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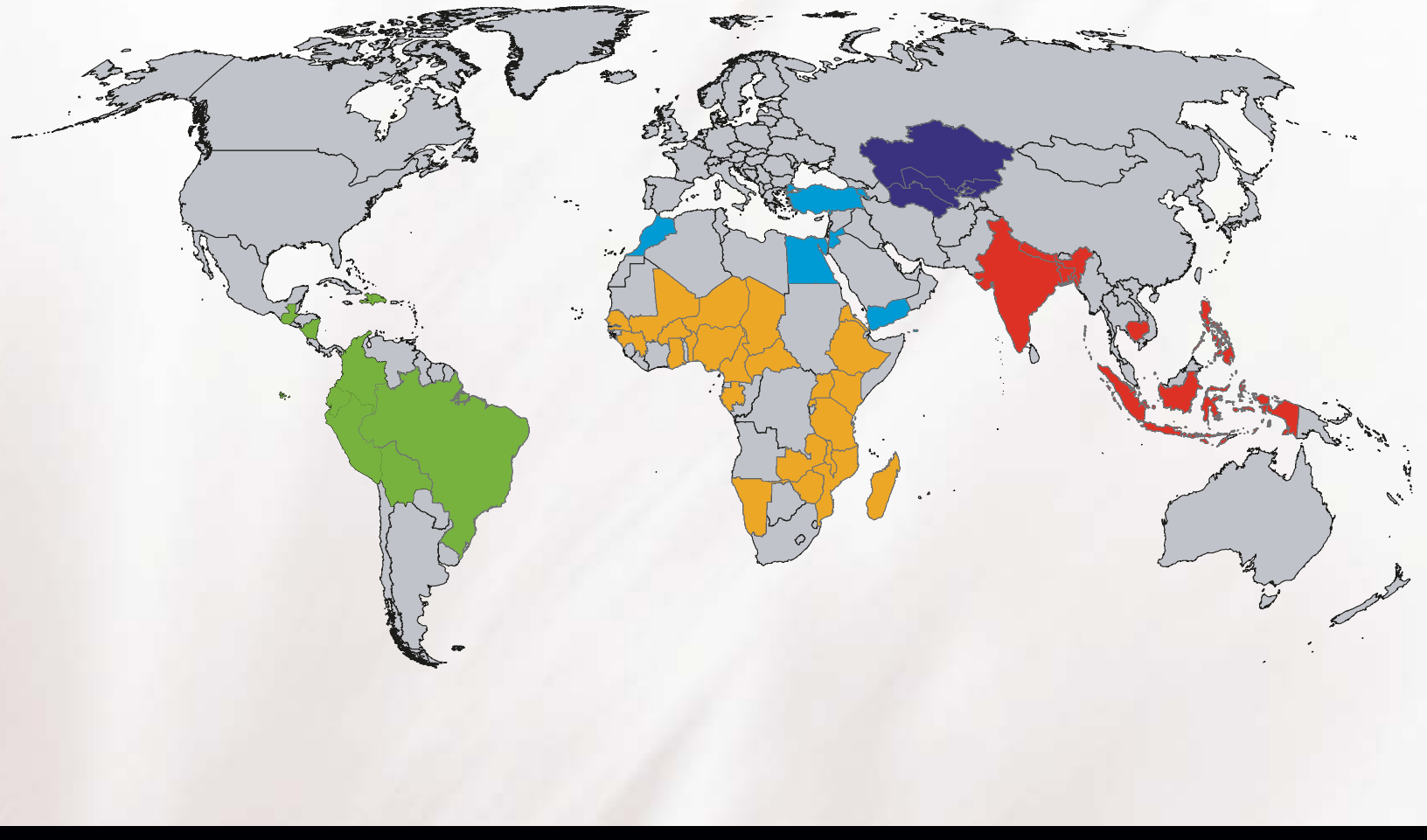

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Micronutrient Update

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Introduction

Micronutrient deficiencies are major contributors to morbidity and mortality among women and children in the developing world. This Micronutrient Update, which continues where the May 2002 Micronutrient Update left off, presents information on women and children from Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) conducted between 2000 and 2005. Tables 1-4 present information on anemia in women and children, iron supplementation of mothers, iodized salt by households, and vitamin A supplementation of women and children. Tables 5 and 6 present summary information on women age 15-49 years and children 6-59 months based on surveys conducted between 1987 and 2005. All of the data presented here were reanalyzed after standardization for comparative purposes (unless otherwise noted).

