# CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL NUTRITION SURVEILLANCE 

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF health, education, AND WElfare

## PREFACE

This report summarizes information, including selected indices of nutrition status, received from the five participating States which comprise the initial group of contributors to a developing program of nutrition surveillance in the United States. We will consider adding other indices as their utility and availability become evident. To the extent possible, tabulations in subsequent issues will be presented in the same format unless experience indicates a change is appropriate.

The data presented in these tabulations come from a variety of sources including health department clinics, WIC screening, Headstart programs, and other health care situations. Because of the lack of uniformity of data sources, as well as methodology, direct comparisons among States should be made with caution.

Contributions to the Nutrition Surveillance Report are welcome. Please submit to:

Center for Disease Control
Attention: Preventable Diseases and Nutrition Activity
Atlanta, Georgia 30333

Center for Disease Control. . . . . . David J. Sencer, M. D. Director

## NUTRITION INDICES BY STATE

Data presented in Tables $1-3$ represent children examined at various public health clinics during the fourth quarter of 1975. They reflect initial clinic visits only and do not show either the nutritional status of the general population or the results of nutrition intervention in the surveillance population.

Table 1 shows that anemia continues to have a high prevalence, as measured by hemoglobin in Kentucky and Louisiana, and as measured by hematocrit in these States and in Tennessee as well. In general most of the hemoglobin and hematocrit data are derived from different individuals except in Arizona where many children have both determinations. Here the prevalence of nutritional anemias is considerably lower during this quarter than for previous quarters.

Stunting, as measured by the percentage of children whose height-for-age values fall below the 5th percentile, continues to have a high prevalence in Arizona. Kentucky, which previously had high prevalences, has the lowest prevalence of stunting for this quarter.

The prevalence of low weight for height values continues to fall within the expected five percent level. The prevalence of overweight, as measured by the percentage of children above the 95 th percentile of weight-for-height, is about three times the expected level in Arizona, and about twice the expected level in the other four States.

Table 2 demonstrates that Blacks of both sexes continue to have the highest prevalence of anemia as measured by hemoglobin and hematocrit. American Indians, as in previous quarters, have a relatively low prevalence of anemia. A high prevalence of stunting and of overweight continues to be seen in Spanish-Americans and American Indians. Small numbers make the prevalence rates less reliable in these ethnic groups, however.

Table 3 shows that both girls and boys under 2 years of age have the lowest prevalence of anemia by both determinations and the highest prevalence of both stunting and overweight. Conversely, 6 to 10 -year-old children continue to have the highest prevalence of anemia and the lowest prevalence of stunting and overweight.

Data presented in Tables $4,5 a \& b$, and $6 a \& b$ represent all children examined on initial visits during calendar years 1974 and 1975. The numbers in these 2-year summaries are higher than the combined numbers presented by individual quarters in earlier issues of Nutrition Surveillance, because additional data have been reported from the States subsequent to publication of these prior Bulletins. The data are presented by four half-year periods to give an indication of time trends and by total values for the entire 2-year period.

Table 4 shows anemia to be most prevalent by hemoglobin determination in Louisiana and by hematocrit in Kentucky and Tennessee. Stunting as well as overweight is most prevalent in Arizona. The prevalence of stunting and overweight has progressively decreased over the 2-year period in all States combined and particularly in Kentucky. Stunting and overweight are least prevalent in Louisiana and Tennessee. The overall prevalence of low weight-for-height is exactly five percent with relatively little variance.

Tables $5 \mathrm{a} \& \mathrm{~b}$, because of large numbers in the 2-year totals, provide firm prevalence rates for Spanish-Americans and American Indians as well as for Blacks and Whites. After Blacks, anemia is next most prevalent (as measured by hemoglobin) in Spanish-Americans of both sexes; it is least prevalent, by both determinations, in American Indians of both sexes. The prevalence of stunting and overweight is lower in Blacks and Whites than in SpanishAmericans and American Indians.

Tables $6 \mathrm{a} \& \mathrm{~b}$ show that in children under 2 years of age, anemia, by both determinations, is least prevalent, while stunting and overweight are most prevalent. In children from 6 to 13 years the converse is seen: anemia is most prevalent with stunting and overweight least prevalent. In children under age 10, stunting and overweight have become somewhat less prevalent over this 2-year period.

