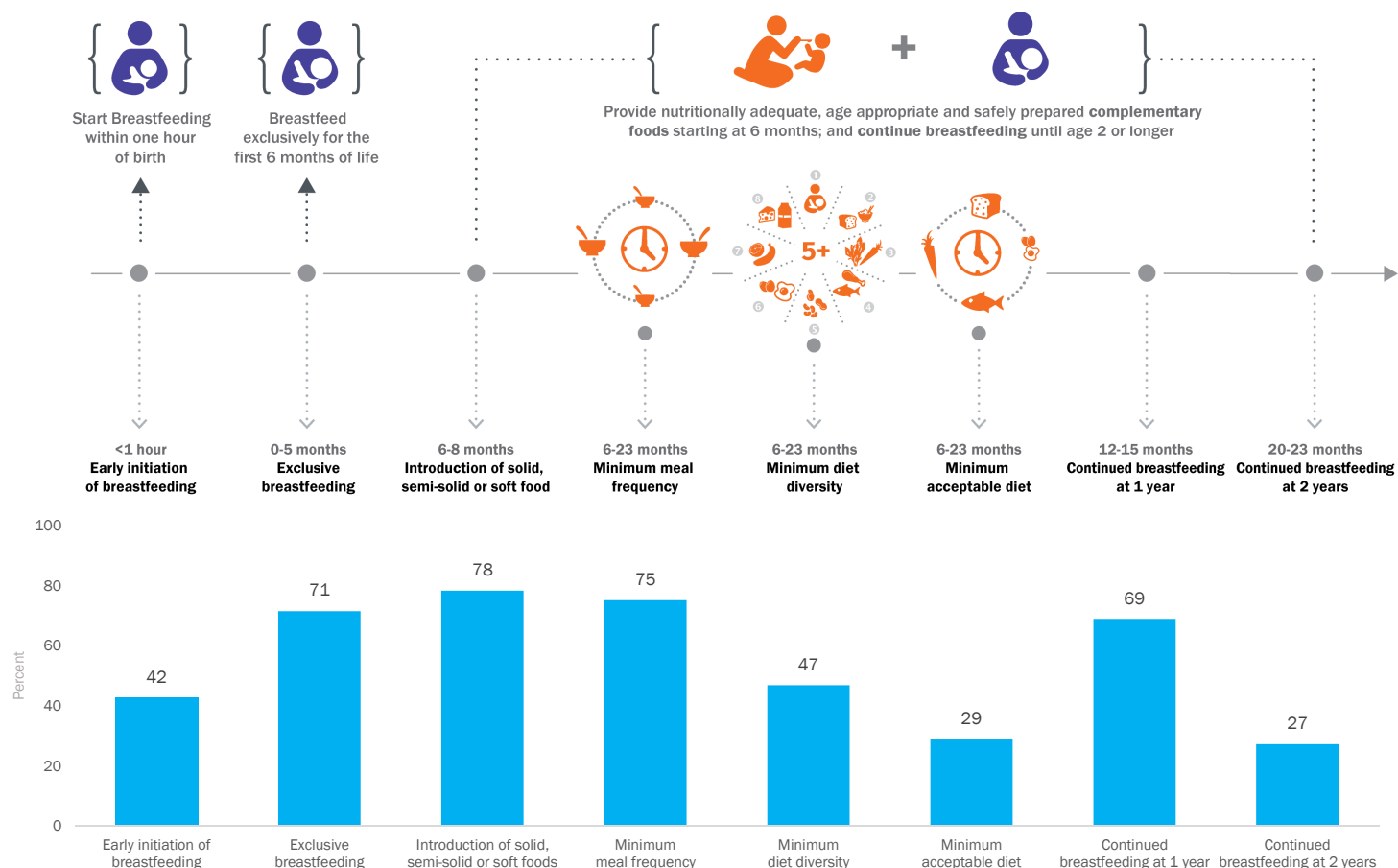




Infant & Young Child Feeding

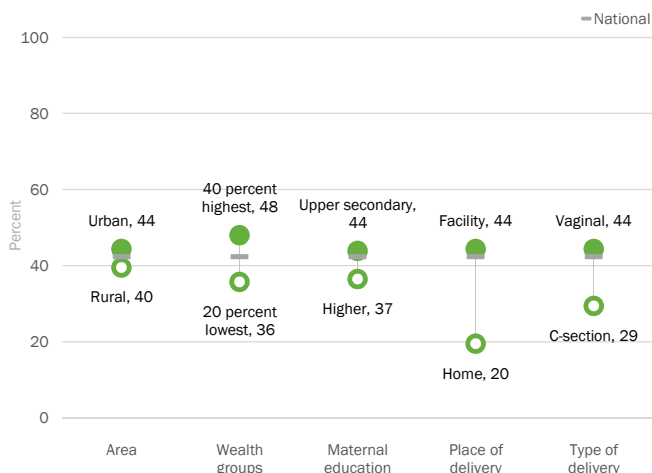


Early initiation: percentage of newborns put to breast within 1 hour of birth; **Exclusive breastfeeding:** percentage of infants aged 0-5 months receiving only breastmilk; **Introduction to solids:** percentage of infants aged 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food; **Minimum diet diversity:** percentage of children aged 6-23 months receiving 5 of the 8 recommended food groups; **Minimum meal frequency:** percentage of children aged 6-23 months receiving the recommended minimum number of solid/liquid feeds as per the age of child; **Minimum acceptable diet:** percentage of children aged 6-23 months receiving the minimum diversity of foods and minimum number of feeds; **Continued breastfeeding at 1 year:** percentage of children aged 12-15 months who continue to receive breastmilk; **Continued breastfeeding at 2 years:** percentage of children aged 20-23 months who continue to receive breastmilk.

