Drivers Bangladesh



Lower-middle income

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Report cards

Our report cards collate all the most-recent graphics for this country. If you would like to produce a custom report based on selected graphics, just tap the Add to custom PDF button below the graphics you would like to use.

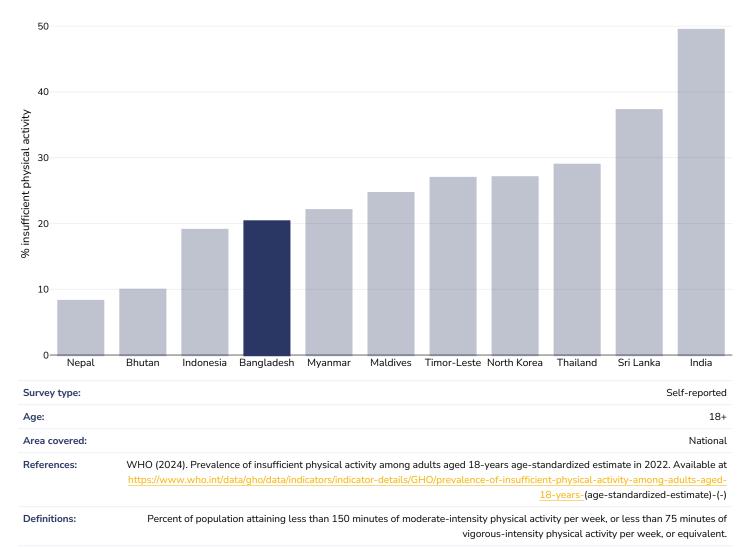
Report card (adult data)

Report card (child data)

Report card (under-5s data)



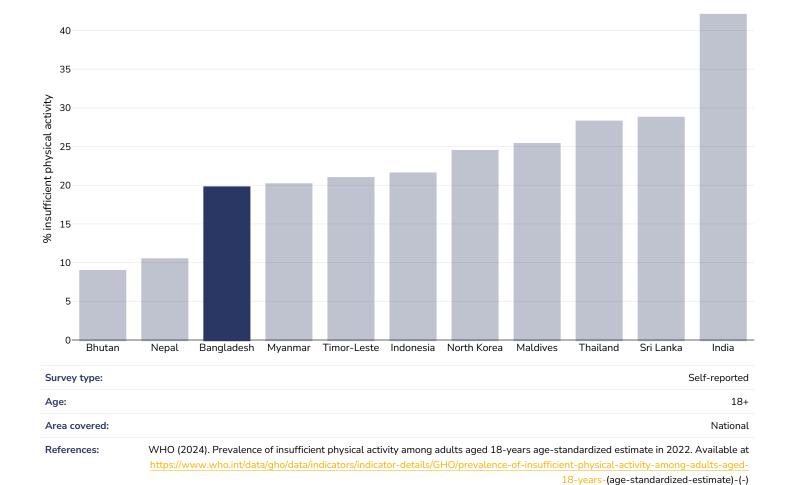
Insufficient physical activity





Men, 2022

Definitions:

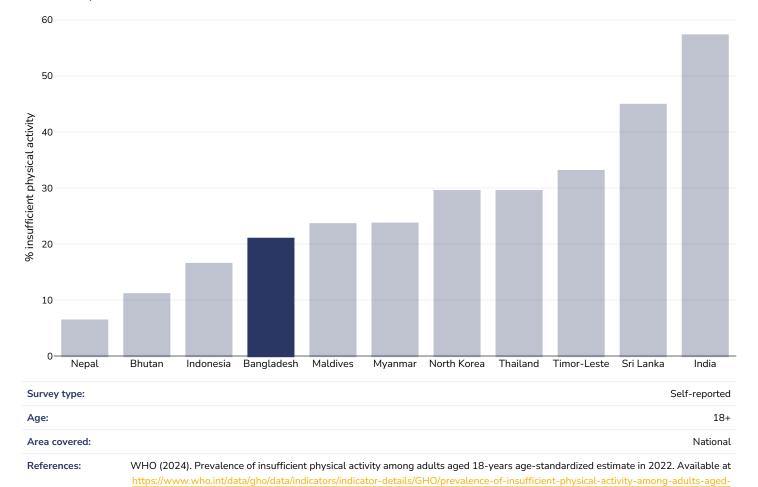


Percent of population attaining less than 150 minutes of moderate-intensity physical activity per week, or less than 75 minutes of

vigorous-intensity physical activity per week, or equivalent.