Table 1: Anemia in women and children

Direct measurement of hemoglobin levels were made using a drop of blood taken from a person's fingertip or, in the case of young children, the heel using HemoCue®. The table presents the percentage of all women age 15-49 and children 6-59 months by anemia status, DHS surveys 2000-2005.

Country and year		Mild	Moderate	Severe	Any anemia	Number of women/ children
Sub-Saharan Africa						
Benin 2001	*women*	40.7	21.8	1.8	64.3	3,125
	children	21.7	51.7	8.8	82.2	2,032
Burkina Faso 2003	*women*	37.8	14.7	1.1	53.7	4,271
	children	18.4	60.0	13.2	91.7	2,635
Cameroon 2004	*women*	32.5	11.6	0.9	44.9	5,084
	children	22.7	41.8	4.9	69.4	2,897
Ghana 2003	*women*	34.8	9.0	0.8	44.6	5,272
	children	22.6	48.2	6.0	76.7	2,684
Madagascar 2003/2004	*women*	34.6	8.5	2.9	46.0	2,612
	children	35.5	32.0	3.4	70.9	1,620
Malawi 2004	*women*	32.0	10.6	1.7	44.3	2,620
	children	25.8	43.0	5.3	74.1	1,969
Mali 2001	*women*	39.3	20.8	2.8	62.9	3,787
	children	18.2	53.0	11.5	82.7	2,583
Senegal 2005	*women*	37.4	18.8	2.9	59.1	4,439
	children	20.2	55.0	7.7	82.9	2,243
Tanzania 2004	*women*	32.6	14.5	1.2	48.4	10,139
	children	24.4	43.6	4.3	72.3	6,523

Note: Figures in the table were adjusted for altitude where applicable.
Women with <7.0 g/dl of hemoglobin have severe anemia; women with 7.0-9.9 g/dl have moderate anemia; and pregnant women with 10.0-10.9 g/dl and nonpregnant women with 10.0-11.9 g/dl have mild anemia.
Children with <7.0 g/dl of hemoglobin have severe anemia; children with 7.0-9.9 g/dl have moderate anemia; and children with 10.0-10.9 g/dl have mild anemia.

Table 1 (continued): Anemia in women and children

Direct measurement of hemoglobin levels were made using a drop of blood taken from a person's fingertip or, in the case of young children, the heel using HemoCue®. The table presents the percentage of all women age 15-49 and children 6-59 months by anemia status, DHS surveys 2000-2005.

Country and year		Mild	Moderate	Severe	Any anemia	Number of women/ children
North Africa/West Asia/ Europe						
Armenia 2000	*women*	10.2	2.0	0.3	12.4	6,137
	children	14.0	9.6	0.4	23.9	1,328
Egypt 2005[a]	*women*	32.7	6.5	0.3	39.4	6,289
	children	27.6	20.7	0.3	48.6	3,774
Jordan 2002[a]	*women*	20.2	5.8	0.3	26.3	2,900
	children	20.8	13.2	0.2	34.2	1,411
Central Asia						
Turkmenistan 2000	*women*	37.8	8.4	1.1	47.3	7,714
	children	19.6	15.7	0.6	35.9	2,635
Uzbekistan 2002	*women*	u	u	u	u	u
	children[b]	26.2	22.0	1.0	49.2	2,305
Latin America and the Caribbean						
Bolivia 2003	*women*	26.3	6.5	0.4	33.1	5,935
	children	25.2	24.7	1.8	51.7	2,686

Note: Figures in the table were adjusted for altitude where applicable.
Women with <7.0 g/dl of hemoglobin have severe anemia; women with 7.0-9.9 g/dl have moderate anemia; and pregnant women with 10.0-10.9 g/dl and nonpregnant women with 10.0-11.9 g/dl have mild anemia.
Children with <7.0 g/dl of hemoglobin have severe anemia; children with 7.0-9.9 g/dl have moderate anemia; and children with 10.0-10.9 g/dl have mild anemia.
u: Unknown (not available)
[a]Sample includes ever-married women
[b]Figures taken from the Uzbekistan 2002 Health Examination Survey Report

Table 2: Iron supplementation of mothers

It is recommended that women take iron supplementation for at least 90 days during pregnancy. The table presents the percentage of mothers age 15-49 with a birth in the five years preceding the survey who consumed any iron tablets or syrup during pregnancy for the most recent birth and the percentage who consumed iron tablets or syrup for 90 or more days, DHS surveys 2000-2005.