Nutrition Indices by State, October-December 1975 Persons Less than 18 Years of Age

|  | Hemoglobin |  | Hematocrit |  | Height For Age |  | Weight For Age |  | Weight For Height |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| State | No. Exam. | \% Low | No. Exam. | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { Low } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | No. Exam. | $\begin{gathered} \text { \% } \\ \text { Low } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | No. <br> Exam. | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { Low } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | No. Exam. | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { Low } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { High } \end{gathered}$ |
| Arizona | 1,721 | 11.2 | 1,678 | 8.3 | 3,999 | 17.2 | 3,969 | 9.6 | 3,895 | 5.2 | 14.9 |
| Kentucky | 1,064 | 14.1 | 1,971 | 20.3 | 4,165 | 10.4 | 4,178 | 6.2 | 4,106 | 4.6 | 10.0 |
| Louisiana | 2,729 | 18.0 | 929 | 17.8 | 4,069 | 10.9 | 4,134 | 7.1 | 4,030 | 5.0 | 9.0 |
| Tennessee | 352 | 8.2 | 4,004 | 19.9 | 5,330 | 11.4 | 5,397 | 6.1 | 5,170 | 4.6 | 10.3 |
| Washington | 223 | 7.6 | 1,942 | 12.9 | 2,921 | 12.2 | 2,923 | 6.3 | 2,901 | 3.4 | 10.7 |
| Total* | 6,089 | 14.5 | 10,524 | 16.7 | 20,484 | 12.3 | 20,601 | 7.0 | 20,102 | 4.6 | 10.9 |

*Totals for hemoglobin and hematocrit include unknown sex.

Nutrition Indices by Sex and Ethnic Group, October-December 1975
Persons Less than 18 Years of Age

| Sex and Ethnic Group | Hemog1obin |  | Hematocrit |  | Height For Age |  | Weight For Age |  | Weight For Height |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. Exam. | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { Low } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | No. Exam. | $\begin{gathered} \text { \% } \\ \text { Low } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | No. Exam. | $\begin{aligned} & \% \\ & \text { Low } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | No. Exam. | $\begin{aligned} & \% \\ & \text { Low } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | No. Exam. | $\begin{aligned} & \% \\ & \text { Low } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { High } \end{gathered}$ |
| Male |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Black | 1,397 | 17.3 | 921 | 20.5 | 2,688 | 12.6 | 2,718 | 7.4 | 2,653 | 5.0 | 10.3 |
| White | 1,052 | 11.7 | 3,437 | 16.9 | 5,645 | 12.0 | 5,690 | 6.9 | 5,559 | 4.6 | 10.4 |
| Sp. American | 434 | 13.4 | 369 | 13.3 | 954 | 16.2 | 957 | 8.0 | 942 | 4.8 | 15.5 |
| Am. Indian | 71 | 7.0 | 366 | 9.3 | 730 | 19.9 | 715 | 11.0 | 708 | 5.2 | 14.3 |
| Oriental | 5 | 0.0 | 15 | 13.3 | 25 | 36.0 | 25 | 24.0 | 24 | 8.3 | 8.3 |
| Other | 11 | 18.2 | 17 | 0.0 | 36 | 16.7 | 36 | 16.7 | 36 | 2.8 | 8.3 |
| Unknown | 32 | 9.4 | 141 | 14.9 | 193 | 8.8 | 195 | 7.2 | 191 | 8.4 | 9.4 |
| Total | 3,002 | 14.4 | 5,266 | 16.6 | 10,271 | 13.1 | 10,336 | 7.5 | 10,113 | 4.8 | 11.1 |
| Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Black | 1,418 | 17.7 | 1,035 | 20.7 | 2,754 | 10.3 | 2,786 | 6.4 | 2,709 | 4.8 | 10.6 |
| White | 1,127 | 12.2 | 3,333 | 17.1 | 5,662 | 11.2 | 5,704 | 6.3 | 5,525 | 4.2 | 9.8 |
| Sp. American | 401 | 12.7 | 319 | 11.3 | 855 | 12.2 | 857 | 6.2 | 846 | 4.4 | 13.7 |
| Am. Indian | 96 | 4.2 | 392 | 7.7 | 739 | 17.1 | 714 | 8.5 | 708 | 5.4 | 16.2 |
| Oriental | 8 | 0.0 | 20 | 5.0 | 36 | 22.2 | 36 | 8.3 | 35 | 0.0 | 8.6 |
| Other | 6 | 33.3 | 13 | 23.1 | 25 | 20.0 | 25 | 16.0 | 25 | 0.0 | 16.0 |
| Unknown | 25 | 12.0 | 101 | 15.8 | 142 | 13.4 | 143 | 6.3 | 141 | 2.8 | 9.2 |
| Total | 3,081 | 14.6 | 5,213 | 16.7 | 10,213 | 11.6 | 10,265 | 6.5 | 9,989 | 4.4 | 10.8 |

Nutrition Indices by Sex and Age, October-December 1975
Persons Less than 18 Years of Age

| Hemoglobin | Hematocrit |  | Height For Age |  | Weight For Age |  | Weight For Height |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. \% | No. | \% | No. | \% | No. | \% | No. | \% | \% |
| Exam. Low | Exam. | Low | Exam. | Low | Exam. | Low | Exam. | Low | High |


| Age Group | Exam. | Low | Exam. | Low | Exam. | Low | Exam. | Low | Exam. | Low |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | High