Women, 2022



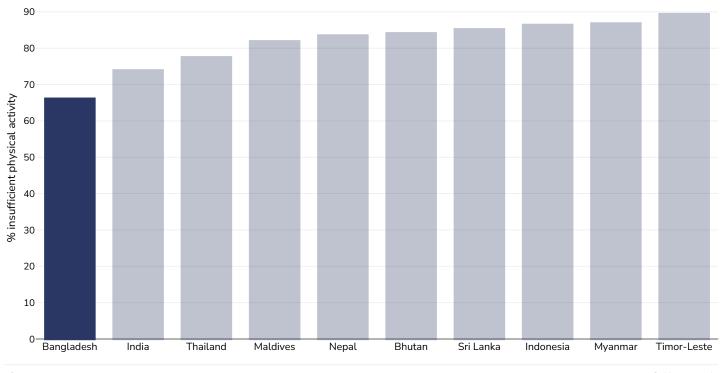
Definitions:

Percent of population attaining less than 150 minutes of moderate-intensity physical activity per week, or less than 75 minutes of vigorous-intensity physical activity per week, or equivalent.

18-years-(age-standardized-estimate)-(-)



Children, 2016



Survey type: Self-reported

11-17

(last accessed 16.03.21)

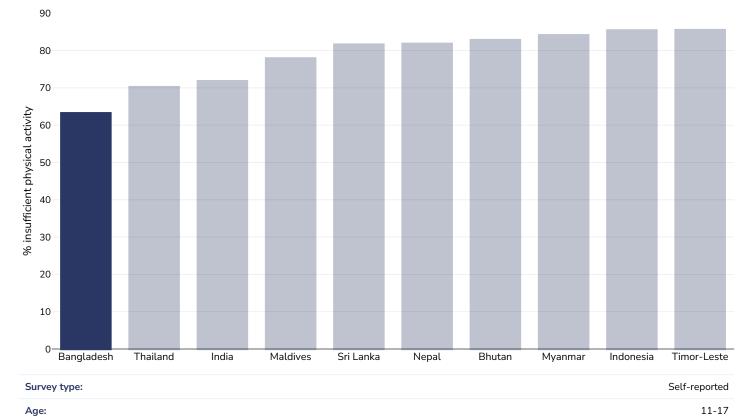
Age: Global Health Observatory data repository, World Health Organisation, https://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.A893ADO?lang=en References:

Notes: % of school going adolescents not meeting WHO recommendations on Physical Activity for Health, i.e. doing less than 60 minutes of moderate- to vigorous-intensity physical activity daily.

Definitions: % Adolescents insufficiently active (age standardised estimate)



Boys, 2016



References: Global Health Observatory data repository, World Health Organisation, https://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.A893ADO?lang=en

(last accessed 16.03.21)

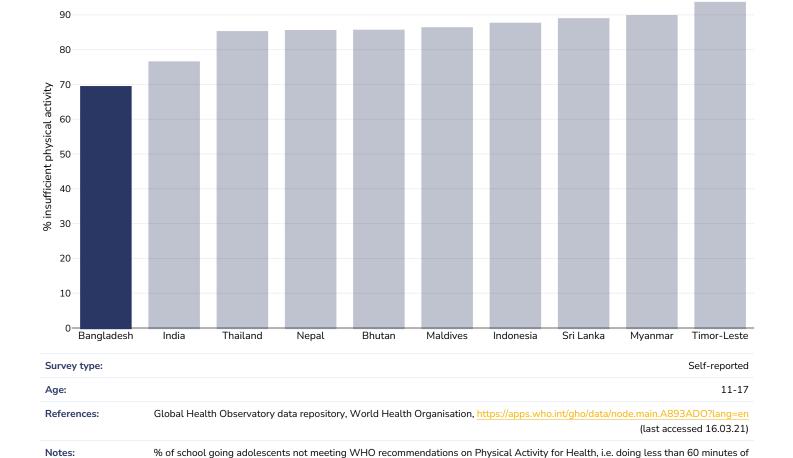
Notes: % of school going adolescents not meeting WHO recommendations on Physical Activity for Health, i.e. doing less than 60 minutes of moderate- to vigorous-intensity physical activity daily.

Definitions: % Adolescents insufficiently active (age standardised estimate)



Girls, 2016

Definitions:



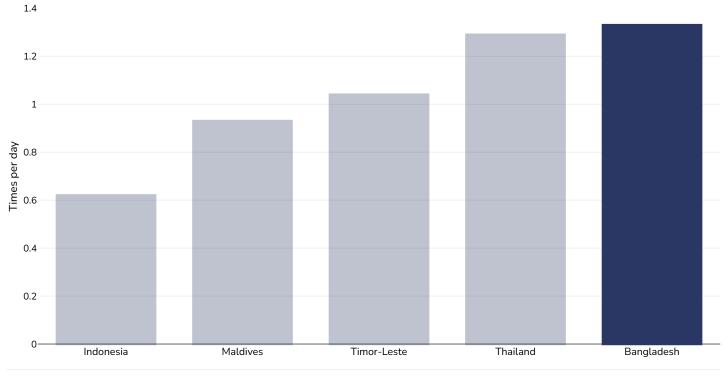
moderate- to vigorous-intensity physical activity daily.

% Adolescents insufficiently active (age standardised estimate)



Average daily frequency of carbonated soft drink consumption

Children, 2014-2015



Survey type: Measured

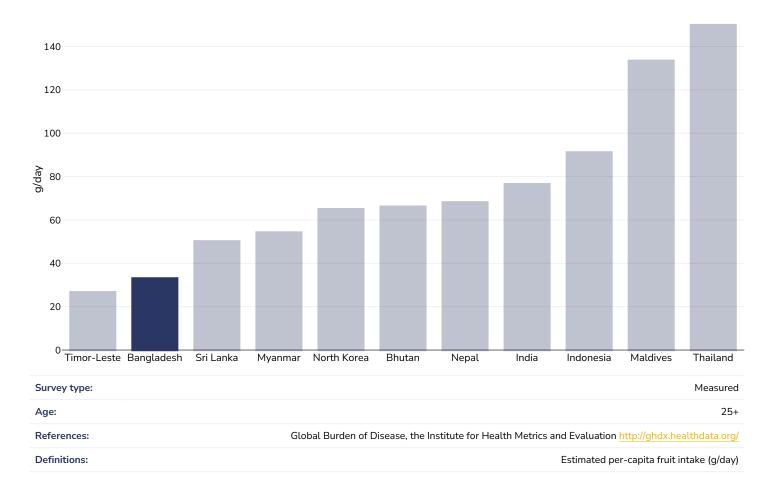
Age: 12-17

References:

Beal et al. (2019). Global Patterns of Adolescent Fruit, Vegetable, Carbonated Soft Drink, and Fast-food consumption: A meta-analysis of global school-based student health surveys. Food and Nutrition Bulletin. https://doi.org/10.1177/0379572119848287 sourced from Food Systems Dashboard https://www.foodsystemsdashboard.org/food-system



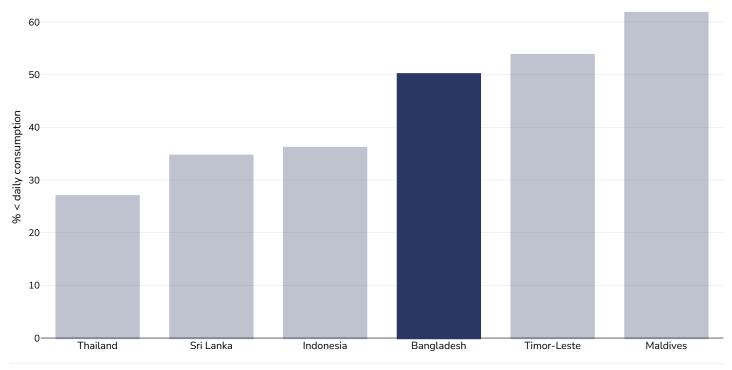
Estimated per capita fruit intake





Prevalence of less than daily fruit consumption

Children, 2008-2015



Survey type: Measured

Age: 12-17

References:

Global School-based Student Health Surveys. Beal et al (2019). Global Patterns of Adolescent Fruit, Vegetable, Carbonated Soft Drink, and Fast-food consumption: A meta-analysis of global school-based student health surveys. Food and Nutrition Bulletin. https://doi.org/10.1177/0379572119848287. Sourced from Food Systems Dashboard https://www.foodsystemsdashboard.org/food-

system

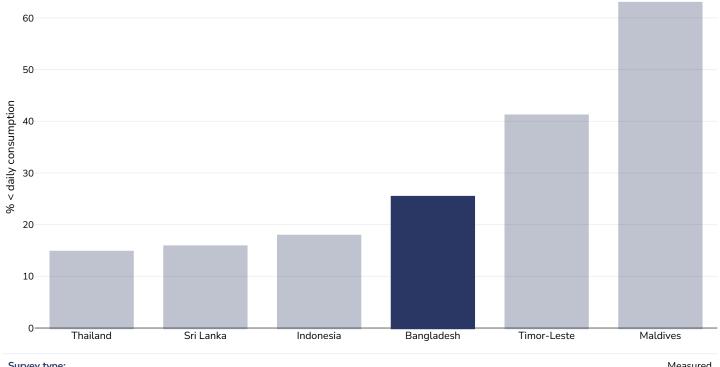
Definitions:

 $Prevalence\ of\ less-than-daily\ fruit\ consumption\ (\%\ less-than-daily\ fruit\ consumption)$



Prevalence of less than daily vegetable consumption

Children, 2008-2015



Measured Survey type:

Age: 12-17

References:

Beal et al. (2019). Global Patterns of Adolescent Fruit, Vegetable, Carbonated Soft Drink, and Fast-food consumption: A meta-analysis of global school-based student health surveys. Food and Nutrition Bulletin. $\frac{https://doi.org/10.1177/0379572119848287}{https://doi.org/10.1177/0379572119848287}$ Food Systems Dashboard http://www.foodsystemsdashboard.org/food-system

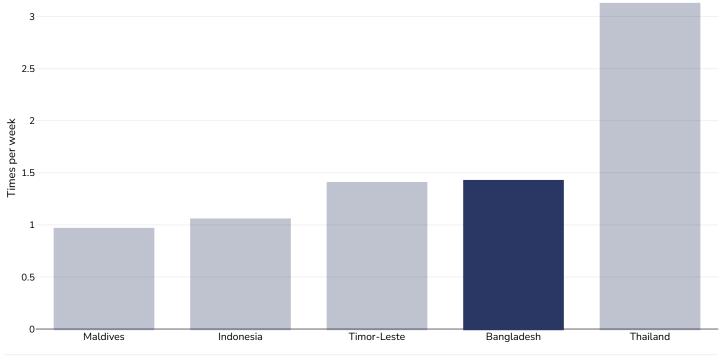
Definitions:

Prevalence of less-than-daily vegetable consumption (% less-than-daily vegetable consumption)



Average weekly frequency of fast food consumption

Children, 2014-2015



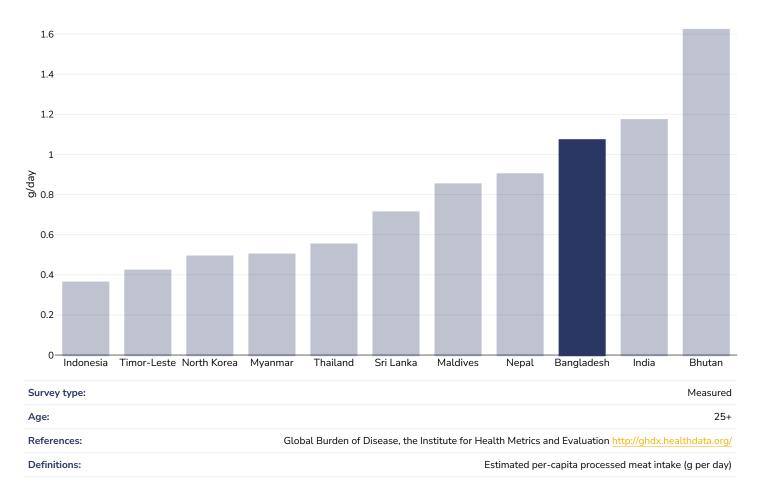
Age: 12-17

References:

Beal et al. (2019). Global Patterns of Adolescent Fruit, Vegetable, Carbonated Soft Drink, and Fast-food consumption: A meta-analysis of global school-based student health surveys. Food and Nutrition Bulletin. https://doi.org/10.1177/0379572119848287 sourced from Food Systems Dashboard <a href="https://www.foodsystemsdashboard.org/food-systemsdashboar

