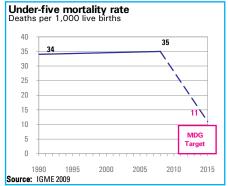
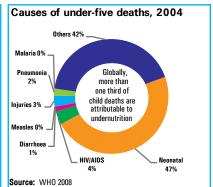
Trinidad and Tobago

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	1,333	(2008)
Total under-five population (000)	94	(2008)
Total number of births (000)	20	(2008)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	35	(2008)
Total number of under-five deaths (000)	1	(2008)
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	31	(2008)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10	(2004)
HIV prevalence rate (15-49 years, %)	1.5	(2007)
Population below international poverty line of US\$1.25 per day (%)	4	(1992)



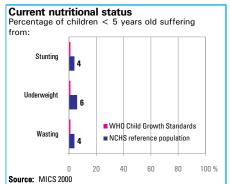


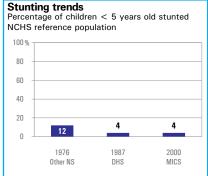
NUTRITIONAL STATUS

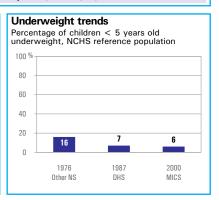
Burden of undernutrition (2008) NCHS reference population

Stunted (under-fives, 000): 3 Uno Share of developing world stunting burden (%): 0.0 Wa Stunting country rank: 132 Sev

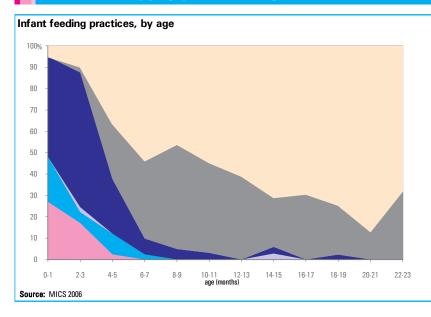
3 Underweight (under-fives, 000):
0.0 Wasted (under-fives, 000):
132 Severely wasted (under-fives, 000):

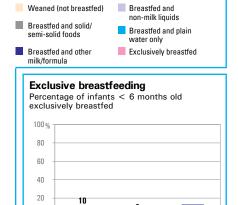






INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING





2

2000

MICS

1987

DHS

13

2006

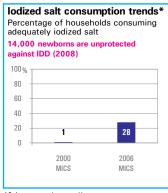
MICS

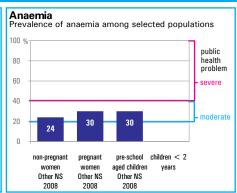
Trinidad and Tobago

MICRONUTRIENTS

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

No Data





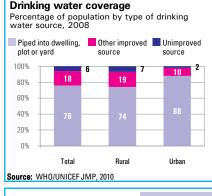
* Estimates may not be comparable.

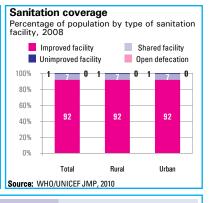
ESSENTIAL NUTRITION INTERVENTIONS DURING THE LIFE CYCLE

Pregnancy		Birth		0-5 months		6-23 months		24-59 months		
Use of iron-folic acid		Early initiation of breastfeeding 41%		International Code of Mark	eting of	Breastmilk Substitutes	Partial			
supplements	(within 1 hour of birth)	4170	Maternity protection in acc	cordance	e with ILO Convention 183	No				
Household consumption of adequately iodized salt	28%	Infants not weighed at birth	10%	Exclusive breastfeeding (<6 months)	13%	Timely introduction of complementary foods (with continued breastfeeding)	43%			
		Continued breastfeeding at two years	22%							
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					Full coverage of vitamin A supplementation					
					National guidelines for management of severe acute malnutrition incorporating the community-based approach					
						Policy on new ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea*				
						Policy on community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics*				

MATERNAL NUTRITION/HEALTH WATER AND SANITATION

Maternal mortality ratio, adjusted (per 100,000 live births)	45	(2005)
Maternal mortality ratio, reported (per 100,000 live births)	45	(1998)
Total number of maternal deaths	8	(2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal deaths (1 in :)	1,400	(2005)
Women with low BMI ($< 18.5 \text{ kg/m}^2$, %)		
Anaemia, non-pregnant woman ($<$ 120 g/l, %)	24	(2008)
Antenatal care (at least one visit, %)	96	(2006)
Antenatal care (at least four visits, %)		
Skilled attendant at birth (%)	98	(2006)
Low birthweight (< 2,500 grams, %)	19	(2006)
Primary school net enrolment or attendance ratio (% female, % male)	98, 98	(2006)
Gender parity index (primary school net enrolment or attendance ratio)	1	(2006)





Under-five deaths caused by: Diarrhoea: 1% Pneumonia:

DISPARITIES IN NUTRITION

	Gender			Residence			Wealth quintile						
Indicator	Male	Female	Ratio of male to female	Urban	Rural	Ratio of urban to rural	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest	Ratio of richest to poorest	Source
Stunting prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)	-				-	-						-	
Underweight prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)	-					-					-		-
Wasting prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)	-				-	-						-	
Infants not weighed at birth (%)					-		13	12	11	7	7	0.5	MICS 2006
Early initiation of breastfeeding (%)			-		-	-	43	47	38	40	37	0.9	MICS 2006
Women with low BMI ($<$ 18.5 kg/m², %)	-	-	-			-	-	-			-	-	