Table 4
Nutrition Indices by State, January 1974 - December 1975
Persons Less than 18 Years of Age

| STATE Date | Hemoglobin |  | Hematocrit |  | Height For Age |  | Weight For Age |  | Weight For Height |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | \% | No | \% | No. | \% | No. | \% | No. | \% | \% |
|  | Exam. | Low | Exam. | Low | Exam. | Low | Exam. | Low | Exam. | Low | High |
| Arizona |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1974 (1st | 4,237 | 16.4 | 2,761 | 14.2 | 6,188 | 15.5 | 6,232 | 8.9 | 6,004 | 5.5 | 14.9 |
| 1974 (2nd | 2,906 | 17.9 | 2,383 | 11.3 | 4,712 | 16.7 | 4,643 | 9.9 | 4,400 | 6.7 | 16.9 |
| 975 (1st | 4,150 | 13.8 | 7,462 | 12.1 | 12,945 | 17.3 | 12,916 | 8.1 | 12,612 | 4.9 | 15.6 |
| 975 (2nd | 3,356 | 12.3 | 3,143 | 11.4 | 7,189 | 16.3 | 7,144 | 9.7 | 7,013 | 5.8 | 12.7 |
| Total | 14,649 | 15.0 | 15,749 | 12.2 | 31,034 | 16.6 | 30,935 | 8.9 | 30,029 | 5.5 | 15.0 |
| Kentucky |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1974{ }^{\text {(1 st }}$ | 5,180 | 15.4 | 5,542 | 22.0 | 11,653 | 14.6 | 11,456 | 7.1 | 11,245 | 6.4 | 13.6 |
| 1974 (2nd | 2,671 | 18.7 | 1,929 | 24.7 | 6,135 | 14.1 | 6,137 | 8.1 | 5,996 | 6.7 | 11.5 |
| ${ }_{5}$ (1st | 2,036 | 18.2 | 2,445 | 17.7 | 6,461 | 13.4 | 6,474 | 7.7 | 6,322 | 6.0 | 12.2 |
| 1975 (2nd | 2,736 | 14.8 | 3,687 | 19.0 | 8,452 | 10.2 | 8,486 | 6.6 | 8,314 | 5.0 | 8.9 |
| Total | 12,623 | 16.4 | 13,603 | 20.8 | 32,701 | 13.1 | 32,553 | 7.3 | 31,877 | 6.0 | 11.7 |
| Louisiana |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1974 (1st | 240 | 26.7 | 22 | 50.0 | 269 | 8.6 | 271 | 5.5 | 265 | 6.8 | 10.6 |
| 1974 (2nd | 1,617 | 19.9 | 409 | 24.4 | 2,020 | 9.9 | 2,033 | 6.3 | 1,977 | 5.8 | 8.4 |
| 1975 (1st | 10,434 | 20.1 | 2,998 | 17.2 | 13,891 | 10.5 | 14,051 | 7.0 | 13,662 | 5.1 | 7.5 |
| 1975 | 6,418 | 19.3 | 2, 318 | 19.1 | 9,531 | 10.8 | 9.674 | 7.2 | 9,437 | 5.5 | 8.7 |
| Total | 18,709 | 19.9 | 5,737 | 18.6 | 25,711 | 10.6 | 26,029 | 7.0 | 25,341 | 5.3 | 8.0 |
| Tennessee |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1974{ }^{(1 \text { st }}$ | 211 | 13.7 | 2,642 | 19.0 | 3,112 | 12.6 | 3,160 | 7.2 | 3,073 | 5.4 | 11.7 |
| 1974 (2nd | 589 | 7.1 | 7,468 | 20.6 | 8,329 | 10.5 | 8,491 | 5.8 | 8,190 | 4.9 | 9.4 |
| 1975 (1st | 981 | 6.2 | 12,180 | 20.5 | 14,412 | 9.9 | 14,720 | 5.6 | 14,198 | 4.8 | 9.5 |
| 1975 (2nd | 779 | 7.1 | 10,361 | 20.8 | 12,832 | 10.6 | 12,963 | 6.0 | 12,552 | 4.7 | 9.9 |
| Total | 2,560 | 7.3 | 32,651 | 20.5 | 38,685 | 10.5 | 39,334 | 5.9 | 38,013 | 4.8 | 9.8 |
| Washington |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1974{ }^{\text {(1 st }}$ | 1,650 | 8.5 | 7,923 | 11.5 | 10,737 | 12.8 | 10,703 | 5.6 | 10,632 | 3.5 | 13.6 |
| 1974 (2nd | 559 | 8.9 | 4,752 | 10.3 | 6,575 | 11.8 | 6,585 | 6.2 | 6,524 | 3.6 | 12.1 |
| $1975^{(1 \mathrm{st}}$ | 903 | 8.5 | 5,937 | 10.9 | 8,409 | 12.6 | 8,413 | 6.3 | 8,325 | 3.1 | 11.2 |
| (2nd | 474 | 9.3 | 4,377 | 11.2 | 6,451 | 11.3 | 6,444 | 6.1 | 6,388 | 3.3 | 10.5 |
| Total | 3,586 | 8.7 | 22,989 | 11.0 | 32,172 | 12.2 | 32,145 | 6.0 | 31,869 | 3.4 | 12.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL 1974 (1st | $11,518$ | 15.0 | 18,890 | 16.1 | 31,959 | 13.9 | 31,822 | 6.9 | 31,219 | 5.1 | 13.7 |
| 197 (2nd | 8,342 | 17.2 | 16,941 | 17.0 | 27,771 | 12.6 | 27,889 | 7.1 | 27,087 | 5.3 | 11.7 |
| 1975 (lst | 18,504 | 17.2 | 31,012 | 16.1 | 56,118 | 12.5 | 56,574 | 6.9 | 55,119 | 4.8 | 10.9 |
| 1975 (2nd | 13,763 | 15.6 | 23,886 | 17.4 | 44,455 | 11.6 | 44,711 | 7.0 | 43,704 | 4.9 | 10.0 |
| Total | 52,127 | 16.3 | 90,729 | 16.6 | 160,303 | 12.5 | 160,996 | 7.0 | 157,129 | 5.0 | 11.3 |