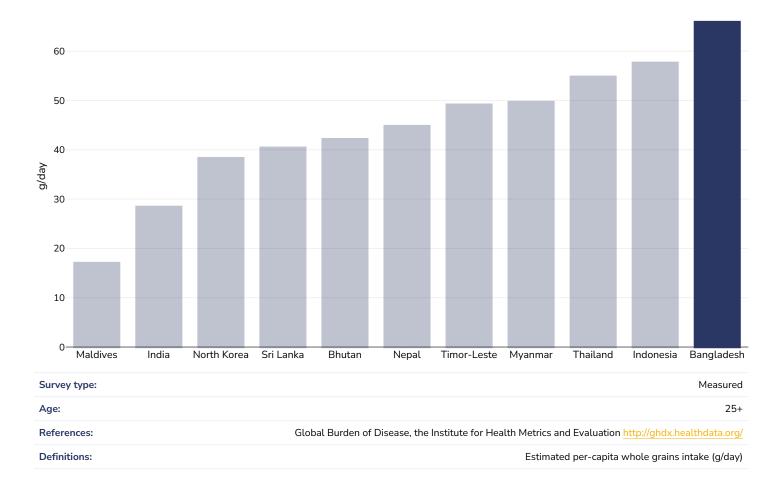


Estimated per-capita processed meat intake





Estimated per capita whole grains intake





Mental health - depression disorders





Men, 2021



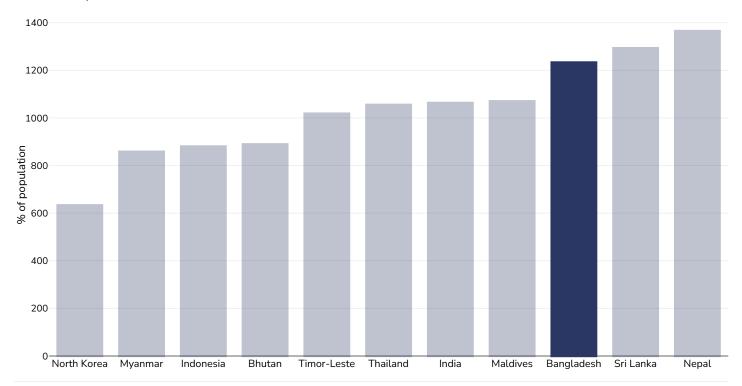


Women, 2021





Children, 2021



Area covered: National

References:

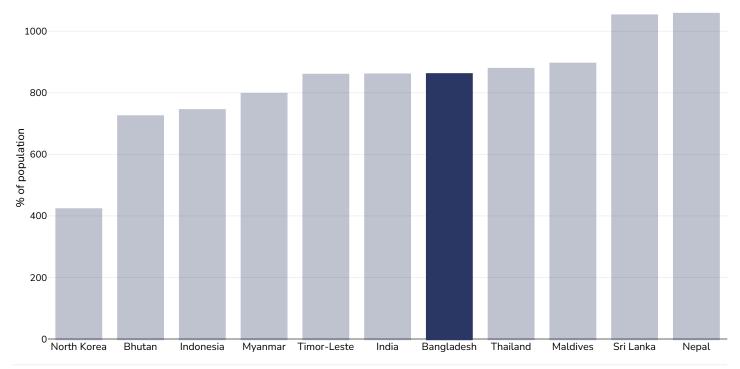
Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). GBD Compare Data Visualization. Global Burden of Disease (GBD) Study 2021. Seattle, WA: IHME, University of Washington, 2023. Available from http://vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-compare. (Last accessed 23.04.25)

Definitions:

Number living with depressive disorder per 100,000 population (Under 20 years of age)



Boys, 2021



Area covered: National

References:

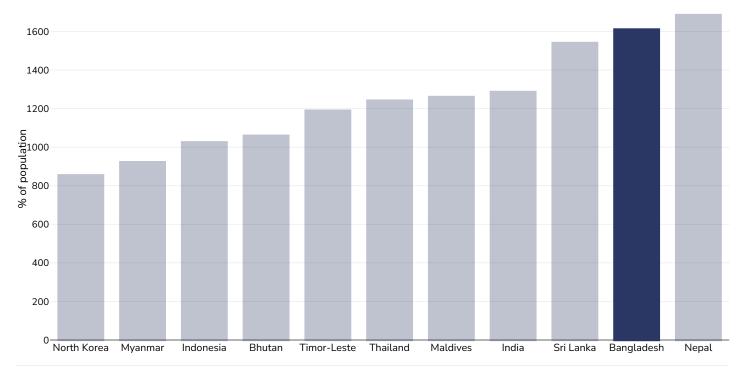
Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). GBD Compare Data Visualization. Global Burden of Disease (GBD) Study 2021. Seattle, WA: IHME, University of Washington, 2023. Available from http://vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-compare. (Last accessed 23.04.25)

