**DEMOGRAPHICS**

- Total population (000): 7,319 (2008)
- Total under-five population (000): 958 (2008)
- Total number of births (000): 202 (2008)
- Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 31 (2008)
- Total number of under-five deaths: 6 (2008)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live): 26 (2008)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live): 17 (2004)
- HIV prevalence rate (15-49 years): 0.7 (2007)
- Population below international poverty line of US$1.25 per day: 18 (2006)

**NUTRITIONAL STATUS**

- Stunted (under-fives, 000): 282
- Underweight (under-fives, 000): 78
- Wasted (under-fives, 000): 12
- Severely wasted (under-fives, 000): 3

**Infant and Young Child Feeding**

- **Under-five mortality rate**
  - Deaths per 1,000 live births:
  - Source: IGME 2009

- **Causes of under-five deaths, 2004**
  - Global: more one third child deaths attributable undernutrition
  - Others: 23%
  - Malaria: 0%
  - Pneumonia: 14%
  - Diarrhoea: 14%
  - HIV/AIDS: 1%
  - Measles: 0%
  - Injuries: 5%

**Burden of undernutrition (2008)**

- **WHO Child Growth Standards**
- Share of developing world stunting burden: 0.1
- Stunting country rank: 67

- **Stunting trends**
  - Percentage of children < 5 years old stunted
  - NCHS reference population
  - Chart showing trends from 1987 to 2006
  - Source: DHS 2005-2006

- **Underweight trends**
  - Percentage of children < 5 years old underweight, NCHS reference population
  - Chart showing trends from 1987 to 2006
  - Source: WHO 2008

- **Current nutritional status**
  - Percentage of children < 5 years old suffering from:
    - Stunting
    - Underweight
    - Wasting
  - Chart showing percentage distribution
  - Source: DHS 2005-2006

- **Infant feeding practices, by age**
  - Chart showing percentage distribution by age (months)
  - Source: DHS 2005-2006

**Printed 23-Apr-2010**
**Honduras**

### MICRONUTRIENTS

**Essential Nutrition Interventions During the Life Cycle**

#### Maternal Nutrition/Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Wealth quintile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### Water and Sanitation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DHS 2005-2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DISPARITIES IN NUTRITION

**Indicators**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Wealth quintile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stunting prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underweight prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasting prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding (%)</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women with low BMI (&lt;18.5 kg/m², %)</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women with low BMI (&lt;18.5 kg/m², %)</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>4</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
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*Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2010*