Improving Child Nutrition

Causes of under-five deaths, 2010
Globally, undernutrition contributes to more than one third of child deaths

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

STUNTING DISPARITIES
Percentage of children <5 years old stunted, by selected background characteristics

Stunting trends
Percentage of children <5 years old stunted

Underweight trends
Percentage of children <5 years old underweight

Exclusive breastfeeding trends
Percentage of infants <6 months old exclusively breastfed

Infant feeding practices, by age


ESSENTIAL NUTRITION PRACTICES AND INTERVENTIONS DURING THE LIFE CYCLE

MICRONUTRIENTS

Improved drinking water coverage
Percentage of population, by type of drinking water source, 1990–2010

Water and sanitation

Improved sanitation coverage
Percentage of population, by type of sanitation facility, 1990–2010

Disparities in nutrition

To increase child survival, promote child development and prevent stunting, nutrition interventions need to be delivered during pregnancy and the first two years of life.

Anaemia
Prevalence of anaemia among selected populations

Maternal mortality ratio, adjusted (per 100,000 live births)

Maternal mortality ratio, reported (per 100,000 live births)

Total number of maternal deaths

Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in : )

Women with low BMI (<18.5 kg/m², %)

Anaemia, non-pregnant women (<120 g/l, %)

Antenatal care (at least one visit, %)

Antenatal care (at least four visits, %)

Skilled attendant at birth (%)

Low birthweight (<2,500 grams, %)

Women 20–24 years old who gave birth before age 18 (%)

Iodized salt trends*
Percentage of households with adequately iodized salt

Vitamin A supplementation
Percentage of children 6–59 months old receiving two doses of vitamin A during calendar year (full coverage)

Indicator | Gender | Residence | Wealth quintile | Source
---|---|---|---|---
Stunting prevalence (%) | Male | Female | Ratio of male to female | Urban | Rural | Urban to Rural | Poorest | Second | Middle | Fourth | Richest | Ratio of richest to poorest | Equity chart | Source
Underweight prevalence (%) | Male | Female | Ratio of male to female | Urban | Rural | Urban to Rural | Poor | Second | Middle | Fourth | Richest | Ratio of richest to poorest | Equity chart | Source
Wasting prevalence (%) | Male | Female | Ratio of male to female | Urban | Rural | Urban to Rural | Poor | Second | Middle | Fourth | Richest | Ratio of richest to poorest | Equity chart | Source
Women with low BMI (<18.5 kg/m², %) | Male | Female | Ratio of male to female | Urban | Rural | Urban to Rural | Poor | Second | Middle | Fourth | Richest | Ratio of richest to poorest | Equity chart | Source
Women with high BMI (>25 kg/m², %) | Male | Female | Ratio of male to female | Urban | Rural | Urban to Rural | Poor | Second | Middle | Fourth | Richest | Ratio of richest to poorest | Equity chart | Source


* Estimates may not be comparable.