Definitions:

Number living with depressive disorder per 100,000 population (Under 20 years of age) $\,$



Girls, 2021



Area covered: National

References:

Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). GBD Compare Data Visualization. Global Burden of Disease (GBD) Study 2021. Seattle, WA: IHME, University of Washington, 2023. Available from http://vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-compare. (Last accessed 23.04.25)

Definitions:

Number living with depressive disorder per 100,000 population (Under 20 years of age)



Mental health - anxiety disorders





Men, 2021



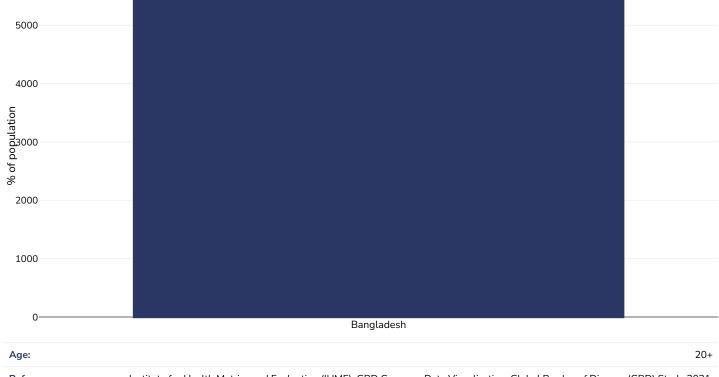
Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). GBD Compare Data Visualization. Global Burden of Disease (GBD) Study 2021. Seattle, WA: IHME, University of Washington, 2023. Available from http://vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-compare. (Last accessed 23.04.25).

Definitions:

Number living with anxiety per 100,000 population



Women, 2021

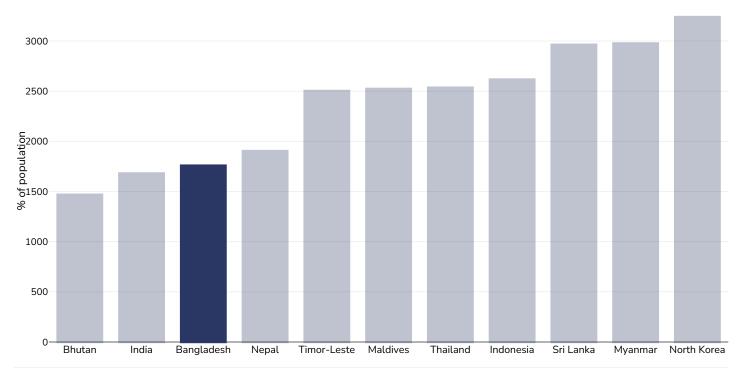


References: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). GBD Compare Data Visualization. Global Burden of Disease (GBD) Study 2021. Seattle, WA: IHME, University of Washington, 2023. Available from http://vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-compare. (Last accessed 23.04.25).

Definitions:Number living with anxiety per 100,000 population



Children, 2021

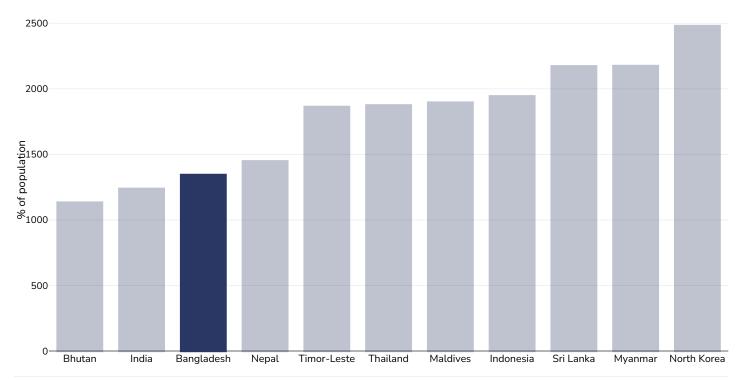


References: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). GBD Compare Data Visualization. Global Burden of Disease (GBD) Study 2021.

