

Table 3 Prevalence of anaemia in Palestinian adolescents from Ramallah & Hebron governorates by sociodemographic characteristics

Variable	Ramallah						Hebron					
	Boys (n = 437)			Girls (n = 500)			Boys (n = 457)			Girls (n = 548)		
	No.	%	P-value ^a	No.	%	P-value ^a	No.	%	P-value ^a	No.	%	P-value ^a
Total	437	6.0	–	500	9.2	0.127 ^b	457	22.5	–	548	9.3	< 0.001 ^b
Residence												
Urban	197	5.1	0.485	177	10.2	0.646	308	19.8	0.102	353	8.8	0.682
Rural	228	7.0		310	8.7		133	28.6		182	9.9	
Age (years)												
13.0–13.9	180	5.6		208	8.2		180	28.9		150	8.0	
14.0–14.9	192	4.7	0.247	224	9.8	0.802	210	17.6	0.036	273	9.2	0.608
15.0–16.0	65	10.8		68	10.3		67	20.9		125	11.2	
Mother's education												
Low	307	6.8		356	9.8		316	25.6		412	9.5	
Medium	56	3.6	0.432	69	4.4	0.296	67	16.4	0.231	65	10.8	0.916
High	54	3.7		71	11.3		38	15.8		44	9.1	
Father's education												
Low	270	7.0		288	6.6		277	24.6		346	8.4	
Medium	64	6.3	0.326	88	10.2	0.010 ^c	59	27.1	0.274	85	11.8	0.443
High	84	2.4		116	13.8		84	16.7		89	11.2	
Family size (no. of persons)												
1–6	129	3.9		113	6.2		58	13.8		59	8.5	
7–8	142	7.8	0.363	159	9.4	0.252	166	22.3	0.193 ^c	189	9.0	0.839
8	111	8.1		216	11.1		195	27.2		276	10.1	
Household standard of living^d												
Low	56	8.9		100	9.0		115	28.7		176	8.0	
Medium	202	7.9	0.182	217	10.1	0.866	231	22.9	0.012 ^e	286	10.8	0.308
High	147	2.7		134	9.0		103	13.6		76	6.6	
Onset of puberty												
No	74	5.4	0.800	100	8.0	0.752	92	27.2	0.061	84	7.1	0.442
Yes	363	6.1		391	9.2		364	21.4		464	9.7	

differences between sociodemographic characteristics using the chi-squared test.

^bP for differences between boys and girls in the same governorate using the chi-square test.

^cP for trend = 0.05.

^dHousehold standard of living score based on the possession of 16 household amenities; each item given a value of 1.

^eP for trend < 0.05.

^aP for