

Country Profile

Holy See

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

March 2012

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DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	0	(2010)	Under-five mortality rate Deaths per 1000 live births	Causes of under-five deaths Globally more than one third of child deaths are attributable to under nutrition	
Total under-five population (000)	0	(2010)		Causes of under-five deaths, 2008 No Data	Causes of neonatal deaths, 2008 No Data
Births (000)	0	(2010)			
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	-	-			
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	-	-			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	-	-			
Total under-five deaths (000)	-	-			
Maternal mortality ratio, adjusted (per 100,000 live births)	-	-			
Maternal mortality ratio, reported (per 100,000 live births)	-	-			
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	-	-			
Total maternal deaths (number)	-	-			

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

NUTRITION⁴

Wasting prevalence (based on 2006 WHO reference population, moderate and severe, %)	-	-	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (6-9 months, %)	-	-	Low birthweight incidence (%)	-	-
Underweight prevalence Percent of children <5 years underweight for age Based on 2006 WHO reference population			Stunting prevalence Percent of children <5 years with low height for age Based on 2006 WHO reference population			Exclusive breastfeeding Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed		
No Data			No Data			No Data		

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization No Data		Pneumonia treatment No Data		Vitamin A supplementation Percent of children 6-59 months receiving two doses of vitamin A during calendar year No Data	
Diarrhoeal disease treatment Percent of children <5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy (ORS, recommended homemade fluids or increased fluids), with continued feeding		Malaria treatment Percent of febrile children <5 years using anti-malarials		Malaria prevention Percent of children <5 years sleeping under ITNs	
No Data		No Data		No Data	

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MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Proportion of women with low BMI (< 18.5 Kg/m ² , %)	-	-	Causes of maternal deaths <div>No Data</div>	Coverage along the continuum of care <div>No Data</div> 
Demand for family planning satisfied (%)	-	-		
Total fertility rate	-	-		
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1000 woman aged 15-19 yr)	-	-		
Antenatal visit for woman (4 or more visits, %)	-	-		
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hour of birth, %)	-	-		
Institutional deliveries (%)	-	-		
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)	-	-		
Postnatal visit for mother (within 2 days, %)	-	-		
Antenatal care Percent of women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy			Skilled attendant at delivery Percent of live births attended by skilled health personnel	Neonatal tetanus protection Percent of newborns protected against tetanus
<div>No Data</div>			<div>No Data</div>	<div>No Data</div>

HIV AND AIDS

HIV prevalence among young women (15-24 yrs, %)	-	-	Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV Percent of HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT
HIV prevalence among young men (15-24 yrs, %)	-	-	
HIV+ children receiving ART (%)	-	-	
Orphan school attendance ratio	-	-	
			<div>No Data</div>

EDUCATION

Survival to last grade of primary school (total, admin data, %)	-	-
Survival to last grade of primary school (male, admin data, %)	-	-
Survival to last grade of primary school (female, admin data, %)	-	-
Primary school net enrolment ratio (total, admin data, %)	-	-
Primary school net enrolment ratio (male, admin data, %)	-	-
Primary school net enrolment ratio (female, admin data, %)	-	-

WATER AND SANITATION

Drinking water coverage Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 2010	Sanitation coverage Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 2010
<div>No Data</div>	<div>No Data</div>

CHILD PROTECTION

Women aged 20-24 years who were married or in union by age 18 (%)	-	-
Birth registration (%)	-	-
Female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	-	-

DISPARITIES IN INTERVENTION COVERAGE ¹

Indicator	Total	Gender			Residence			Wealth Quintile							Equity chart ²	Source
		Male	Female	Ratio of Male to Female	Urban	Rural	Ratio of Urban to Rural	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest	Ratio of Richest to Poorest			
DEMOGRAPHICS ³																
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NUTRITION ⁴																
Low birth weight incidence (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Underweight prevalence (based on 2006 WHO reference population, %)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stunting prevalence (based on 2006 WHO reference population, %)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wasting prevalence (based on 2006 WHO reference population, %)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exclusive breastfeeding (0-5 months, %)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (6-9 months, %)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household consuming adequately iodized salt (15 ppm or more, %)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHILD HEALTH ⁵																
Care seeking for pneumonia (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Antibiotic use for pneumonia (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diarrhoeal treatment - children receiving ORT and continued feeding (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria prevention - children sleeping under ITNs (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria treatment - febrile children receiving antimalarial medicines (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH																
Antenatal care coverage at least one visit (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Antenatal care coverage (4 or more visits, %)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skilled attendant at delivery (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Early initiation of breastfeeding (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WATER AND SANITATION ⁶																
Use of improved drinking water sources (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Use of improved sanitation facilities (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EDUCATION																
Survival rate to last grade of primary school (survey data, %)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary school net attendance ratio (survey data, %)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHILD PROTECTION																
Women aged 20-24 years who were married or in union by age 18 (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birth registration (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: The format for this Country Profile has been adapted from the Countdown to 2015 report. Coverage data have been largely derived from national household surveys such as the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS). For the majority of coverage indicators, UNICEF global databases were used. Other organizations such as the World Health Organization, UNAIDS, United Nations Population Fund, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and Saving Newborn Lives also provided data. Details on indicators, data sources, and definitions of indicators, can be found at www.childinfo.org.

1. **Disparities** - Disparity information is only available for data directly derived from household surveys such as MICS and DHS. Therefore, disparity data are not available for the following indicators: vitamin A supplementation, immunization, and for HIV/AIDS. In addition, neither UNICEF Global Databases nor databases from partner organizations maintain disparity data for the following indicators: total fertility rate, unmet need, institutional deliveries, contraceptive prevalence, adolescent birth rate.

2. **Equity chart** - Displays values for the five wealth quintiles to the left. The scale is 0 to 100% for all charts except U5MR, which shows a range of 0 to 300 deaths per 1,000 live births.

3. **U5MR** - Wealth quintile data are derived directly from MICS, DHS or other surveys. The total is the inter-agency estimate published by the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (IGME).

4. **Anthropometric indicators - Reference Standards for Underweight, Stunting and Wasting**. New international Child Growth Standards for infants and young children were released by WHO in 2006, replacing the older NCHS/WHO reference population. In using the 2006 WHO reference population, estimates generally change in the following manner: stunting is greater throughout childhood; underweight rates are higher during the first half of infancy and lower thereafter; and, wasting rates are higher during infancy. Please note that there may be small discrepancies between the totals and the disparity data, as the totals have undergone additional analysis.

5. **Child Health** - All indicators in this section refer to children under 5 years of age.

6. **Water and sanitation** - Wealth quintile data are derived from MICS or DHS surveys. Urban, rural and total coverage estimates provided are for 2010 and are those published by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation.