United States of America
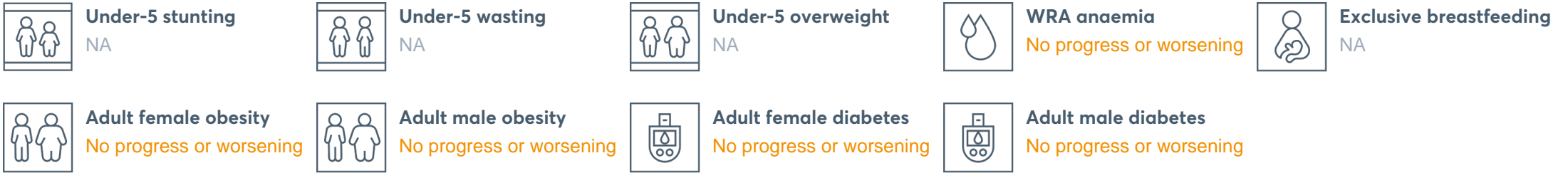
GLOBAL NUTRITION REPORT

Overview

Burden classification

The Global Nutrition Report classifies this country as experiencing one form of malnutrition – overweight only

Sources: UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group: Joint child malnutrition estimates, NCD Risk Factor Collaboration, WHO Global Health Observatory.
Notes: Thresholds for a country having the form or not: stunting in children aged under 5 years ≥20%; anaemia in women of reproductive age ≥20%; overweight (body mass index ≥25) in adult women aged ≥18 years ≥35%.
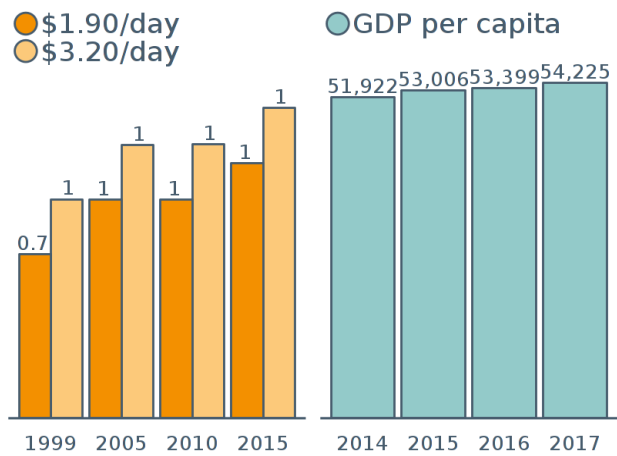
Progress against global nutrition targets 2018

Under-5 stunting NA	**Under-5 wasting** NA
Under-5 overweight NA	**WRA anaemia** No progress or worsening
Exclusive breastfeeding NA	
Adult female obesity No progress or worsening	**Adult male obesity** No progress or worsening
Adult female diabetes No progress or worsening	**Adult male diabetes** No progress or worsening

Sources: UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group: Joint child malnutrition estimates, UNICEF global databases: Infant and Young Child Feeding, NCD Risk Factor Collaboration, WHO Global Health Observatory.
Notes: The methodologies for tracking differ between targets. Data on the adult indicators are based on modelled estimates. See Appendix 1 of the *2018 Global Nutrition Report* for details of the methods and sources used to assess progress towards global nutrition targets.
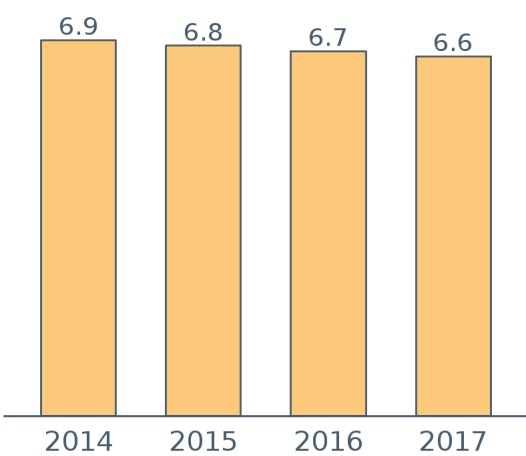
Economics and demography

Poverty rates (%) and GDP (PPP$)

- $1.90/day
- $3.20/day
- GDP per capita

Poverty: 1999 = 0.7; 2005 = 1; 2010 = 1; 2015 = 1
GDP per capita: 2014 = 51,922; 2015 = 53,006; 2016 = 53,399; 2017 = 54,225

Source: World Bank 2018.
Note: GDP = gross domestic product. PPP = purchasing power parity.