NUTRITION INDICES BY ETHNIC GROUP, JANUARY 1974 - DECEMBER 1975
Females Less than 18 Years of Age

|  | Hemog1obin |  | Hematocrit |  | Height For Age |  | Weight For Age |  | Weight For Height |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ETHNIC GROUP <br> Date | No. Exam. | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { Low } \end{gathered}$ | No. Exam. | $\begin{gathered} \text { \% } \\ \text { Low } \end{gathered}$ | No. Exam. | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { Low } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | No. Exam. | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { Low } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | No. Exam. | $\begin{gathered} \text { \% } \\ \text { Low } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { High } \end{gathered}$ |
| Black |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - 1974 (1st | 1,063 | 19.9 | 1,469 | 21.3 | 2,472 | 13.3 | 2,453 | 6.8 | 2,405 | 5.3 | 13.8 |
| 1974 (2nd | 1,218 | 17.8 | 1,241 | 20.1 | 2,712 | 12.2 | 2,711 | 7.3 | 2,623 | 5.4 | 11.9 |
| 1975 (1st | 4,645 | 20.5 | 2,497 | 19.0 | 7,738 | 10.5 | 7,823 | 6.1 | 7,533 | 5.0 | 8.6 |
| 1975 (2nd | 3,241 | 19.4 | 2,307 | 20.8 | 6,133 | 9.9 | 6,204 | 6.0 | 6,019 | 5.1 | 10.1 |
| Total | 10,167 | 19.8 | 7,514 | 20.2 | 19,055 | 10.9 | 19,191 | 6.3 | 18,580 | 5.1 | 10.2 |
| White |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1974{ }^{\text {(1st }}$ | 3,101 | 13.3 | 5,520 | 15.9 | 9,591 | 12.9 | 9,535 | 6.5 | 9,349 | 5.4 | 12.4 |
| 1974 (2nd | 1,838 | 16.5 | 5,481 | 16.8 | 8,364 | 10.9 | 8,430 | 6.0 | 8,183 | 4.9 | 10.3 |
| $1975{ }^{\text {(1st }}$ | 2,888 | 12.8 | 8,699 | 16.1 | 13,364 | 10.6 | 13,536 | 6.4 | 13,140 | 4.8 | 9.7 |
| (2nd | 2,529 | 12.7 | 7,925 | 16.7 | 12,602 | 10.7 | 12,696 | 6.5 | 12,358 | 4.6 | 9.1 |
| Total | 10,356 | 13.6 | 27,625 | 16.4 | 43,925 | 11.2 | 44,197 | 6.4 | 43,030 | 4.9 | 10.2 |
| Sp. American |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1974 (1st | 1,019 | 19.5 | 1,003 | 18.3 | 1,979 | 15.2 | 1,997 | 6.6 | 1,930 | 4.0 | 15.8 |
| 1974 (2nd | 853 | 20.5 | 822 | 14.2 | 1,636 | 16.3 | 1,616 | 8.2 | 1,528 | 5.8 | 17.0 |
| $1975{ }^{(1 \mathrm{st}}$ | 1,159 | 13.8 | 1,101 | 15.8 | 2,132 | 14.7 | 2,149 | 5.8 | 2,081 | 4.4 | 12.4 |
| (2nd | 761 | 13.8 | 680 | 10.9 | 1,570 | 12.7 | 1,573 | 6.5 | 1,551 | 4.1 | 12.5 |
| Total | 3,792 | 16.8 | 3,606 | 15.2 | 7,317 | 14.8 | 7,335 | 6.7 | 7,090 | 4.5 | 14.3 |
| Am. Indian |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1974 (1st | 286 | 8.0 | 817 | 7.6 | 1,088 | 13.0 | 1,088 | 5.1 | 1,063 | 2.4 | 21.0 |
| 1974 (2nd | 124 | 12.9 | 431 | 8.8 | 578 | 10.7 | 581 | 5.2 | 574 | 2.3 | 16.2 |
| $1975{ }^{\text {(1st }}$ | 217 | 7.4 | 2,466 | 10.5 | 3,882 | 17.5 | 3,856 | 6.1 | 3,784 | 3.9 | 20.7 |
| 1975 (2nd | 271 | 11.1 | 728 | 13.0 | 1,434 | 14.5 | 1,397 | 7.1 | 1,382 | 4.6 | 14.3 |
| Total | 898 | 9.5 | 4,442 | 10.2 | 6,982 | 15.6 | 6,922 | 6.1 | 6,803 | 3.7 | 19.1 |
| Orient., Other |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \& Unknown |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1974 (1st | 196 | 14.3 | 489 | 8.8 | 655 | 11.8 | 654 | 6.6 | 645 | 3.1 | 9.3 |
| (2nd | 112 | 8.9 | 335 | 9.3 | 412 | 10.4 | 418 | 5.3 | 402 | 2.5 | 10.0 |
| $1975{ }^{\text {(1) }}$ st | 375 | 19.7 | 668 | 14.4 | 1,088 | 11.3 | 1,096 | 4.6 | 1,066 | 4.1 | 10.2 |
| (2nd | 102 | 20.6 | 346 | 13.0 | 507 | 14.0 | 511 | 8.8 | 503 | 2.8 | 8.0 |
| Total | 785 | 16.9 | 1,838 | 11.7 | 2,662 | 11.8 | 2,679 | 6.0 | 2,616 | 3.4 | 9.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL $1974{ }^{(1 \mathrm{st}}$ | $5,665$ | 15.4 | 9,298 | 15.9 | 15,785 | 13.2 | 15,727 | 6.5 | 15,392 | 4.9 | 13.5 |
| 1974 (2nd | 4,145 | 17.3 | 8,310 | 16.4 | 13.702 | 11.8 | 13.756 | 6.4 | 13.310 | 4.9 | 11.6 |
| 1975 (1st | 9,284 | 17.0 | 15,431 | 15.6 | 28,204 | 11.9 | 28,460 | 6.1 | 27,604 | 4.6 | 11.1 |
| Total ${ }^{\text {and }}$ | $\begin{array}{r}6,904 \\ \hline 25,998\end{array}$ | 16.0 | 11,986 | 16.9 | 22,246 | 11.0 | 22,381 | 6.4 | 21,813 | 4.7 | 9.9 |
| Total | 25,998 | 16.4 | 45,025 | 16.2 | 79,937 | 11.9 | 80,324 | 6.3 | 78,119 | 4.7 | 11.3 |

