

Food and diet Statistics on dietary data

Corrigendum 7 February 2024

The following corrections were made to the PDF of the report after it went to print.

Page	Location	Text in printed PDF	Text in corrected PDF/Notes
8	Table 1 title	Table 1: Apparent vitamin B12 at-home intake for animal source foods and the confidence interval with the 95 percent confidence level	Table 1: Apparent vitamin B12 at-home intake for animal source foods with the 95 percent confidence level
9	Table 2 title	Table 2: Apparent vitamin A intake in urban and rural areas, and the confidence interval with the 95 percent confidence level	Table 2: Apparent vitamin A intake in urban and rural areas with the 95 percent confidence level
10	Paragraph 2	Data from the Mexico National Health and Nutrition Survey (2012) show that the most consumed food groups were cereals, milk, vegetables, fruits and meat. Cereals and meat contributed more to the daily food intake of males (25 percent and 10 percent, respectively) compared to females (20 percent and 9 percent, respectively) while milk, vegetables and fruits contributed more to the daily food intake of females (22 percent, 14 percent and 11 percent, respectively) compared to males (20 percent, 13 percent and 10 percent, respectively), as shown in Figure 5.	Data from the Mexico National Health and Nutrition Survey (2012) show that the most consumed food groups were cereals, milk, vegetables, fruits and meat. Cereals and meat contributed more to the daily food intake of males (24 percent and 10 percent, respectively) compared to females (20 percent and 9 percent, respectively) while milk, vegetables and fruits contributed more to the daily food intake of females (22 percent, 13 percent and 12 percent, respectively) compared to males (20 percent, 12 percent and 11 percent, respectively), as shown in Figure 5.
11	Figure 5		
11	Paragraph 1	The Mexico survey also shows that the share of milk, vegetables and cereals in the daily vitamin A intake was higher for females (33 percent, 21 percent and 9 percent, respectively) than for males (31 percent, 18 percent and 7 percent, respectively). The share of eggs and meat in the daily vitamin A intake was higher for males (13 percent and 12 percent, respectively) than for females (11 percent and 6 percent, respectively) (Figure 6).	The Mexico survey also shows that the share of milk, vegetables and cereals in the daily vitamin A intake was higher for females (33 percent, 20 percent and 9 percent, respectively) than for males (31 percent, 17 percent and 7 percent, respectively). The share of eggs and meat in the daily vitamin A intake was higher for males (13 percent and 12 percent, respectively) than for females (11 percent and 6 percent, respectively) (Figure 6).
12	Figure 6 title	Figure 6: Percentage contribution of food groups to the average daily intake of vitamin A (in retinol equivalents) per capita by sex in the Mexico National Health and Nutrition Survey (2012)	Figure 6: Percentage contribution of food groups to the average daily intake of vitamin A (in retinol activity equivalents) per capita by sex in the Mexico National Health and Nutrition Survey (2012)
12	Figure 6		

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Figure 7

