### DEMOGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total Population (000)</th>
<th>Total Under-five Population (000)</th>
<th>Total Number of Births (000)</th>
<th>Under-five Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)</th>
<th>Total Number of Under-five Deaths</th>
<th>Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000)</th>
<th>Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live)</th>
<th>HIV Prevalence Rate (15-49 years)</th>
<th>Population Below International Poverty Line of US$1.25 per day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### NUTRITIONAL STATUS

**Burden of undernutrition (2008)**

- **WHO Child Growth Standards**
  - Stunted (under-fives, 000): 34
  - Underweight (under-fives, 000): 10
  - Wasted (under-fives, 000): 2
  - Severe wasting (under-fives, 000): 1

- **Stunting country rank:** 110

**Share of developing world stunting burden:** 0.0

**Under-five mortality rate**

- Deaths per 1,000 live births: 148

**MDG Target**

- 2015: 49

**Source:** GME 2009

### INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

**Infant feeding practices, by age**

No Data

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

Percentage of infants < 6 months old exclusively breastfed

No Data

**Printed:** 23-Apr-2010
Bhutan

**Micronutrients**

- **Vitamin A supplementation**
  - Percentage of children 6-59 months old receiving two doses of vitamin A during calendar year
  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
  
  **Source:** UNICEF 2009

- **Iodized salt consumption trends**
  - Percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt
  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Other NS</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2004</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

  **Source:** WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2010

- **Anaemia**
  - Prevalence of anaemia among selected populations
  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tbody>
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  **Source:** WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2010

**Essential Nutrition Interventions during the Life Cycle**

- **Pregnancy**
  - Use of iron-folic acid supplements
  - Household consumption of nutrition supplement
  
  - **Birth**
    - Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 day)
    - Exclusive breastfeeding

  **0-5 months**

  - Use of breast milk substitute
  - Ration of male to female

  **6-23 months**

  - Use of breast milk substitute
  - Ration of male to female

  **24-59 months**

  - Use of breast milk substitute
  - Ration of male to female

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.

**Maternal Nutrition/Health**

- **Maternal mortality ratio, adjusted (per 100,000 live births)**: 440 (2005)
- **Maternal mortality ratio, reported (per 100,000 live births)**: 260 (2000)
- **Total number of maternal deaths**: 280 (2005)
- **Lifetime risk of maternal deaths (1 in :)**: 55 (2005)
- **Women with low BMI (< 18.5 kg/m2)**:
  - 71 (2007)
- **Anaemia, non-pregnant woman (<120 g/l)**:
- **Antenatal care (at least one visit)**:
  - 88 (2007)
- **Antenatal care (at least four visits)**:
  - 71 (2007)
- **Skilled attendant at birth (%)**: 71 (2007)
- **Low birthweight (<2,500 grams)**:
  - 15 (1999)
- **Primary school net enrolment or attendance ratio (% female, % male)**:
- **Gender parity index (primary school net, enrolment or attendance ratio)**: 0.91 (2003)

**Water and Sanitation**

- **Drinking water coverage**
  - Percentage of population by type of drinking water source, 2008
  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Piped into dwelling</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other improved source</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unimproved source</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

  **Source:** WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2010

- **Sanitation coverage**
  - Percentage of population by type of sanitation facility, 2008
  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved facility</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shared facility</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unimproved facility</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open defecation</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

  **Source:** WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2010

**Disparities in Nutrition**

- **Stunting prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)**: 52 (2009)
- **Underweight prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)**: 12 (2009)
- **Wasting prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)**: 3 (2009)
- **Infants not weighed at birth (%)**: 43 (2009)
- **Early initiation of breastfeeding (%)**: 3 (2009)
- **Women with low BMI (<18.5 kg/m2, %)**: 2 (2009)

  **Source:** UNICEF 2009

*Estimates may not be comparable.*