## nature research

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## **Reporting Summary**

Nature Research wishes to improve the reproducibility of the work that we publish. This form provides structure for consistency and transparency in reporting. For further information on Nature Research policies, see our <u>Editorial Policies</u> and the <u>Editorial Policy Checklist</u>.

Statistic	٠, ۷

For	all statistical an	alyses, confirm that the following items are present in the figure legend, table legend, main text, or Methods section.		
n/a	Confirmed			
	The exact	sample size $(n)$ for each experimental group/condition, given as a discrete number and unit of measurement		
	A stateme	nt on whether measurements were taken from distinct samples or whether the same sample was measured repeatedly		
$\boxtimes$	The statistical test(s) used AND whether they are one- or two-sided  Only common tests should be described solely by name; describe more complex techniques in the Methods section.			
	A description of all covariates tested			
	A description of any assumptions or corrections, such as tests of normality and adjustment for multiple comparisons			
	A full description of the statistical parameters including central tendency (e.g. means) or other basic estimates (e.g. regression coefficient) AND variation (e.g. standard deviation) or associated estimates of uncertainty (e.g. confidence intervals)			
$\boxtimes$	For null hypothesis testing, the test statistic (e.g. <i>F</i> , <i>t</i> , <i>r</i> ) with confidence intervals, effect sizes, degrees of freedom and <i>P</i> value noted <i>Give P values as exact values whenever suitable.</i>			
	For Bayesian analysis, information on the choice of priors and Markov chain Monte Carlo settings			
$\boxtimes$	For hierarchical and complex designs, identification of the appropriate level for tests and full reporting of outcomes			
$\times$	$\boxtimes$ Estimates of effect sizes (e.g. Cohen's $d$ , Pearson's $r$ ), indicating how they were calculated			
		Our web collection on <u>statistics for biologists</u> contains articles on many of the points above.		
So	ftware and	d code		
Poli	cy information a	about <u>availability of computer code</u>		
D	ata collection	No primary data collection was carried out for these analyses.		
Di	ata analysis	These analyses were carried out using R version 3.5.0. The main geostatistical models were fit using R-INLA version 18.07.12. All code used for these analyses is publicly available online before publication.		

For manuscripts utilizing custom algorithms or software that are central to the research but not yet described in published literature, software must be made available to editors and reviewers. We strongly encourage code deposition in a community repository (e.g. GitHub). See the Nature Research guidelines for submitting code & software for further information.

## Data

Policy information about <u>availability of data</u>

All manuscripts must include a data availability statement. This statement should provide the following information, where applicable:

- Accession codes, unique identifiers, or web links for publicly available datasets
- A list of figures that have associated raw data
- A description of any restrictions on data availability

The findings of this study are supported by data that are available in public online repositories, data that are publicly available on request from the data provider, and data that are not publicly available due to restrictions by the data provider and which were used under license for the current study. Details on data sources can be found on the GHDx website including information about the data provider and links to where the data can be accessed or requested (where available). We have also provided maps of the data included in our models in Supplementary Figures 1–5. Outputs of these analyses can be explored at various spatial levels (national, administrative, and 5 × 5-km levels) through our customized visualisation tool (http://ghdx.healthdata.org/record/ihme-data/global-anemia-prevalence-geospatial-estimates-2000-2019) and at https://github.com/ihmeuw/lbd/tree/anemia-lmic-2021.

Administrative boundaries were retrieved from the Global Administrative Unit Layers (GAUL) dataset, implemented by the FAO within the CountrySTAT and

Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS) projects. Land cover was retrieved from the online Data Pool, courtesy of the NASA EOSDIS Land Processes Distributed Active Archive Center, USGS/Earth Resources Observation and Science Center, Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Lakes were retrieved from the Global Lakes and Wetlands Database, courtesy of the World Wildlife Fund and the Center for Environmental Systems Research, University of Kassel. Populations were retrieved from WorldPop.				
Field-spe	ecific reporting			
Please select the o	ne below that is the best fit for your research. If you are not sure, read the appropriate sections before making your selection.			
X Life sciences	Behavioural & social sciences Ecological, evolutionary & environmental sciences			
For a reference copy of	the document with all sections, see <u>nature.com/documents/nr-reporting-summary-flat.pdf</u>			
	nces study design			
All studies must di	sclose on these points even when the disclosure is negative.			
Sample size	Sample size was calculated as the number of unique data source-location pairs with survey responses in order to estimate prevalence of Anemia among women of reproductive age group (15-49 years). This sample size is reported in the methods section: "Included across our models were 218 geo-referenced household surveys from 2000 to 2018 representing over 3 million WRA. Each individual woman's record was associated with a cluster, a group of neighbouring households, or a "community" that acted as a primary sampling unit in the survey design. The 218 surveys with haemoglobin, pregnancy, smoking, and elevation data included geographic coordinates or precise place names for each cluster within that survey." This is an observational study with no hypothesis testing and the sample size was not pre-specified. We evaluate the overall performance of our modelling strategy, given the available data, as part of a validation exercise as described in the 'Model validation' section of the methods, and as reported in the Supplementary Information (Supplementary Section 6.0).			
Data exclusions	Select data sources were excluded for the following reasons: missing survey weights for areal data, missing sex or age variable, incomplete sampling (e.g., only women aged 20–24 years measured), or untrustworthy data (as determined by the survey administrator or by inspection). Data availability plots for anaemia by country, data type, and year can be found in Supplementary Figures 1–5. A list of low- and middle-income countries excluded from the model due to lack of available data can be found in Supplementary Table 3.			
Replication	This is an observational study using many years of survey and report data and in principle could be replicated. Due to the time required to extract, process, and geo-locate all data, as well as to run the statistical models, we have not undertaken an explicit replication analysis.			
Randomization	Randomization was not relevant to this study. This analysis is an observational mapping study and there were no experimental groups.			
Blinding	linding Blinding was not relevant to this study, as it was an observational study using survey and report data.			
We require informat system or method lis	g for specific materials, systems and methods  on from authors about some types of materials, experimental systems and methods used in many studies. Here, indicate whether each material, ted is relevant to your study. If you are not sure if a list item applies to your research, read the appropriate section before selecting a response.  perimental systems  Methods			
n/a Involved in the	·			

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Ma	terials & experimental systems	Methods	
n/a	Involved in the study	n/a Involved in the study	
$\boxtimes$	Antibodies	ChIP-seq	
$\boxtimes$	Eukaryotic cell lines	Flow cytometry	
$\boxtimes$	Palaeontology and archaeology	MRI-based neuroimaging	
$\boxtimes$	Animals and other organisms	·	
$\boxtimes$	Human research participants		
$\boxtimes$	Clinical data		
$\boxtimes$	Dual use research of concern		