Under-5 mortality (per 000 live births)

2014	2015	2016	2017
6.9	6.8	6.7	6.6

Source: UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation 2018.

Income inequality

Gini index score[1]	Gini index rank[2]	Year
42	106	2016

Source: World Bank 2018.
Notes: 0 = perfect equality, 100 = perfect inequality.[1] Countries are ranked from most equal (1) to most unequal (155).[2]
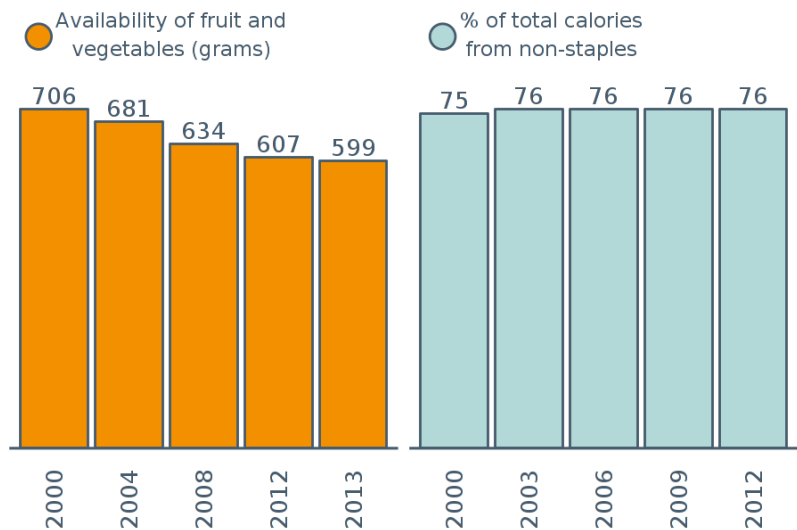
Population

Population (000)	324,459	2017
Under-5 population (000)	20,080	2018
Rural (%)	18	2017
>65 years (000)	51,617	2018

Source: UN Population Division 2017.

Underlying determinants

Food supply

- Availability of fruit and vegetables (grams)
- % of total calories from non-staples

Availability of fruit and vegetables (grams): 2000 = 706; 2004 = 681; 2008 = 634; 2012 = 607; 2013 = 599
% of total calories from non-staples: 2000 = 75; 2003 = 76; 2006 = 76; 2009 = 76; 2012 = 76

Source: FAOSTAT 2018.

Gender-related determinants

|		
Early childbearing: births by age 18 (%)[1]	NA	NA
Gender Inequality Index (score*)[2]	0.19	2017
Gender Inequality Index (country rank)[2]	41	2017

Sources: UNICEF 2018;[1] UNDP 2018.[2]
Note: *0 = low inequality, 1 = high inequality.

Population density of health workers per 1,000 people

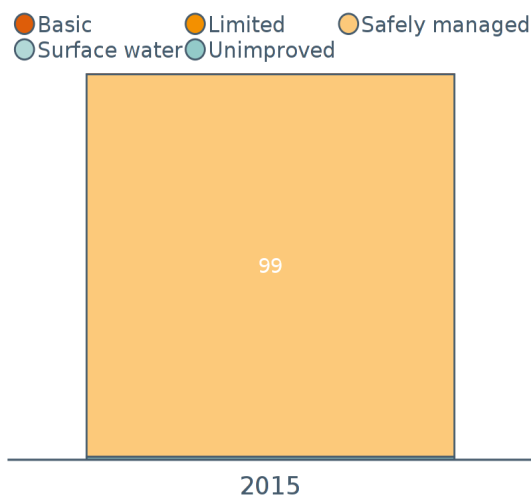|		
Physicians	2.57	2014
Nurses and midwives	9.88	2005
Community health workers	NA	NA

Source: WHO's Global Health Workforce Statistics, OECD, supplemented by country data.