Country and year	Percentage of mothers who consumed any iron tablets/syrup	Percentage of mothers who consumed iron tablets/syrup for 90+ days	Number of mothers
Sub-Saharan Africa			
Benin 2001	84.1	40.1	3,524
Burkina Faso 2003	69.3	10.3	7,428
Cameroon 2004	73.3	46.5	5,303
Chad 2004	28.7	1.4	3,720
Eritrea 2002	39.6	0.7	4,175
Ghana 2003	79.1	39.7	2,645
Kenya 2003	45.7	2.5	4,052
Madagascar 2003/2004	32.3	2.5	4,162
Malawi 2004	79.4	17.6	7,271
Mali 2001	34.5	3.0	8,295
Mozambique 2003	60.2	14.3	7,179
Nigeria 2003	57.9	21.1	3,911
Senegal 2005	90.5	39.7	6,928
Tanzania 2004	61.1	9.8	5,772
Zambia 2001/2002	70.6	20.3	4,402
North Africa/West Asia/ Europe			
Armenia 2000	19.2	0.5	1,248
Egypt 2005[a]	53.1	14.1	9,845
Jordan 2002[a]	72.1	46.4	3,743
Morocco 2003/2004	38.3	5.2	4,695
Central Asia			
Turkmenistan 2000	32.3	0.1	2,470
South and Southeast Asia			
Bangladesh 2004[a]	50.0	u	5,416
Indonesia 2002/2003[a]	78.4	29.1	12,760
Nepal 2001[a]	22.7	5.7	4,745
Philippines 2003	76.8	29.1	4,802
Latin America and the Caribbean			
Bolivia 2003	61.6	21.8	7,261
Colombia 2005	75.9	u	11,083
Dominican Republic 2002	89.1	57.1	7,866
Nicaragua 2001	78.9	61.4	4,848
Peru 2004	64.9	20.3	1,773

u: Unknown (not available)
[a]Sample includes ever-married women

Table 3: Iodized salt by household

Over a lifetime, the human body requires only about a teaspoon of iodine. However, because the body cannot store iodine for long periods, tiny amounts are needed regularly for good health. The iodine content of household salt was tested using commercial field test kits for iodized salt made by MBI Kits International in India and available for procurement from UNICEF. The table presents the percentage of households with salt containing 15 parts per million (ppm) or more of iodine, unless otherwise noted, DHS surveys 2000-2005.

Country and year	Percentage of households with salt containing 15+ ppm iodine	Number of households with salt tested for iodine
Sub-Saharan Africa		
Benin 2001	71.7	5,317
Burkina Faso 2003	47.8	8,633
Cameroon 2004	88.3	8,667
Chad 2004	65.9	4,550
Eritrea 2002	68.0	9,017
Ghana 2003	28.3	5,619
Madagascar 2003/2004	75.4	7,885
Mali 2001	73.8[a]	11,230
Mozambique 2003	53.7[a]	11,195
Namibia 2000	62.9	5,742
Nigeria 2003	97.3	6,752
Senegal 2005	41.3	7,113
Tanzania 2004	43.4	9,027
Zambia 2001/2002	77.4	5,703
North Africa/West Asia/ Europe		
Armenia 2000	84.1	5,939
Egypt 2005	78.1	21,110
Central Asia		
Turkmenistan 2000	76.8	6,176

Note: Table excludes households in which salt was not tested for iodine content.
[a]Any iodine

Table 4: Vitamin A supplementation of mothers and children

Vitamin A supplementation guidelines recommend that mothers receive 200,000 IUs of vitamin A orally within two months of delivery. Since the human body can store vitamin A, age-appropriate, high-dose supplements can be semiannually administered to children over six months of age. The table presents the percentage of mothers age 15-49 with a birth in the five years preceding the survey who received postpartum vitamin A supplementation within the two months of their most recent birth and the percentage of living children, by age, who received a vitamin A supplement within the six months preceding the survey, DHS surveys 2000-2004.

