 x
Pakistan	4,764	29	37	36 y	79	55	90	69
Palau	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panama	70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Papua New Guinea	208	–	56 x	76 x,y	89 x	72 x	12	92 x
Paraguay	158	47	24	67 y	38	14	–	93
Peru	591	51	71	82	77 y	55 y	–	91
Philippines	2,358	54	34	90	58	34	91	45 x
Poland	410	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	97	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Republic of Korea	479	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Republic of Moldova	44	65 x	46 x	18 x	41 x	2 x	–	60 x
Romania	221	–	16 x	41 x	–	–	–	74 x
Russian Federation	1,689	–	–	–	–	–	–	35 x
Rwanda	449	71	85	79	95	84	76	99
Saint Kitts and Nevis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100 x
Saint Lucia	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Samoa	4	88	51	71 y	72	74	–	–
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sao Tome and Principe	5	45	51	74	92	20	44	86
Saudi Arabia	605	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Senegal	471	23 x	39	61 x	97	51	–	47
Serbia	110	8	14	84	18	15	–	32
Seychelles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sierra Leone	227	45	32	25	84	48	99	63
Singapore	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Slovakia	58	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Slovenia	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solomon Islands	17	75	74	81 y	84	67	–	–
Somalia	416	26 x	9 x	16 x	50 x	35 x	12	1 x
South Africa	1,052	61 x	8 x	49 x	66 x	31 x	44	–
South Sudan ⁶	–	–	45	21	82	38	–	54
Spain	499	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sri Lanka	373	80	76	87 y	92	84	–	92 y
State of Palestine	137	–	27 x	–	–	–	–	86 x
Sudan ⁶	–	–	41	51	88	40	–	10
Suriname	10	34 x	2 x	58 x	39 x	15 x	–	–
Swaziland	35	55	44	66	60	11	41	52
Sweden	113	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Switzerland	77	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syrian Arab Republic	466	46	43	–	56	25	–	79 x
Tajikistan	194	57 y	25 x	15 x	75 x	34 x	99	62
Thailand	824	50 x	15	–	–	–	–	47 x
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	22	21	23	41	34	13	–	94 x
Timor-Leste	44	82	52	82	71	33	59	60
Togo	195	46	62	44	93	64	22	32
Tonga	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	20	41 x	13 x	83 x	34 x	22 x	–	28 x
Tunisia	179	87 x	6 x	61 x,y	48 x	15 x	–	97 x
Turkey	1,289	39	42	68 y	67	22	–	69
Turkmenistan	109	60 x	11 x	54 x	72 x	37 x	–	87 x
Tuvalu	–	15	35	40 y	54	51	–	–
Uganda	1,545	42 x	62	75 x	87	46	60	96 x
Ukraine	494	41	18	86	26	6	–	18 x
United Arab Emirates	94	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	761	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Republic of Tanzania	1,913	49	50	92	94	51	97	59
United States	4,322	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uruguay	49	59	65	35 y	45	27	–	–
Uzbekistan	589	67 x	26 x	47 x	78 x	38 x	95	53 x
Vanuatu	7	72	40	68	79	32	–	23

Table 3. Infant and young child feeding practices and micronutrient indicators

Countries and areas	Annual number of births (thousands) 2011	Early initiation of breastfeeding (%) 2007–2011*	% of children (2007–2011*) who are:				Vitamin A supplementation full coverage ^Δ (%) 2011	Households with iodized salt (%) 2007–2011*
			Exclusively breastfed (<6 months)	Introduced to solid, semi-solid or soft foods (6–8 months)	Breastfed at age 1 (12–15 months)	Breastfed at age 2 (20–23 months)		
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	598	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Viet Nam	1,458	40	17	50	74	19	99 w	
Yemen	940	30 x	12 x	76 x	–	–	9	
Zambia	622	57	61	94	94	42	72	
Zimbabwe	377	69 x	31	86	87	20	56	
Memorandum								
Sudan and South Sudan ^δ	1,447	–	–	–	–	–	–	
SUMMARY INDICATORS[#]								
Sub-Saharan Africa	32,584	48	37	71	90	50	78	
Eastern and Southern Africa	14,399	56	52	84	91	59	72	
West and Central Africa	16,712	41	25	65	89	43	83	
Middle East and North Africa	10,017	–	–	–	–	–	–	
South Asia	37,402	39	47	55	87	75	73	
East Asia and the Pacific	28,448	41	28	57	51	42 **	85 **	
Latin America and the Caribbean	10,790	–	37	–	–	–	–	
CEE/CIS	5,823	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Least developed countries	28,334	52	49	68	92	64	82	
World	135,056	42	39	60	76	58 **	75 **	

For a complete list of countries and areas in the regions and subregions, see page 124.

δ Due to the cession in July 2011 of the Republic of South Sudan by the Republic of the Sudan, and its subsequent admission to the United Nations on 14 July 2011, disaggregated data for Sudan and South Sudan as separate States are not yet available for all indicators. In these cases, aggregated data are presented for Sudan pre-cession (see Memorandum item).

DEFINITIONS OF THE INDICATORS

Early initiation of breastfeeding – Percentage of infants who are put to the breast within one hour of birth.

Exclusive breastfeeding (<6 months) – Percentage of children aged 0–5 months who were fed exclusively with breastmilk during the past 24 hours.

Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (6–8 months) – Percentage of children aged 6–8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the past 24 hours.

Continued breastfeeding at age 1 (12–15 months) – Percentage of children aged 12–15 months who received breastmilk during the past 24 hours.