Seattle, WA: IHME, University of Washington, 2023. Available from http://vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-compare. (Last accessed 23.04.25)



Boys, 2021

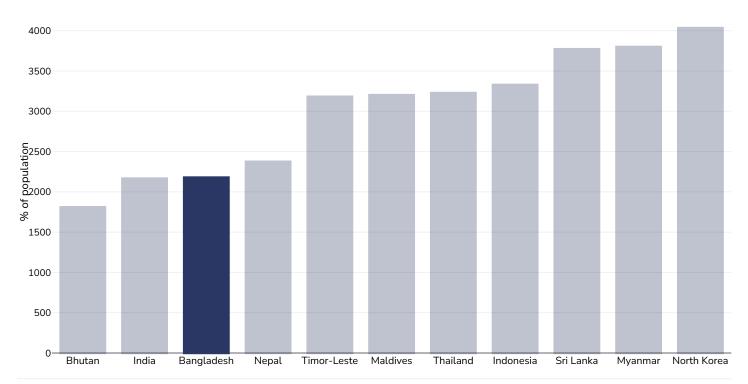


References: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). GBD Compare Data Visualization. Global Burden of Disease (GBD) Study 2021.

Seattle, WA: IHME, University of Washington, 2023. Available from http://vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-compare. (Last accessed 23.04.25)



Girls, 2021



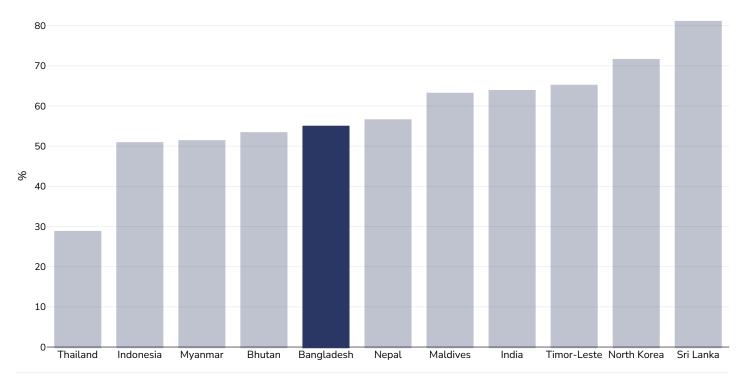
References:

Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). GBD Compare Data Visualization. Global Burden of Disease (GBD) Study 2021. Seattle, WA: IHME, University of Washington, 2023. Available from http://vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-compare. (Last accessed 23.04.25)



% Infants exclusively breastfed 0-5 months

0-5 years, 2015-2022



References:

Bangladesh Demographic Health Survey 2022

Notes:

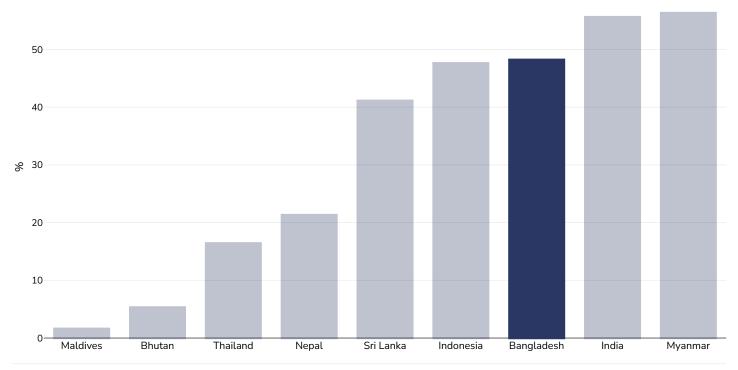
Full details are available. Original citation United Nations Children's Fund, Division of Data, Analysis, Planning and Monitoring (2023).

Global UNICEF Global Databases: Infant and Young Child Feeding: Exclusive breastfeeding, New York, October 2023.



Percent of population who cannot afford a healthy diet

Adults, 2022



Area covered: National

References:

The Food Systems Dashboard. The Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN), The Columbia Climate School, and Cornell University

College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. 2024. Geneva, Switzerland. https://www.foodsystemsdashboard.org. DOI:

https://doi.org/10.36072/db.

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