Who is left behind?

unicef — for every child

Nutrition – disaggregations and databases

PROBLEM

- National estimates mask wide variations in sub-populations.
- There is no central place for decision makers to view nutrition profiles for countries across data sources with all disaggregation.
- Survey reports do not always contain all the relevant disaggregates.

SOLUTION

- UNICEF collects different data sources available all over the world to analyze and calculate all sub-population estimates.
- UNICEF global databases offer a wide breadth of data and a vast depth of data (over time, space, and subpopulations).
- Wherever microdata are available, UNICEF undertakes analyses to report every possible relevant disaggregate that may not be available in survey reports (e.g. age-sex double disaggregate).
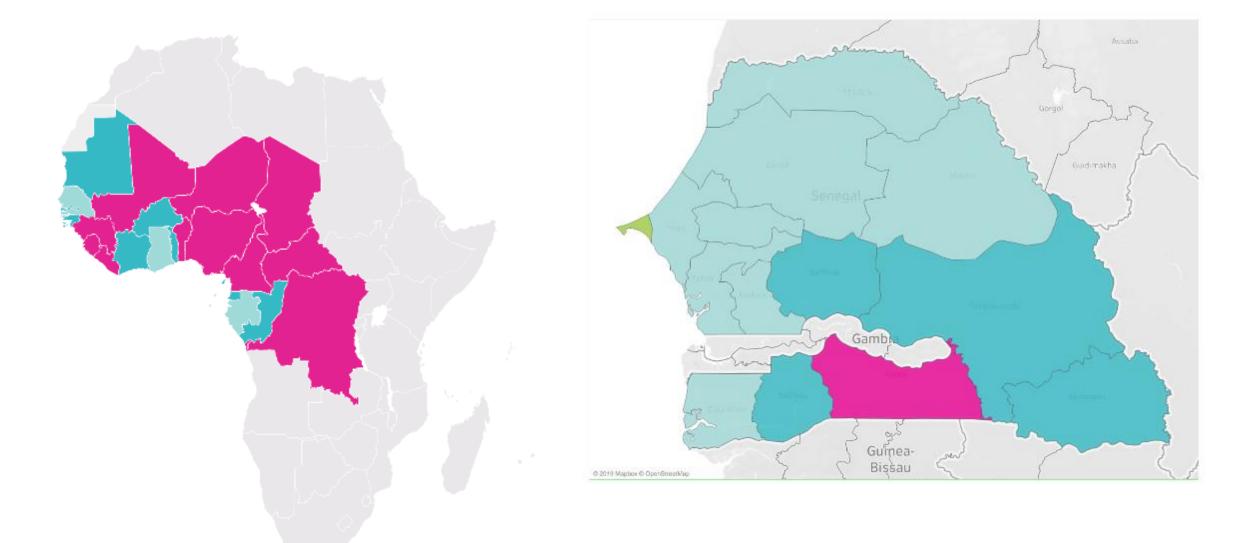- UNICEF global databases are not just limited to the SDGs and help countries understand how these subpopulations are affected across other nutrition specific indicators.
- UNICEF provides standard analysis code in Stata to generate standardized internationally comparable estimates.
- Equity analysis provides a path to improved program performance by enabling countries focus limited resources where it matters most and target those who may have fallen through the cracks.

Figure 1: Prevalence of stunting under 5, by country

Figure 2: Prevalence of stunting under 5, by sub-national region

Minimum meal frequency
Percentage of children aged 6-23 months who were fed the minimum number of meals/snacks during the previous day
TOTAL **53%**

Boy 53%
Girl 52%
Urban 60%
Rural 48%
Richest 56%
Poorest 44%

Minimum diet diversity
Percentage of children aged 6-23 months who were fed at least 5 (5 out of 8) food groups the previous day
5+ **29%**

Girl 29%
Boy 28%
Urban 39%*
Rural 23%
Richest 37%
Poorest 21%

Minimum acceptable diet
Percentage of children aged 6-23 months who were fed the minimum number of meals/snacks as well as food from the minimum number of food groups[1]
19%

Girl 19%
Boy 19%
Urban 26%
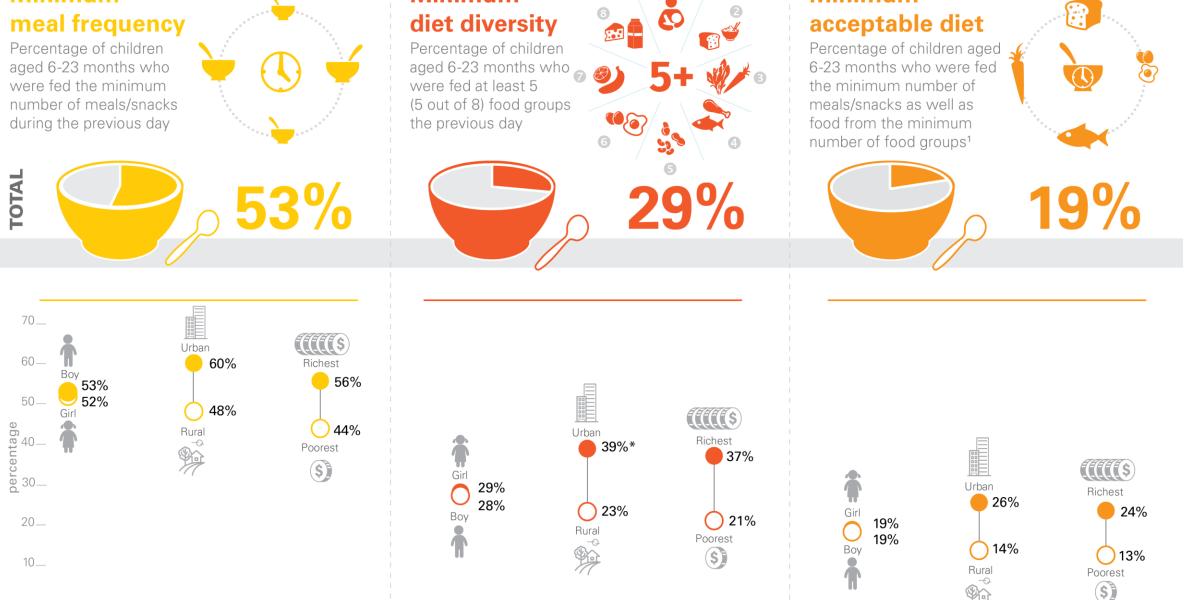Rural 14%
Richest 24%
Poorest 13%

Figure 3: Percentage of children 6-23 months fed with a minimum meal frequency, minimum diet diversity and minimum acceptable diet, by sex, place of residence and wealth status