Continued breastfeeding at age 2 (20–23 months) – Percentage of children aged 20–23 months who received breastmilk during the past 24 hours.

Vitamin A supplementation (full coverage) – The estimated percentage of children aged 6–59 months reached with two doses of vitamin A supplementation.

Households with iodized salt – Percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt (15 parts per million or more).

MAIN DATA SOURCES

Annual births – United Nations Population Division.

Breastfeeding – Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), other national household surveys and UNICEF.

Vitamin A supplementation – UNICEF.

Households with iodized salt – DHS, MICS, other national household surveys and UNICEF.

NOTES

* Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified in the column heading.

– Data not available.

x Data refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading. Such data are not included in the calculation of regional and global averages, with the exception of 2005–2006 data from India.

y Data differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country. If they fall within the noted reference period, such data are included in the calculation of regional and global averages.

w Identifies countries with national vitamin A supplementation programmes targeted towards a reduced age range. Coverage figure is reported as targeted.

Δ Full coverage with vitamin A supplements is reported as the lower percentage of 2 annual coverage points (i.e., lower point between round 1 [January–June] and round 2 [July–December] of 2011).

** Excludes China.

Regional classification

Sub-Saharan Africa

Eastern and Southern Africa; West and Central Africa; Djibouti; Sudan¹

Eastern and Southern Africa

Angola; Botswana; Burundi; Comoros; Eritrea; Ethiopia; Kenya; Lesotho; Madagascar; Malawi; Mauritius; Mozambique; Namibia; Rwanda; Seychelles; Somalia; South Africa; South Sudan;¹ Swaziland; Uganda; United Republic of Tanzania; Zambia; Zimbabwe

West and Central Africa

Benin; Burkina Faso; Cameroon; Cape Verde; Central African Republic; Chad; Congo; Côte d'Ivoire; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Equatorial Guinea; Gabon; Gambia; Ghana; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Liberia; Mali; Mauritania; Niger; Nigeria; Sao Tome and Principe; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Togo

Middle East and North Africa

Algeria; Bahrain; Djibouti; Egypt; Iran (Islamic Republic of); Iraq; Jordan; Kuwait; Lebanon; Libya; Morocco; Oman; Qatar; Saudi Arabia; State of Palestine; Sudan;¹ Syrian Arab Republic; Tunisia; United Arab Emirates; Yemen

South Asia

Afghanistan; Bangladesh; Bhutan; India; Maldives; Nepal; Pakistan; Sri Lanka

East Asia and the Pacific

Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; China; Cook Islands; Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Fiji; Indonesia; Kiribati; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Malaysia; Marshall Islands; Micronesia (Federated States of); Mongolia; Myanmar; Nauru; Niue; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Republic of Korea; Samoa; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Thailand; Timor-Leste; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu; Viet Nam

Latin America and the Caribbean

Antigua and Barbuda; Argentina; Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Bolivia (Plurinational State of); Brazil; Chile; Colombia; Costa Rica; Cuba; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; El Salvador; Grenada; Guatemala; Guyana; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica; Mexico; Nicaragua; Panama; Paraguay; Peru; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Suriname; Trinidad and Tobago; Uruguay; Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CEE/CIS)

Albania; Armenia; Azerbaijan; Belarus; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Bulgaria; Croatia; Georgia; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyzstan; Montenegro; Republic of Moldova; Romania; Russian Federation; Serbia; Tajikistan; the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; Turkey; Turkmenistan; Ukraine; Uzbekistan

Least developed countries/areas

Classified as such by the United Nations High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLS). Afghanistan; Angola; Bangladesh; Benin; Bhutan; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cambodia; Central African Republic; Chad; Comoros; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Djibouti; Equatorial Guinea; Eritrea; Ethiopia; Gambia; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Haiti; Kiribati; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Lesotho; Liberia; Madagascar; Malawi; Mali; Mauritania; Mozambique; Myanmar; Nepal; Niger; Rwanda; Samoa; Sao Tome and Principe; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Solomon Islands; Somalia; South Sudan;¹ Sudan;¹ Timor-Leste; Togo; Tuvalu; Uganda; United Republic of Tanzania; Vanuatu; Yemen; Zambia

General note on the data

The data presented in this report are derived from UNICEF global databases, which include only internationally comparable and statistically sound data. In addition, data from the responsible United Nations organization have been used wherever possible. In the absence of such internationally standardized estimates, the profiles draw on other sources, particularly data drawn from nationally representative household surveys such as Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS). Data presented reflect the latest available estimates as of late 2012. More detailed information on methodology and the data sources is available at <www.childinfo.org>.

Data cannot be compared across consecutive reports: Some of the data presented in this report are subject to evolving methodologies and revisions of time series data. For other indicators, comparable data are unavailable from one year to the next. It is therefore not advisable to compare data from consecutive reports.

¹ Due to the cession in July 2011 of the Republic of South Sudan by the Republic of the Sudan, and its subsequent admission to the United Nations on 14 July 2011, disaggregated data for the Sudan and South Sudan as separate States are not yet available for all indicators. Aggregated data presented are for the Sudan pre-cession, and these data are included in the averages for the Middle East and North Africa, and sub-Saharan Africa regions as well as the least developed countries/areas category. For the purposes of this report, South Sudan is designated as a least developed country.

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US\$25.00

ISBN: 978-92-806-4686-3

eISBN: 978-92-806-4689-4

United Nations publication sales no.: E.13.XX.4

