Country Profile

Barbados

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

March 2012
DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000) 273 (2010)
Total under-five population (000) 15 (2010)
Births (000) 3 (2010)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 20 (2010)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 17 (2010)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 10 (2010)
Total under-five deaths (000) 0 (2010)
Maternal mortality ratio, adjusted (per 100,000 live births) 64 (2008)
Maternal mortality ratio, reported (per 100,000 live births) - (-)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N) 1,100 (2008)
Total maternal deaths (number) 2 (2008)

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

NUTRITION

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 (%) 12 (2005-)

Underweight prevalence
Percent of children <5 years underweight for age
Based on 2006 WHO reference population
No Data

Stunting prevalence
Percent of children <5 years with low height for age
Based on 2006 WHO reference population
No Data

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed
No Data

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization
- Percent of children immunised against measles
- Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
- Percent of children immunised with 3 doses of Hib

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
No Data

Malaria treatment
Percent of febrile children <5 years using anti-malarials
No Data

Malaria prevention
Percent of children <5 years sleeping under ITNs
No Data
Barbados

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

- Proportion of women with low BMI (< 18.5 Kg/m2, %): 3 (2001)
- Demand for family planning satisfied (%): -
- Total fertility rate: 1.6 (2010)
- Adolescent birth rate (births per 1000 woman aged 15-19 yr): 51 (2007)
- 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, %): -

**Children's immunization**

- Measles
  - 0 2 0 4 0 1 0 0

**Causes of maternal deaths**

Regional estimates for Latin America Caribbean, 1997-

- Indirect 20%
- Haemorrhage 23%
- Abortion 10%
- Hypertension 28%
- Septicaemia 7%
- Other direct 11%

**Coverage along the continuum of care**

- Contraceptive prevalence rate
  - Source: WHO 2010
- Antenatal visit (1 or more)
- Skilled attendant at birth
- Postnatal care
  - Exclusive breastfeeding
  - Measles
  - Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS
  - No Data

**Neonatal tetanus protection**

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

**Drinking water coverage**

- Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 2010

**Sanitation coverage**

- Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 2010

**HIV AND AIDS**

- HIV prevalence among young women (15-24 yrs, %): 1.1 [0.8 - 1.4] (2009)
- HIV prevalence among young men (15-24 yrs, %): 0.9 [0.7 - 1.1] (2009)
- HIV+ children receiving ART (%): -
- Orphan school attendance ratio: -

**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**

- Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 2010
- Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 2010

**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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Wealth Quintile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male to Female</td>
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<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Low birth weight incidence (%)</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Underweight prevalence (based on 2006 WHO reference population, %)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stunting prevalence (based on 2006 WHO reference population, %)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wasting prevalence (based on 2006 WHO reference population, %)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding (0-5 months, %)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (6-9 months, %)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Household consuming adequately iodized salt (15 ppm or more, %)</td>
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<td>Care seeking for pneumonia (%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Antibiotic use for pneumonia (%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diarrhoeal treatment - children receiving ORT and continued feeding (%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malaria prevention - children sleeping under ITNs (%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malaria treatment - febrile children receiving antimalarial medicines (%)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| Antenatal care coverage at least one visit (%) | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Other NS 2007
| Antenatal care coverage (4 or more visits, %) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Skilled attendant at delivery (%) | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Other NS 2007
| Early initiation of breastfeeding (%) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Use of improved drinking water sources (%) | 100 | - | - | 100 | 100 | 1.0 | - | - | 2010 (WHO/UNICEF JMP 2012)
| Use of improved sanitation facilities (%) | 100 | - | - | 100 | 100 | 1.0 | - | - | 2010 (WHO/UNICEF JMP 2012)
| Survival rate to last grade of primary school (survey data, %) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Primary school net attendance ratio (survey data, %) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Women aged 20-24 years who were married or in union by age 18 (%) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Birth registration (%) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Female genital mutilation/cutting (%) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

**Notes:**
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 USMR, which shows a range of 0 to 300 deaths per 1,000 live births.
3. **USMR** - 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.