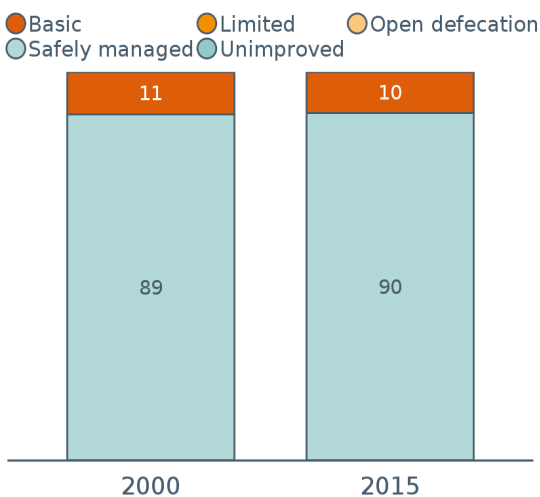### Female secondary education enrolment (net, % population)

2012	2013	2014	2015
88	89	90	92
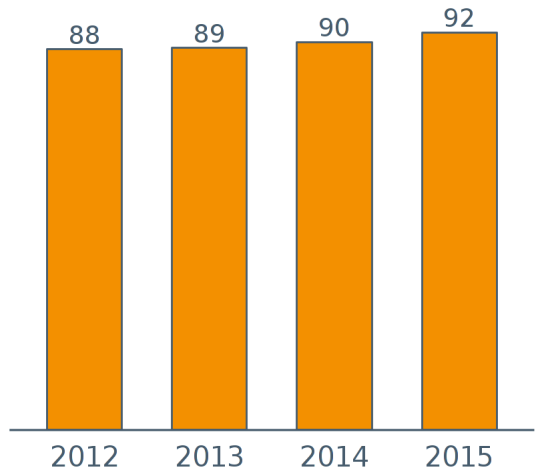
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018.

Drinking water coverage (% population)

- Basic
- Limited
- Safely managed
- Surface water
- Unimproved

2015: 99

Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme 2017.

Sanitation coverage (% population)

- Basic
- Limited
- Open defecation
- Safely managed
- Unimproved

2000: Basic = 11; Safely managed = 89
2015: Basic = 10; Safely managed = 90

Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme 2017.

Government expenditures (% total)

- Agriculture
- Education
- Health
- Social protection

2000: Health = 9; Social protection = 51
2010: Education = 4; Health = 11; Social protection = 55
2012: Health = 10; Social protection = 54

Source: IFPRI 2015.

United States of America
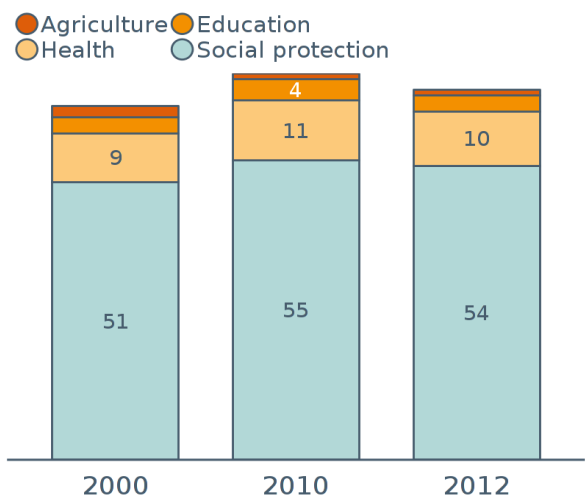
Children (under 5) nutrition status

Under 5 by gender: wasting (%)
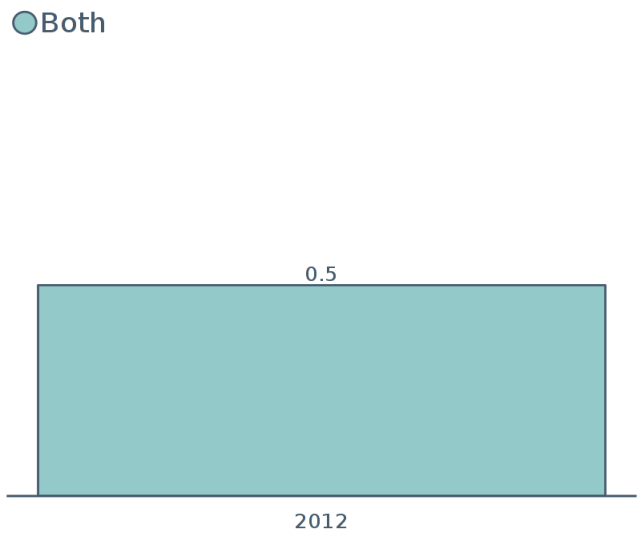
○ Both

0.5

2012

Under 5 by gender: stunting (%)

