



Exclusive breastfeeding rate 0–5 months of age

Abbreviated name	Exclusive breastfeeding rate 0–5 months of age
Indicator name	Exclusive breastfeeding rate in infants 0–5 months of age
Domain	Risk factors
Subdomain	NCDs and nutrition
Associated terms	Nutrition
Definition	Percentage of infants 0–5 months of age (<6 months) who are fed exclusively with breast milk.
Numerator	Number of infants 0–5 months of age who are exclusively breastfed.
Denominator	Total number of infants 0–5 months of age surveyed.
Disaggregation/ additional dimension	Place of residence, sex, socio-economic status
Method of measurement	<p>Percentage of infants 0–5 months of age who received only breast milk on the previous day = (infants 0–5 months of age who received only breast milk during the previous day/infants 0–5 months of age) x 100. Current status data are used. Vitamins and minerals drops or medicines are not counted.</p> <p>DHS and MICS include questions on liquids and foods given the previous day to find out if the child is being exclusively breastfed.</p>
Method of estimation	<p>WHO and UNICEF jointly collect data on infant and young child feeding, pooling information from national surveys. The WHO Programme of Nutrition, Physical Activity and Obesity, at the Regional Office for Europe compiles country information on exclusive breastfeeding independently. Note, many developed country data refer to exclusive breastfeeding at 6 months, which provides lower estimates than the standard measure of exclusive breastfeeding averaged over the first six months. The two sources have been combined to display all available data on exclusive breastfeeding.</p> <p>Predominant type of statistics: adjusted.</p>
Measurement frequency	Every 3–5 years
Monitoring and evaluation framework	Outcome
Preferred data sources	Household surveys, specific population based surveys
Other possible data sources	
Further information and related links	<p>A draft framework for the global monitoring of the Comprehensive Implementation Plan on Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition. Informal Consultation with Member States and UN Agencies on a Proposed Set of Indicators for the Global Monitoring Framework for Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition, 30 September to 1 October 2013. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2013 (http://www.who.int/nutrition/events/2013_consultation_indicators_globalmonitoringframework_WHO_MIYCN.pdf, accessed 29 March 2015).</p> <p>Countdown to 2015. Monitoring maternal, newborn and child health: understanding key progress indicators. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2011 (http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/44770/1/9789241502818_eng.pdf, accessed 29 March 2015).</p> <p>Every newborn: an action plan to end preventable deaths. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2014 (http://www.everynewborn.org/Documents/Full-action-plan-EN.pdf, accessed 29 March 2015).</p> <p>Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2008 (http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2008/9789241596664_eng.pdf, accessed 29 March 2015).</p> <p>Keeping promises, measuring results. Commission on information and accountability for Women's and Children's Health. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2011 (http://www.who.int/topics/millennium_development_goals/accountability_commission/Commission_Report_advance_copy.pdf, accessed 29 March 2015).</p> <p>PEPFAR. Next Generation Indicators Reference Guide - Planning and Reporting. Version 1.2. The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, Feb. 2013. (http://www.pepfar.gov/documents/organization/81097.pdf).</p> <p>Standard foreign assistance indicators/standard foreign assistance master indicator list (MIL). Washington (DC): United States Agency for International Development (http://www.state.gov/f/indicators/index.htm, accessed 26 June 2014).</p> <p>World health statistics 2014. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2014 (http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/112738/1/9789240692671_eng.pdf?ua=1, accessed 29 March 2015).</p>