DEMOGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population (000)</th>
<th>234 (2008)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>33 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of births (000)</td>
<td>7 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>33 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of under-five</td>
<td>0 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>27 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neontal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>18 (2004)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV prevalence rate (15-49 years, %)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population below international poverty line of US$1.25 per day (%)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Causes of under-five deaths, 2004

NUTRITIONAL STATUS

Burden of undernutrition (2008)
NCHS reference population

Current nutritional status
Percentage of children < 5 years old suffering

Stunting trends
Percentage of children < 5 years old stunted NCHS reference population

Underweight trends
Percentage of children < 5 years old underweight NCHS reference population

INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

Infant feeding practices, by age

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percentage of infants < 6 months old breastfed

Printed on: 21-Mar-2010
**Micronutrients**

**Vitamin A Supplementation**
Percentage of children 6-59 months old receiving two doses of vitamin A during calendar year. No Data.

**Iodized Salt Consumption Trends**
Percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt. 5,000 newborns are unprotected against IDD (2008).

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

---

**Essential Nutrition Interventions During the Life Cycle**

**Maternal Nutrition/Health**

**Drinking Water Coverage**
Percentage of population by type of drinking water source, 2008.

**Sanitation Coverage**
Percentage of population by type of sanitation facility, 2008.

---

**Disparities in Nutrition**

**Gender**

**Urban**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ratio of male to female</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio of urban to rural</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Residence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ratio of urban to rural</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Wealth Quintile**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Poorest</th>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Middle</th>
<th>Fourth</th>
<th>Richest</th>
<th>Ratio of richest to poorest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ratio of wealth quintile</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Public Health Problem**

- moderate
- severe

---

**Vanuatu**

**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.**

---

**Information on these policies are being updated.**