NUTRITION INDICES BY AGE, JANUARY 1974 - DECEMBER 1975 Males Less than 18 Years of Age


NUTRITION INDICES BY AGE, JANUARY 1974 - DECEMBER 1975
Females Less than 18 Years of Age


## CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFYING INDIVIDUALS WITH LOW OR HIGH VALUES

1. Low Hemoglobin and Low Hematocrit: Hemoglobin or hematocrit below the level specified in the following table for appropriate age and sex.
Age
$6-23$ months
$2-5$ years
$6-14$ years
15 or more years (females)
15 or more years (males)

Hgb.
10 grams
11 grams
12 grams
12 grams
13 grams

Hct.
31\%
34\%
37\%
$37 \%$
40\%
2. Low Height for Age: Height for age less than the 5 th percentile of a person of the same sex and age in the reference population.
3. Low Weight for Age: Weight for age less than the 5th percentile of a person of the same sex and age in the reference population.
4. Low Weight for Height: Weight for height less than the 5 th percentile of a person of the same sex and height in the reference population.
5. High Weight for Height: Weight for height greater than the 95 th percentile of a person of the same sex and height in the reference population.

Reference Population: Smoothed distribution of percentiles of the following populations:

Age
Birth - 24 months
25-59 months
$60-143$ months
144 - 215 months

## Reference Population Data

Fe1s Research Institute Growth Study Preschool Nutrition Survey
National Health Examination Survey, Cycle II
National Health Examination Survey, Cycle III

Note: Growth percentiles represent heights and weights which have been standardized for sex and age, and sex and height (for weight for height). Therefore height and weight comparisons may be made between groups of individuals using percentiles without being concerned about the age and sex distributions of groups being compared. However, comparisons of height and weight among groups with persons of diverse ethnic origins should be made with care because of possible genetic differences in growth potential. Differences observed between groups may be due to differences in nutritional status of the individuals or in possible differences in the ethnic makeup of the groups.

For the first time, data are presented on children from Montana. The data were provided by the State WIC Program and are not, therefore, representative of children in Montana. These children appear to have a very high prevalence of low hematocrit values. Follow-up investigation by State health staff showed the low values to be caused largely by measurement inaccuracies. A future issue of Nutrition Surveillance will describe this investigation and discuss the findings.

In comparison with the usual values from other States, there is a low prevalence of low height-for-age and high weight-for-height, and a somewhat high prevalence of low weight-for-height. Their prevalence of low weight-for-age is at the usual level.