Country and year	Percentage of mothers who received vitamin A	Number of mothers	Percentage of children 6-11 months who received vitamin A	Number of children 6-11 months	Percentage of children 12-59 months who received vitamin A	Number of children 12-59 months	Percentage of children 6-59 months who received vitamin A	Number of children 6-59 months
Sub-Saharan Africa								
Benin 2001	20.2	3,524	18.4	529	18.3	3,634	18.3	4,163
Burkina Faso 2003	16.4	7,428	32.4	1,011	33.5	7,331	33.3	8,342
Cameroon 2004	28.2	5,303	43.1	761	36.8	5,713	37.5	6,474
Chad 2004	u	u	31.4	525	34.7	4,001	34.3	4,526
Eritrea 2002	13.4	4,175	33.5	621	38.7	4,467	38.0	5,088
Ghana 2003	43.0	2,645	68.6	374	79.7	2,652	78.4	3,026
Kenya 2003	14.2	4,052	31.4	630	33.6	4,310	33.3	4,941
Madagascar 2003/2004	19.1	4,162	47.6	608	80.0	4,619	76.2	5,227
Malawi 2004	41.0	7,271	68.1	1,188	65.0	7,480	65.4	8,668
Mali 2001	17.7	8,295	37.7	1,272	41.3	8,395	40.8	9,667
Mozambique 2003	20.8	7,179	49.6	1,018	49.8	7,300	49.8	8,318
Namibia 2000	33.4	3,002	38.7	401	38.4	2,968	38.4	3,368
Nigeria 2003	19.6	3,911	31.3	668	34.1	4,014	33.7	4,682
Senegal 2005	27.3	6,928	75.3	1,022	75.3	7,392	75.3	8,413
Tanzania 2004	20.1	5,772	34.8	916	47.1	6,214	45.5	7,130
Zambia 2001/2002	27.5	4,402	44.1	604	70.5	4,549	67.4	5,153

u: Unknown (not available)

Table 4 (continued): Vitamin A supplementation of mothers and children

Vitamin A supplementation guidelines recommend that mothers receive 200,000 IUs of vitamin A orally within two months of delivery. Since the human body can store vitamin A, age-appropriate, high-dose supplements can be semiannually administered to children over six months of age. The table presents the percentage of mothers age 15-49 with a birth in the five years preceding the survey who received postpartum vitamin A supplementation within the two months of their most recent birth and the percentage of living children, by age, who received a vitamin A supplement within the six months preceding the survey, DHS surveys 2000-2004.

Country and year	Percentage of mothers who received vitamin A	Number of mothers	Percentage of children 6-11 months who received vitamin A	Number of children 6-11 months	Percentage of children 12-59 months who received vitamin A	Number of children 12-59 months	Percentage of children 6-59 months who received vitamin A	Number of children 6-59 months
North Africa/West Asia/ Europe								
Egypt 2005[a]	48.4	9,845	20.5	1,349	9.9	10,529	11.1	11,878
Morocco 2003/2004	23.5	4,695	61.1	572	21.2	4,677	25.5	5,248
Central Asia								
Turkmenistan 2000	u	u	16.5	336	15.7	2,600	15.8	2,936
South and Southeast Asia								
Bangladesh 2004[a]	14.5	5,416	30.1	592	84.0	5,220	78.5	5,811
Indonesia 2002/2003[a]	42.5	12,760	65.8	1,373	76.2	11,567	75.1	12,940
Nepal 2001[a]	10.3	4,745	u	u	u	u	u	u
Philippines 2003	44.6	4,802	67.2	733	77.2	5,376	76.0	6,109
Latin America and the Caribbean								
Bolivia 2003	30.7	7,261	52.6	907	60.8	7,893	60.0	8,801
Dominican Republic 2002	24.1	7,866	31.8	1,040	30.5	8,477	30.7	9,517
Nicaragua 2001	u	u	56.0	595	66.3	5,155	65.3	5,750
Peru 2004	10.2	1,773	u	u	u	u	u	u

u: Unknown (not available)
[a]Sample includes ever-married women

Table 5: Summary information: Children 6-59 months

Percentage of children 6-59 months with anemia and percentage of children 6-59 months who received vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey, DHS surveys 1995-2005.

