



Abstracts

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The abstracts of plenary lectures, parallel session talks and displayed posters are printed in alphabetical order of authors within the broad themes of the Conference. Presenting authors are italicised.

Acceptance of Iodized Salt by the German Consumers. ANJA HÖHN and ULRICH OLTERS DORF, IÖS-BFE, Garbenstr. 13, D-70599 Stuttgart, Germany.

Germany is a region of endemic iodine deficiency. A simple and efficient preventive measure is iodized salt. German food law was amended in 1993 to facilitate the use of iodized salt in industrial food processing. Use of iodized salt in private households has been propagated. The nutrition programmes were evaluated in 1994 and 1995 by interviews of 2500 persons (representative sample of general population) and questionnaires were sent to bakeries ($N=300$; random selection), butchers ($N=300$), food processors ($N=300$), restaurants ($N=600$) and caterers ($N=600$) about usage of iodized salt. Accordingly iodized salt is used in every other German household (53.2%), in 79.6% of bakeries, by 80.7% of butchers, in 70.8% of restaurants and by 93.0% of caterers questioned, but only by 47.7% of German food manufacturers who indicated mainly economic reasons for the low acceptance of iodized salt. The results have also shown a deficit of information about the importance of iodine. It is recommended to maintain the efforts to propagate usage of iodized salt.