Table 1
Nutrition Indices for Montana, 1975
Persons Less than 18 Years of Age

| State | Hemog <br> No. <br> Exam. | bin Low | Hemat No. Exa.n. | crit Low | Heigh No. Exam. | $\frac{\text { Age }}{\%}$ | Weigh No. Exam. | $\begin{gathered} \frac{\text { Age }}{\%} \\ \text { Low } \end{gathered}$ | Weight No. Exam. | For \% Low | ight $\%$ High |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Montana | - | - | 903 | 36.9 | 1,277 | 8.2 | 1,272 | 7.3 | 1,256 | 7.0 | 8.6 |

Nutrition Indices for Montana by Sex and Ethnic Group, 1975
Persons Less than 18 Years of Age

|  | Hemoglobin |  | Hematocrit |  | Height For Age |  | Weight For Age |  | Weight For Height |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sex and | No. | \% | No. | \% | No. | \% | No. | \% | No. | \% | \% |
| Ethnic Group | Exam. | Low | Exam. | Low | Exam. | Low | Exam. | Low | Exam. | Low | High |

## Male

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Black | - | - | 5 | 80.0 | 6 | 16.7 | 6 | 0.0 | 6 | 0.0 | 33.3 |
| White | - | - | 326 | 35.6 | 469 | 7.5 | 468 | 8.1 | 463 | 7.6 | 7.1 |
| Sp. American | - | - | 67 | 43.3 | 89 | 11.2 | 89 | 9.0 | 89 | 6.7 | 6.7 |
| Am. Indian | - | - | 90 | 41.1 | 113 | 8.8 | 113 | 6.2 | 112 | 7.1 | 10.7 |
| Oriental | - | - | 1 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other | - | - | 5 | 40.0 | 5 | 0.0 | 5 | 20.0 | 5 | 20.0 | 0.0 |
| Unknown | - | - | 1 | 100.0 | 1 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| $\quad$ Total | - | - | 495 | 38.2 | 684 | 8.2 | 683 | 7.9 | 677 | 7.4 | 8.0 |

Female

| Black | - | - | 1 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| White | - | - | 291 | 34.4 | 428 | 10.0 | 428 | 7.2 | 421 | 7.8 | 10.0 |
| Sp. American | - | - | 53 | 34.0 | 71 | 4.2 | 70 | 7.1 | 68 | 5.9 | 8.8 |
| Am. Indian | - | - | 61 | 41.0 | 90 | 2.2 | 87 | 2.3 | 87 | 1.1 | 6.9 |
| Oriental | - | - | 0 | - | 1 | 100.0 | 1 | 100.0 | 0 | - | - |
| Other | - | - | 2 | 50.0 | 2 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Unknown | - | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | - |
| $\quad$ Total | - | - | 408 | 35.3 | 593 | 8.3 | 589 | 6.6 | 579 | 6.6 | 9.3 |

Table 3
Nutrition Indices for Montana by Sex and Age, 1975 Persons Less than 18 Years of Age

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sex and } \\ & \text { Age Group } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Hemoglobin |  | Hematocrit |  | Height For Age |  | Weight For Age |  | Weight For Height |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. <br> Exam. | $\begin{gathered} \text { \% } \\ \text { Low } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | No. <br> Exam | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { Low } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | No. Exam. | $\begin{gathered} \text { \% } \\ \text { Low } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | No. <br> Exam. | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { Low } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | No. Exam. | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { Low } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { High } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Male |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <1 | - | - | 97 | 24.7 | 271 | 11.4 | 270 | 9.6 | 265 | 4.5 | 12.5 |
| 1 | - | _ | 132 | 28.8 | 139 | 11.5 | 139 | 10.1 | 138 | 10.1 | 9.4 |
| 2-5 | - | _ | 266 | 47.7 | 274 | 3.3 | 274 | 5.1 | 274 | 8.8 | 2.9 |
| 6-9 | - | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | - |
| 10-12 | - | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | - |
| 13-17 | _ | _ | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | - |
| Total | - | - | 495 | 38.2 | 684 | 8.2 | 683 | 7.9 | 677 | 7.4 | 8.0 |
| Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <1 | - | - | 81 | 25.9 | 253 | 9.1 | 251 | 5.6 | 242 | 3.7 | 14.9 |
| 1 | - | - | 120 | 23.3 | 125 | 12.0 | 125 | 9.6 | 125 | 11.2 | 8.0 |
| 2-5 | - | - | 207 | 45.9 | 215 | 5.1 | 213 | 6.1 | 212 | 7.1 | 3.8 |
| 6-9 | - | - | 0 | 45.9 | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | - |
| 10-12 | - | - | 0 | _ | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | - |
| 13-17 | - | - | 0 | - | 0 | _ | 0 | - | 0 | - | - |
| Total | - | - | 408 | 35.3 | 593 | 8.3 | 589 | 6.6 | 579 | 6.6 | 9.3 |

Nepal is a mountainous country in Asia of approximately 140,000 square kilometers and with a population of 11.3 million people. In 1975 the Center for Disease Control and the United States Agency for International Development assisted the Government of Nepal in implementing a simplified field assessment of the nutritional status of Nepalese children. The objectives of the 1975 Nepal Nutrition Status Survey were to provide for the rural population valid data on the extent and distribution of proteincalorie undernutrition and the prevalence of low hemoglobin levels in the 6 to 71 month age group. These data would aid the Nepal Government in deciding upon the types and locations for remedial nutrition programs.