Country and year	Percentage of children with any anemia	Percentage of children 6-11 months who received vitamin A	Percentage of children 12-59 months who received vitamin A	Percentage of children 6-59 months who received vitamin A
Sub-Saharan Africa				
Benin 1996[a]		12.7	11.5	11.8
Benin 2001	82.2	18.4	18.3	18.3
Burkina Faso 2003	91.7	32.4	33.5	33.3
Cameroon 2004	69.4	43.1	36.8	37.5
Chad 1996/1997		0.7	0.7	0.7
Chad 2004		31.4	34.7	34.3
Eritrea 2002		33.5	38.7	38.0
Ethiopia 2000		55.8	60.4	59.9
Ghana 1998		25.6	23.2	23.5
Ghana 2003	76.7	68.6	79.7	78.4
Kenya 2003		31.4	33.6	33.3
Madagascar 1997[a]	73.6	3.6	2.0	2.3
Madagascar 2003/2004	70.9	47.6	80.0	76.2
Malawi 2000		68.9	70.9	70.6
Malawi 2004	74.1	68.1	65.0	65.4
Mali 1995/1996[a]		0.7	0.5	0.5
Mali 2001	82.7	37.7	41.3	40.8
Mozambique 2003		49.6	49.8	49.8
Namibia 2000		38.7	38.4	38.4
Niger 1998[a]		1.4	0.7	0.8
Nigeria 2003		31.3	34.1	33.7
Rwanda 2000		67.2	69.2	68.9
Senegal 2005	82.9	75.3	75.3	75.3
Tanzania 1999		16.3	11.9	12.5
Tanzania 2004	72.3	34.8	47.1	45.5
Uganda 2000	71.8	28.0	39.0	37.6
Zambia 2001/2002		44.1	70.5	67.4

Note: Anemia figures in the table were adjusted for altitude where applicable.
Any anemia <11.0 g/dl
[a]Children 6-35 months

Table 5 (continued): Summary information: Children 6-59 months

Percentage of children 6-59 months with anemia and percentage of children 6-59 months who received vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey, DHS surveys 1995-2005.

Country and year	Percentage of children with any anemia	Percentage of children 6-11 months who received vitamin A	Percentage of children 12-59 months who received vitamin A	Percentage of children 6-59 months who received vitamin A
North Africa/West Asia/Europe				
Armenia 2000	23.9			
Egypt 2000	30.4	13.1	12.5	12.6
Egypt 2005	48.6	20.5	9.9	11.1
Jordan 2002	34.2			
Morocco 2003/2004		61.1	21.2	25.5
Central Asia				
Kazakhstan 1999	37.2	26.6	26.5	26.5
Kyrgyz Republic 1997[a]	46.5			
Turkmenistan 2000	35.9	16.5	15.7	15.8
Uzbekistan 1996[a]	60.5			
Uzbekistan 2002[b]	49.2			
South and Southeast Asia				
Bangladesh 1999/2000		69.5	80.3	79.3
Bangladesh 2004		30.1	84.0	78.5
Cambodia 2000	63.5	29.7	30.9	30.8
India 1998/1999[a]	73.7	9.7	14.2	13.3
Indonesia 1997				41.6[d]
Indonesia 2002/2003		65.8	76.2	75.1
Nepal 1996[a]		18.1	35.7	32.2
Philippines 1998		55.2	78.3	75.6
Philippines 2003		67.2	77.2	76.0
Latin America and Caribbean				
Bolivia 1998	55.6			
Bolivia 2003	51.7	52.6	60.8	60.0
Dominican Rep 2002		31.8	30.5	30.7
Haiti 2000	63.0	33.8	31.1	31.4
Nicaragua 2001		56.0	66.3	65.3
Peru 2000	49.6	4.9[c]	1.2[c]	1.6[c]

Note: Anemia figures in the table were adjusted for altitude where applicable.
Any anemia <11.0 g/dl
u: Unknown (not available)
[a]Children 6-35 months
[b]Figures taken from the Uzbekistan 2002 Health Examination Survey Report
[c]As per vaccination card
[d]At least one dose recorded on vaccination card anytime in life

Table 6: Summary information: Women age 15-49 years

Percentage of women age 15-49 with any anemia, percentage of mothers age 15-49 with a birth in the five years preceding the survey who consumed any iron tablets or syrup during pregnancy for their most recent birth, percentage of mothers age 15-49 with a birth in the five years preceding the survey who received postpartum vitamin A supplementation in the two months following their most recent birth, and percentage of households with salt containing 15 parts per million (ppm) or more of iodine, DHS surveys 1987-2005.

