DEMOGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population (000)</th>
<th>110 (2000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>14 (2000)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total number of births (000)</td>
<td>3 (2000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>39 (2008)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total number of under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>0 (2008)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>11 (2004)</td>
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<tr>
<td>HIV prevalence rate (15-49 years, %)</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population below international poverty line of US$1.25 per day (%)</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Under-five mortality rate
Deaths per 1,000 live births

Causes of under-five deaths, 2004

Infant and young child feeding practices, by age

Nutrition Profile

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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.

**Micronesia, Federated States of**

**Micronutrients**

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

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

**Anaemia**
Prevalence of anaemia among selected populations.

**Water and Sanitation**
Percentage of population by type of drinking water source.

**Sanitation**
Percentage of population by type of sanitation facility.

**Disparities in Nutrition**
Table showing ratios and percentages for various nutrition indicators across different groups.