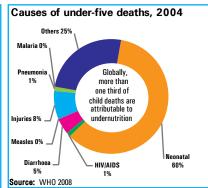
# DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	109	(2008)
Total under-five population (000)	9	(2008)
Total number of births (000)	2	(2008)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	13	(2008)
Total number of under-five deaths (000)	0	(2008)
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	12	(2008)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	13	(2004)
HIV prevalence rate (15-49 years, %)		
Population below international poverty line of US\$1.25 per day (%)	-	





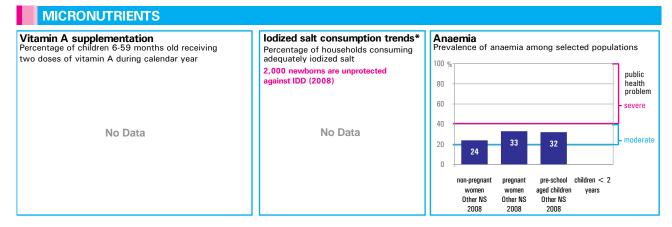
# NUTRITIONAL STATUS

Burden of undernutrition (2008) WHO Child Growth Standards	Stunted (under-fives, 000):   -     Share of developing world stunting burden (%):   -     Stunting country rank:   -	Underweight (under-fives, 000): .   Wasted (under-fives, 000): .   Severely wasted (under-fives, 000): .			
Current nutritional status	Stunting trends	Underweight trends			
Percentage of children < 5 years old suffering	Percentage of children < 5 years old stunted	Percentage of children < 5 years old			
from:	NCHS reference population	underweight, NCHS reference population			
No Data	NO Data	No Data			

# INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

Infant feeding practices, by age	Weaned (not breastfed)   Breastfed and non-milk liquids     Breastfed and solid/ semi-solid foods   Breastfed and plain water only     Breastfed and other milk/formula   Exclusively breastfed
No Data	Exclusive breastfeeding Percentage of infants < 6 months old exclusively breastfed No Data

# Saint Vincent and the Grenadines



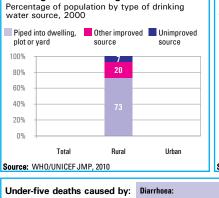
#### **ESSENTIAL NUTRITION INTERVENTIONS DURING THE LIFE CYCLE**

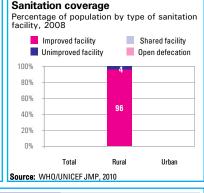
Pregnancy		Birth	0-5 months	6-23 months	>	24-59 months
Use of iron-folic acid Early initiation of breastfeeding			International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes		No	
supplements	upplements (within 1 hour of birth)			Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183		
Household consumption of adequately iodized salt	•	Infants not weighed at birth ·	Exclusive breastfeeding ( < 6 months)	·		
			Continued breastfeeding at two years			
To increase chi	s chances of survival, improve	Full coverage of vitamin A supplementation .				
development and prevent stunting, nutrition interventions need to be delivered during the mother's pregnancy and the first			National guidelines for management of severe acute malnutrition			
two years of the	ne chil	ia's lite.		Policy on new ORS formula and zinc for m	nt of diarrhoea* ·	
		*Informat	Policy on community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics*			

### MATERNAL NUTRITION/HEALTH

Drinking water coverage

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 deaths (1 in : )		
Women with low BMI ( $< 18.5 \ \rm kg/m^2,$ %)		
Anaemia, non·pregnant woman ( < 120 g/l, %)	24	(2008)
Antenatal care (at least one visit, %)	95	(2005)
Antenatal care (at least four visits, %)		-
Skilled attendant at birth (%)	100	(2007)
Low birthweight (<2,500 grams, %)	8	(2004-2007)
Primary school net enrolment or attendance ratio (% female, % male)	88, 94	(2007)
Gender parity index (primary school net enrolment or attendance ratio)	0.94	(2007)





1%

5% 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 (%)			-		-								
Early initiation of breastfeeding (%)			-		-	-	-					-	
Women with low BMI ( $<$ 18.5 kg/m², %)		-		•	-						-		