Country and year	Percentage of women with any anemia	Percentage of mothers who consumed any iron tablets/ syrup	Percentage of mothers who consumed iron tablets/syrup for 90+ days	Percentage of mothers who received postpartum vitamin A	Percentage of households with salt containing 15+ ppm iodine[a]
Sub-Saharan Africa					
Benin 1996					78.7[b]
Benin 2001	64.3	84.1	40.1	20.2	71.7
Burkina Faso 2003	53.7	69.3	10.3	16.4	47.8
Cameroon 1998					94.3[b]
Cameroon 2004	44.9	73.3	46.5	28.2	88.3
CAR 1994					28.2[b]
Chad 1996/1997					62.3[b]
Chad 2004		28.7	1.4		65.9
Eritrea 1995		30.2[d]			
Eritrea 2002		39.6	0.7	13.4	68.0
Ethiopia 2000				11.8	28.4
Gabon 2000		67.9			17.5[b]
Ghana 1998		78.4		28.3[e]	27.7[f]
Ghana 2003	44.6	79.1	39.7	43.0	28.3
Guinea 1999					13.8[b]
Kenya 2003		45.7	2.5	14.2	
Madagascar 1997	42.1				79.2[b]
Madagascar 2003/2004	46.0	32.3	2.5	19.1	75.4
Malawi 2000		67.3	11.4	41.7	53.0
Malawi 2004	44.3	79.4	17.6	41.0	
Mali 2001	62.9	34.5	3.0	17.7	73.8[b]
Mozambique 2003		60.2	14.3	20.8	53.7[b]

Note: Anemia figures in the table were adjusted for altitude where applicable.
Any anemia: Pregnant women <11.0 g/dl,
Not pregnant women <12.0 g/dl
[a]Excludes households in which salt was not tested for iodine content.
[b]Any iodine
[c]Sample includes ever-married women
[d]Births in the three years preceding the survey
[e]Vitamin A supplementation received in the 6 weeks following the most recent birth
[f]Iodine level 25+ ppm

Table 6 (continued): Summary information: Women age 15-49 years

Percentage of women age 15-49 with any anemia, percentage of mothers age 15-49 with a birth in the five years preceding the survey who consumed any iron tablets or syrup during pregnancy for their most recent birth, percentage of mothers age 15-49 with a birth in the five years preceding the survey who received postpartum vitamin A supplementation in the two months following their most recent birth, and percentage of households with salt containing 15 parts per million (ppm) or more of iodine, DHS surveys 1987-2005.

Country and year	Percentage of women with any anemia	Percentage of mothers who consumed any iron tablets/ syrup	Percentage of mothers who consumed iron tablets/syrup for 90+ days	Percentage of mothers who received postpartum vitamin A supplementation	Percentage of households with salt containing 15+ ppm iodine[a]
Sub-Saharan Africa (continued)					
Namibia 2000				33.4	62.9
Niger 1998		11.1			73.8[b]
Nigeria 2003		57.9	21.1	19.6	97.3
Rwanda 2000		20.6	0.3	13.9	91.2
Senegal 2005	59.1	90.5	39.7	27.3	41.3
Tanzania 1999		44.4		10.9	66.8[f]
Tanzania 2004	48.4	61.1	9.8	20.1	43.4
Uganda 2000	36.7	51.4	1.7	11.3	94.8
Zambia 1996/1997					95.8[b]
Zambia 2001/2002		70.6	20.3	27.5	77.4
Zimbabwe 1999		59.9			
North Africa/West Asia/Europe					
Armenia 2000	12.4	19.2	0.5		84.1
Egypt 2000[c]	27.6	26.5	8.3	11.9	55.9[b]
Egypt 2003[c]		47.6	13.7	37.5	79.1
Egypt 2005[c]	39.4	53.1	14.1	48.4	78.1
Jordan 2002[c]	26.3	72.1	46.4	31.1	
Morocco 2003/2004		38.3	5.2	23.5	
Turkey 1998[c]		54.0			
Yemen 1997[c]		22.1			87.8[b]