## Methodology

Selected anthropometric measurements, adequate sampling, and careful training are the core of the survey methodology.

The sample was composed of 6,501 children 6 to 71 months of age living in 419 selected villages throughout the entire country. Height and weight measurements and age information was obtained on each survey child. A fingerstick blood was collected on approximately 20 percent of the population and the hemoglobin values determined in Kathmandu. After intensive training, eight teams of two workers completed the field collection of survey data in 3 months using 4-wheel-drive vehicles, helicopters, as well as going on foot.

## Results

Figure I represents Nepal and shows the distribution of survey villages.
Table 1 shows the distribution of the survey children and the urban "special group" by percentage of the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) reference median weight-for-height. A weight-for-height value below 80 percent of the NAS median is an indicator of acute undernutrition. The urban "special group" characterizes the nutritionally advantaged Kathmandu children for purposes of comparison. Acute undernutrition does not appear to be a major problem in rural Nepal children.

Table 2 shows the distribution of the survey children and the urban "special group" by percentage of the NAS reference median height-for-age. A height-for-age value below 90 percent of the NAS median is an indicator of chronic undernutrition. Fifty-two percent of the rural Nepal children measured were chronically undernourished; that is, short for their age. Children in the "special group" demonstrate considerably less chronic undernutrition, and their values may represent the linear growth potential of reasonably well-nourished Nepalese children.

The age-specific prevalence rates in Table 3 demonstrate progressive chronic undernutrition; that is, there are increasing numbers of children who are short for their age in progressively older age groups; suggesting that those children initially short-for-age remain permanently retarded in linear growth, and, with each succeeding year, those who chronically fail to attain adequate nourishment also slip into the short-for-age category.

Table 4 presents the mean and standard deviation for hemoglobin values by age corrected for altitude. The percent of children with low hemoglobin values increases up to 24 months and then decreases in progressively older age groups.

Conclusions
Chronic undernutrition identified by short-for-age findings in rural Nepal children is a significant problem. Findings for the "special group" represent an attainable nutrition status for all Nepal children.

Acute undernutrition as measured by the weight-for-height criterion is not a very important problem in Nepal.

The causes of the levels of chronic undernutrition were not looked for in this survey. Cause and effect information cannot be determined by crosssectional investigations. Further nutritional and related information reflecting the contributions of geography/climate, agriculture, food habits, health care, etc., to cause such levels of chronic undernutrition needs to be collected, utilizing an on-going surveillance system. Decisions on intervention programs should combine the information obtained by surveillance with the interest and capability of the government. The effectiveness of an intervention program is measurable by a survey as herein described.


Table 1

NAS Weight-for-Height Percent of Median Percentage Distribution of 6,501 Survey Children ${ }^{\text {a }}$

| Geopolitical Division | Percent of Median Weight-for-Height ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total <br> Percent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $<75$ | 75-79 | 80-84 | 85-89 | 90-94 | 95-99 | 100+ |  |
| Total Rural $\qquad$ | 1.7 | 5.0 | 14.9 | 24.4 | 24.7 | 16.7 | 12.6 | 100.0 |
| Development Regions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Far West | 2.4 | 4.7 | 15.6 | 24.0 | 26.2 | 16.6 | 10.5 | 100.0 |
| West | 1.3 | 4.4 | 12.8 | 23.7 | 24.9 | 16.5 | 16.4 | 100.0 |
| Central | 1.7 | 6.0 | 16.2 | 24.2 | 25.7 | 15.0 | 11.2 | 100.0 |
| East | 1.5 | 4.4 | 14.5 | 25.8 | 22.2 | 19.1 | 12.5 | 100.0 |

Terrain

| Hill | 1.7 | 4.1 | 13.2 | 22.9 | 25.4 | 18.2 | 14.5 | 100.0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Terai | 2.0 | 6.7 | 17.1 | 27.5 | 23.3 | 14.4 | 9.0 | 100.0 |
| Special <br> Group | 1.0 | 1.0 | 5.0 | 17.0 | 27.0 | 22.0 | 27.0 | 100.0 |

[^0]NAS Height-for-Age Percent of Median
Percentage Distribution of 6,508 Survey Children ${ }^{\text {a }}$