3.3

3

2

1

0

2002   2005   2008   2010   2012

2.1
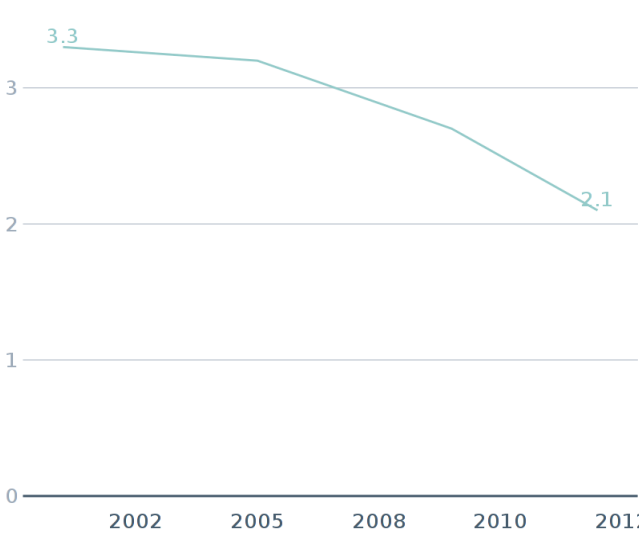
Under 5 by gender: overweight (%)

8

7

6

4

2

0

2002   2005   2008   2010   2012

6
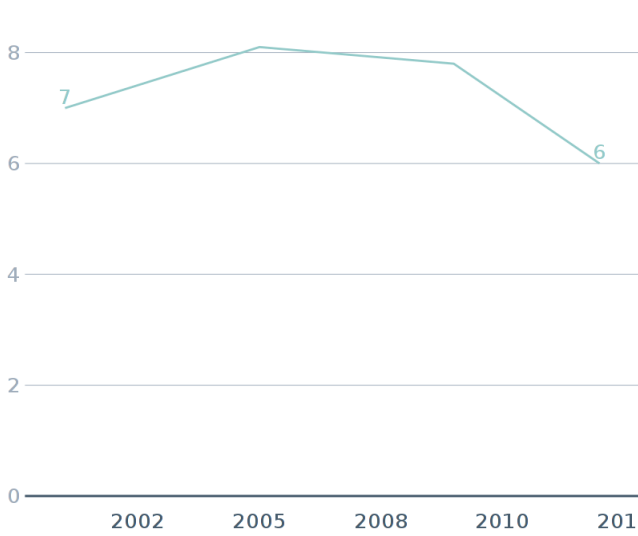
Under 5 by household income: wasting (%)

No data

Under 5 by household income: stunting (%)

No data

Under 5 by household income: overweight (%)

No data

Under 5 by household location: wasting (%)

No data

Under 5 by household location: stunting (%)

No data

Under 5 by household location: overweight (%)

No data

Under-5 coexistence of wasting, stunting and overweight

No data

Child feeding practices

No data

Sources: UNICEF, Division of Data Research and Policy (2018), Global UNICEF Global Databases: Infant and Young Child Feeding, New York, May 2018.
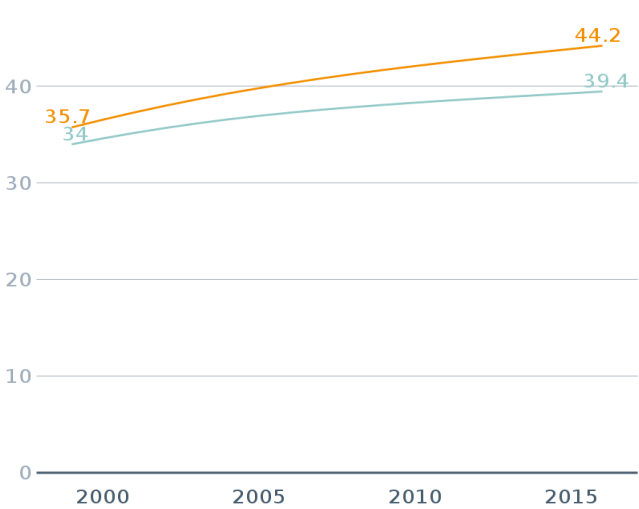
Children and adolescent (aged 5–19) nutrition status
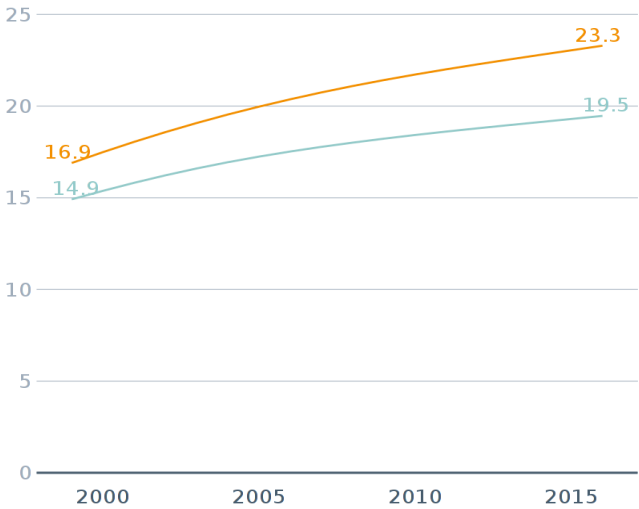
Ages 5–19 by gender: underweight (%)