Notes: Anemia figures in the table were adjusted for altitude where applicable.
Any anemia: Pregnant women <11.0 g/dl,
Not pregnant women <12.0 g/dl
[a]Excludes households in which salt was not tested for iodine content.
[b]Any iodine
[c]Sample includes ever-married women
[f]Iodine level 25+ ppm

Table 6: (continued) Summary information: Women age 15-49 years

Percentage of women age 15-49 with any anemia, percentage of mothers age 15-49 with a birth in the five years preceding the survey who consumed any iron tablets or syrup during pregnancy for their most recent birth, percentage of mothers age 15-49 with a birth in the five years preceding the survey who received postpartum vitamin A supplementation in the two months following their most recent birth, and percentage of households with salt containing 15 parts per million (ppm) or more of iodine, DHS surveys 1987-2005.

Country and year	Percentage of women with any anemia	Percentage of mothers who consumed any iron tablets/ syrup	Percentage of mothers who consumed iron tablets/syrup for 90+ days	Percentage of mothers who received postpartum vitamin A supplementation	Percentage of households with salt containing 15+ ppm iodine[a]
Central Asia					
Kazakhstan 1999	35.5	48.1			20.1
Kyrgyz Republic 1997	38.2				
Turkmenistan 2000	47.3	32.3	0.1		76.8
Uzbekistan 1996	60.4				
South and Southeast Asia					
Bangladesh 1999/2000[c]		36.4		15.8	
Bangladesh 2004[c]		50.0		14.5	
Cambodia 2000	58.8	20.7	1.2	10.7	13.9[b]
India 1998/1999[c]	51.2	57.9[d]			49.7
Indonesia 1997[c]		67.1			
Indonesia 2002/2003[c]		78.4	29.1	42.5	
Nepal 1996[c]		8.9[d]			64.7
Nepal 2001[c]		22.7	5.7	10.3	
Philippines 1998		75.6			14.0
Philippines 2003		76.8	29.1	44.6	

Notes: Anemia figures in the table were adjusted for altitude where applicable.
Any anemia: Pregnant women <11.0 g/dl,
Not pregnant women <12.0 g/dl
[a]Excludes households in which salt was not tested for iodine content.
[b]Any iodine
[c]Sample includes ever-married women
[d]Births in the three years preceding the survey

Table 6 (continued): Summary information: Women age 15-49 years

Percentage of women age 15-49 with any anemia, percentage of mothers age 15-49 with a birth in the five years preceding the survey who consumed any iron tablets or syrup during pregnancy for their most recent birth, percentage of mothers age 15-49 with a birth in the five years preceding the survey who received postpartum vitamin A supplementation in the two months following their most recent birth, and percentage of households with salt containing 15 parts per million (ppm) or more of iodine, DHS surveys 1987-2005.

Country and year	Percentage of women with any anemia	Percentage of mothers who consumed any iron tablets/ syrup	Percentage of mothers who consumed iron tablets/syrup for 90+ days	Percentage of mothers who received postpartum vitamin A	Percentage of households with salt containing 15+ ppm iodine[a]
Latin America and Caribbean					
Bolivia 1998	27.2				91.0[b]
Bolivia 2003	33.1	61.6	21.8	30.7	
Brazil 1996					94.2[b]
Colombia 2000		72.0	34.4		
Colombia 2005		75.9			
Dominican Rep 1996		90.9			
Dominican Rep 2002		89.1	57.1	24.1	
Ecuador 1987					14.2[f]
Guatemala 1995					91.5[f]
Haiti 2000	55.1	57.1	10.8	24.5	11.7
Nicaragua 1997/98					93.0[f]
Nicaragua 2001		78.9	61.4		
Peru 2000	31.6	52.0	15.6	11.6	97.0[b]
Peru 2004		64.9	20.3	10.2	

Notes: Anemia figures in the table were adjusted for altitude where applicable.
Any anemia: Pregnant women <11.0 g/dl,
Not pregnant women <12.0 g/dl
[a]Excludes households in which salt was not tested for iodine content.
[b]Any iodine
[f]Iodine level 25+ ppm