Bahamas

Nutrition Profile

DEMOGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population (000)</th>
<th>338 (2008)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>28 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of births (000)</td>
<td>6 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>13 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>0 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>9 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>5 (2004)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV prevalence rate (15-49 years, %)</td>
<td>3.0 (2007)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population below international poverty line of US$1.25 per day (%)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Under-five mortality rate

Deaths per 1,000 live births

2010: 0

Causes of under-five deaths, 2004

Globally, more than one third of child deaths are attributable to undernutrition

- Neonatal
- Malaria
- Other

NUTRITIONAL STATUS

Burden of undernutrition (2008)

WHO Child Growth Standards

- Stunted (under-fives, 000): -
- Underweight (under-fives, 000): -
- Share of developing world stunting burden (%): -
- Wasted (under-fives, 000): -
- Stunting country rank: -
- Severely wasted (under-fives, 000): -

Current nutritional status

Percentage of children < 5 years old suffering from:

- Stunting: No Data
- Underweight: No Data

Stunting trends

Percentage of children < 5 years old stunted
NCHS reference population

- No Data

Underweight trends

Percentage of children < 5 years old underweight, NCHS reference population

- No Data

INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

Infant feeding practices, by age

- Exclusively breastfed
- Breastfed and solid/semi-solid foods
- Breastfed and non-milk liquids
- Breastfed and plain water only
- Weaned (not breastfed)
- Breastfed and other milk/formula

Exclusive breastfeeding

Percentage of infants < 6 months old exclusively breastfed

- No Data
To increase children’s chances of survival, improve development and prevent stunting, nutrition interventions need to be delivered during the mother’s pregnancy and the first two years of the child’s life.

**Vitamin A supplementation**
Percentage of children 6-59 months old receiving two doses of vitamin A during calendar year

- No Data

**Iodized salt consumption trends**
Percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt

- 6,000 newborns are unprotected against IDD (2008)

- No Data

**Anaemia**
Prevalence of anaemia among selected populations

- Public health problem
- Severe
- Moderate

To deliver interventions during pregnancy and the first two years of life, it is important to consider the following:

- **Pregnancy**
  - Use of iron-folic acid supplements
  - Household consumption of adequately iodized salt

- **Birth**
  - Early initiation of breastfeeding
  - Exclusive breastfeeding

- **0-5 months**
  - Timely introduction of complementary foods
  - Continued breastfeeding at two years

- **6-23 months**
  - Full coverage of vitamin A supplementation

- **24-59 months**
  - National guidelines for management of severe acute malnutrition

**Maternal nutrition/health**

**WATER AND SANITATION**

**Drinking water coverage**
Percentage of population by type of drinking water source, 2008

- Total: 88%
- Rural: 86%
- Urban: 93%

**Sanitation coverage**
Percentage of population by type of sanitation facility, 2008

- Total: 99%
- Rural: 100%
- Urban: 100%

Under-five deaths caused by:

- Diarrhoea: 1%
- Pneumonia: 6%

**DISPARITIES IN NUTRITION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Ratio of male to female</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Ratio of urban to rural</th>
<th>Poorest</th>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Middle</th>
<th>Fourth</th>
<th>Richest</th>
<th>Ratio of richest to poorest</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stunting prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underweight prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasting prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infants not weighed at birth (%)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding (%)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women with low BMI (&lt; 18.5 kg/m², %)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>