- Boys
- Girls

8.3
7
7.3
6
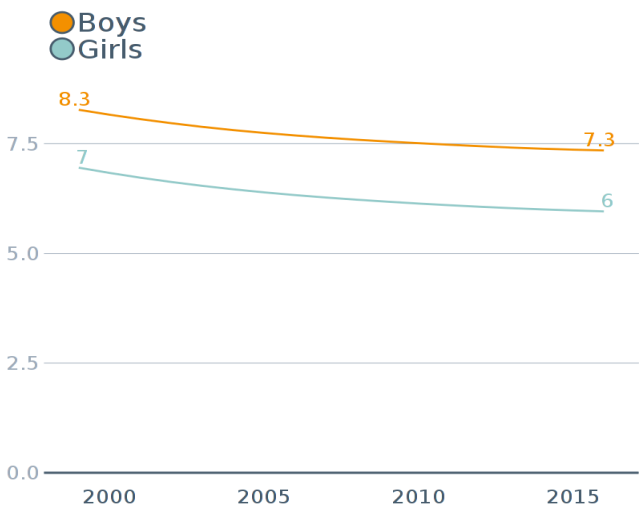
Ages 5–19 by gender: overweight (%)

35.7
34
44.2
39.4

Ages 5–19 by gender: obesity (%)

16.9
14.9
23.3
19.5

Source: NCD Risk Factor Collaboration.

Adult nutrition status

Adult by gender: diabetes (%)

- Male
- Female

6.9
5.6
8.2
6.4

Adult by gender: overweight (%)

63
52.9
72.7
63.2
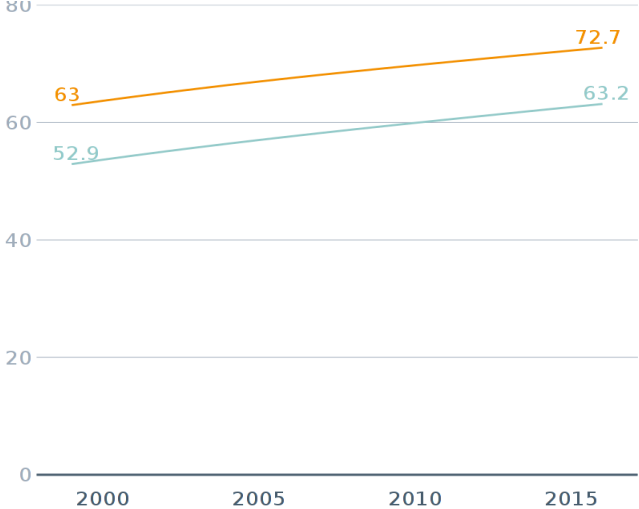
Adult by gender: obesity (%)

26.2
23.3
37
35.5

Source: NCD Risk Factor Collaboration.
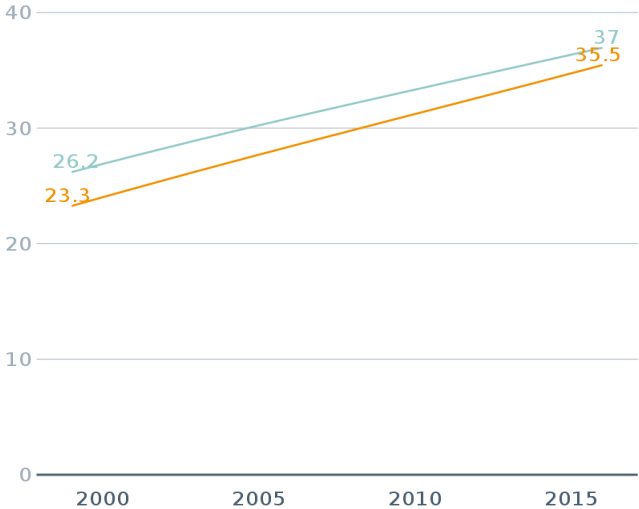
Adult by gender: raised blood pressure (%)