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Geopolitical } \\ & \text { Division } \end{aligned}$ | Percent of Median Height-for-Age ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total <br> Percent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | <80.0 | 80.0-82.4 | 82.5-84.9 | 85.0-87.4 | 87.5-89.9 | 90.0-92.4 | 92.5-94.9 | 95+ |  |
| Total Rural Nepal | 3.4 | 4.3 | 9.3 | 15.1 | 19.9 | 18.6 | 15.3 | 14.1 | 100.0 |
| Development Regions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Far West | 4.1 | 3.8 | 9.6 | 17.0 | 21.2 | 16.6 | 14.7 | 13.0 | 100.0 |
| West | 4.2 | 4.6 | 10.5 | 15.5 | 20.5 | 18.2 | 13.8 | 12.7 | 100.0 |
| Central | 2.4 | 4.5 | 8.6 | 14.7 | 19.6 | 20.4 | 16.1 | 13.7 | 100.0 |
| East | 3.5 | 4.3 | 8.7 | 13.4 | 18.7 | 18.4 | 16.1 | 16.9 | 100.0 |
| Terrain |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hill | 3.9 | 4.5 | 10.6 | 16.4 | 20.4 | 18.9 | 14.0 | 11.3 | 100.0 |
| Terai | 2.6 | 4.0 | 6.9 | 12.7 | 19.1 | 18.9 | 17.2 | 18.6 | 100.0 |
| Special Group | - | - | 1.0 | 5.0 | 12.0 | 17.0 | 24.0 | 40.0 | 100.0 |

${ }^{\text {a Percents }}$ based on weighted data.
bValues less than 60.0 or greater than 199.9 were excluded from tabulations.

Percentage of Nepal Survey Population and "Special Group" by Specific Age Groups with Chronic Undernutrition ${ }^{\text {a }}$

| Age Groups in Months | Short-for-Age ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (Percentage) NSP ${ }^{\text {b }}(S P)^{\text {c }}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 6-11 | 21.0 (17) ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| 12-23 | 39.1 (11) |
| 24-35 | 46.8 (13) |
| 36-47 | 56.2 (14) |
| 48-59 | 61.4 (24) |
| 60-71 | 54.2 (25) |
| Total (6-71) | 48.3 (18) |
| ${ }^{\mathrm{a}}$ Chronic undernutrition (short-for-age) is defined as height-for-age less than 90 percent of NAS reference median. |  |
| $\mathrm{b}_{\text {NSP }}=$ Nepal Survey Population |  |
| ${ }^{\text {c }}$ SP $=$ "Special Group" |  |
| $\mathrm{d}_{\text {Percentage }}$ is based on less than 50 cases and does not meet standards of reliability. |  |

Table 4
Mean Hemoglobin Values (Corrected for Altitude) for Rural Nepal and Percent below Normal by Age

| Age in <br> Months | Total Country Mean Hemoglobin (Grams/100cc) | (S.D.) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Number of Hemoglobin Determinations | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Per } \\ \text { Hemog } \\ <10 \mathrm{gms} / 100 \mathrm{cc} \end{array}$ | ent with bin Values $10.0-10.9 \mathrm{gms} / 100 \mathrm{cc}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6-11 | 11.0 | ( $\pm 1.5$ ) | 95 | 19 | 30 |
| 12-23 | 11.2 | ( $\pm 1.7)$ | 223 | 20 | 21 |
| 24-35 | 11.4 | $( \pm 1.7)$ | 190 | 17 | 22 |
| 36-47 | 11.7 | $( \pm 1.7)$ | 241 | 9 | 16 |
| 48-59 | 12.0 | $( \pm 1.9)$ | 238 | 9 | 14 |
| 60-71 | 12.1 | $( \pm 1.7)$ | 266 | 6 | 13 |
| 6-71 | 11.7 | $( \pm 1.7)$ | 1,253 | 12 | 18 |

${ }^{\text {a }}$ Standard deviation of weighted data

In Figures I-IV the distributions of height-for-age and weight-for-age, reported in Nutrition Canada, are compared with those of the NCHS reference population for boys and girls from 2 to 18 years of age. (Children less than 24 months of age were not reported in Nutrition Canada.) For each population the 5th, 50th, and 95th centile curves are shown. Nutrition Canada curves are plotted at actual observed values for each age, while those of the NCHS reference population have been mathematically smoothed.

In height-for-age, below about 120 months, little difference is seen between the two sets of curves except that the 5 th centile for girls of Nutrition Canada is somewhat lower. Above 120 months the 5 th centile curves for girls are nearly identical. For the two upper centiles, and for all three centiles for boys, Nutrition Canada curves are somewhat lower.

In weight-for-age little consistent difference is seen between the two sets of curves below about 140 months. Above this age for both indices, Nutrition Canada values for all three curves are generally lower.

In summary, older boys and girls from a Canadian national probability sample appear to be somewhat shorter and less heavy for their age than older boys and girls from a U.S. national probability sample. Little difference is seen in either height or weight in the younger children. Weight-for-height data for Canadian children have not been published.
(



[^0]:    apercents based on weighted data.
    bValues less than 40.0 or greater than 149.9 were excluded from tabulations.