Key Messages

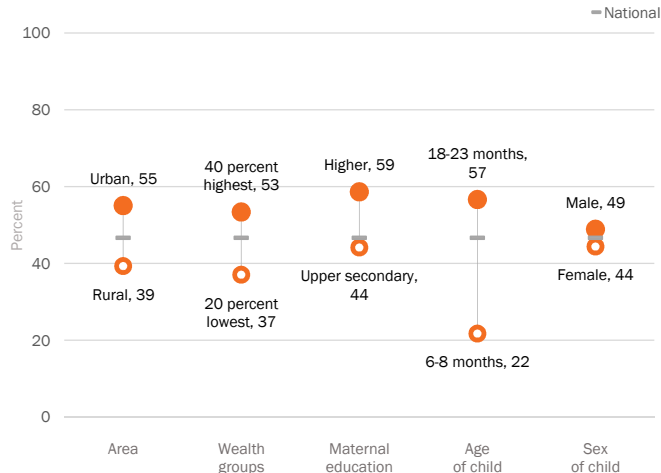
- Almost three out of five newborns are not breastfed within one hour after birth.
- Women delivering in health facilities are more likely to initiate breastfeeding early compared to women delivering at home.
- Women delivering through C-section are less likely to initiate breastfeeding early compared to women having a vaginal delivery.
- Exclusive breastfeeding and timely introduction of complementary foods are widely practiced. 71 percent of infants aged 0-5 months are exclusively breastfed and 78 percent of children 6-8 months receive solid and semi-solid foods on time.
- Only one in three of children age 6-23 months receive the minimum acceptable diet – the combination of receiving both, the minimum diversity of foods and minimum number of feeds.
- The children aged 18-23 months are more likely to receive the minimum diet diversity than children aged 6-8 months (57 percent compared to 22 percent respectively).
- Children living in urban areas, in households of the highest wealth group and children with mothers with a higher education are more likely to receive the age-appropriate feeding.
- 33 percent of children in North Hwanghae (same percent in South Pyongan) receive the minimum diet diversity as opposed to 80 percent in Pyongyang.
- 61 percent of children in Pyongyang were first breastfed within one hour after birth compared to 26 percent of children from Jagang.
- Almost three out of four children aged 20-23 months are not breastfed.

Early Initiation of Breastfeeding



Percent of newborns put to the breast within one hour of birth, by background characteristics

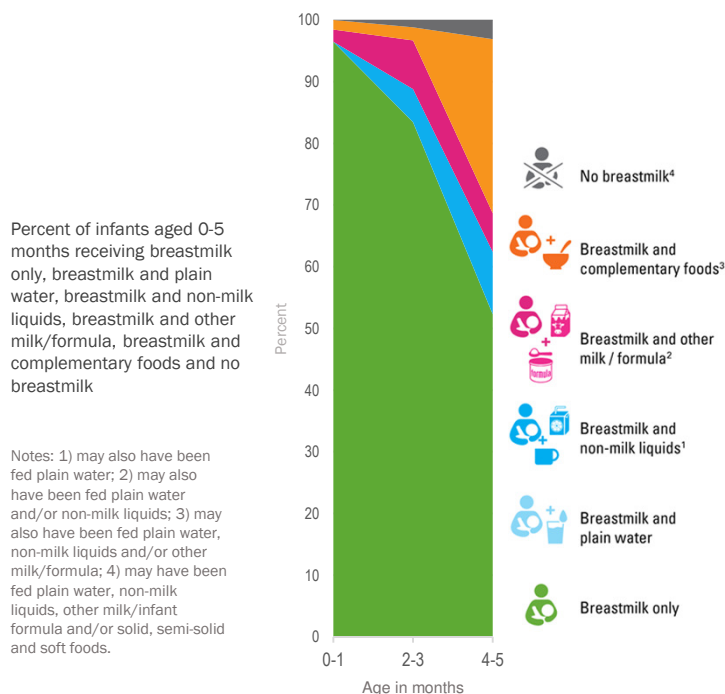
Minimum Diet Diversity



Percent of children aged 6-23 months that were fed food from at least 5 out of 8 food groups, by background characteristics

IYCF: What are the Youngest Infants Fed?

Liquids or foods consumed by infants 0-5 months old



Note: Data for children age 0-1 months are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Province Data

Province	Early Initiation of breastfeeding	Minimum diet diversity
National	43	47
Rygang	31	49
North Hamgyong	40	40
South Hamgyong	35	54
Kangwon	54	52
Jagang	26	66
North Pyongan	36	34
South Pyongan	49	33
North Hwanghae	43	33
South Hwanghae	33	46
Pyongyang	61	80

Percent of newborns put to the breast within one hour of birth, and per cent of children aged 6-23 months that were fed food from at least 5 out of 8 food groups by province

The **DPR Korea** Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2017 by the Central Bureau of Statistics as part of the global MICS programme. Technical and financial support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the DPR Korea MICS 2017 related to infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices. Data from this snapshot can be found in table TC.7.1, TC.7.3, TC.7.6 and TC.7.7.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for this and other MICS are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.