- Male
- Female

17.8
13.2
15.3
10.5

Adult by gender: anaemia in WRA (%)

- All women
- Pregnant women
- Non-pregnant women

12.3
7.6
16.2
13.2

Adult: sodium intake (grams per day)

- National
- Global

5
5.6

2016

Source: NCD Risk Factor Collaboration.
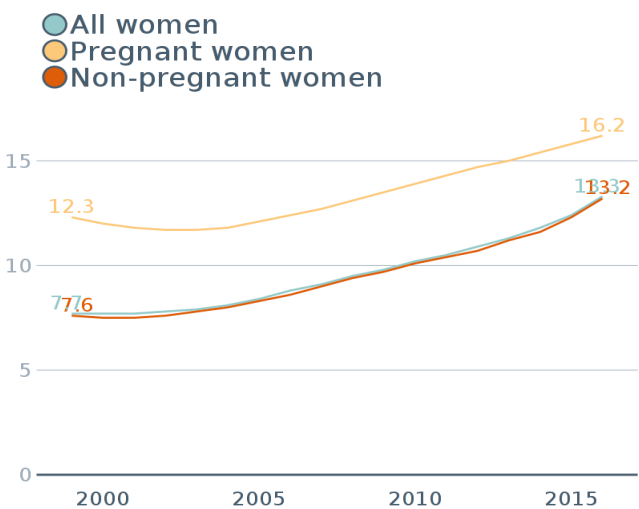
Source: WHO Global Health Observatory.
Note: WRA = women of reproductive age.
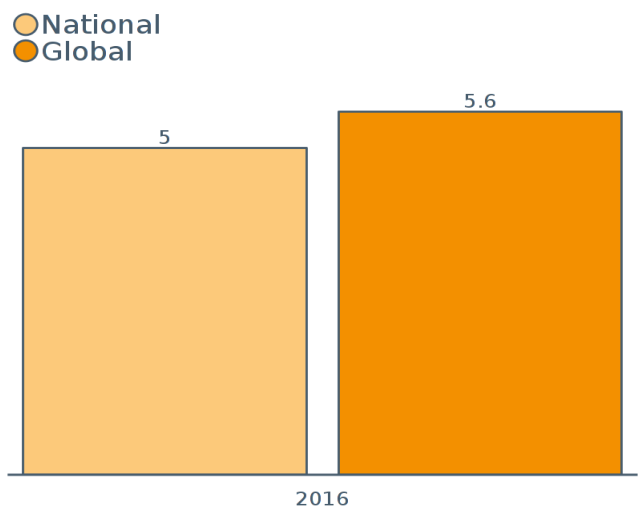
Source: Global Burden of Disease, the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation.

United States of America

Dietary needs

Midpoint of TMREL

0%/0g of TMREL — 200% of TMREL

Calcium	1.3g
Fruit	250g
Legumes	60g
Milk	435g
Nuts and seeds	20.5g
Omega 3	0.3g
Polyunsaturated fat	11%
Processed meat	2g (9 18)
Red meat	22.5g (49)
Salt	2g (4 5 5)
Saturated fat	7%
Sugar-sweetened beverages	2.5g (49 95 144)
Trans fat	0.5% (1)
Vegetables	360g
Whole grain	125g

○ National
○ N. America
○ Global

Financial resources and policy, legislation and institutional arrangements

Development assistance

— % of total ODA
○ Basic nutrition ODA disbursed

National policies

Mandatory legislation for salt iodisation	No
Sugar-sweetened beverage tax	No
Food-based dietary guidelines	Yes
Multisectoral comprehensive nutrition plan	Yes

Targets included in national (nutrition or other) plan

Stunting	Anaemia	Low birth weight	Child overweight	Exclusive breastfeeding	Wasting	Salt intake	Overweight adults and adolescents
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

Intervention coverage

Coverage/practice indicator	%	Male	Female	Year
Children 0–59 months with diarrhoea who received zinc treatment	NA	NA	NA	NA
Children 6–59 months who received vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	NA	NA	NA	NA
Children 6–59 months given iron supplements in past 7 days	NA	NA	NA	NA
Women with a birth in last five years who received iron and folic acid during their most recent pregnancy	NA		NA	NA
Household consumption of any iodised salt	NA	NA	NA	NA