



# Jamaica



## Country report card - children

*This report card contains the latest data available on the Global Obesity Observatory on overweight and obesity for children, including adolescents (aged 5 to 18 years). Where available, data on common and relevant obesity drivers and comorbidities are also presented.*

*View the latest version of this report on the Global Obesity Observatory at <https://data.worldobesity.org/country/jamaica-103/>.*

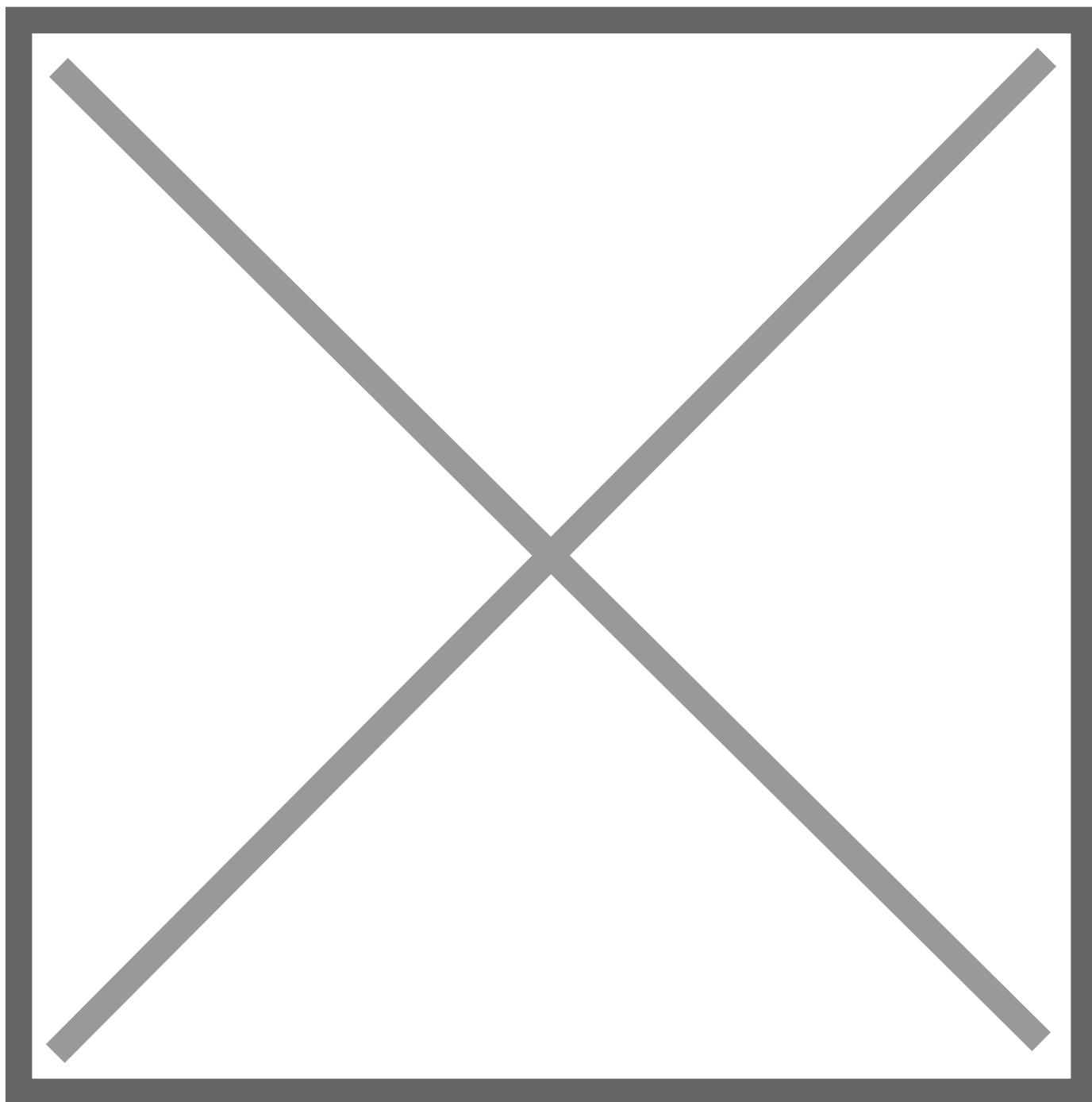
Riesgo nacional de obesidad \*7,5/10This is a composite "obesity risk" score (out of 10, the highest risk) based on obesity prevalence, rate of increase, likelihood of meeting the 2025 target, treatment indicator and childhood stunting levels.

Riesgo de obesidad infantil \*7/11This is a "risk score" for each country's likelihood of having or acquiring a major childhood obesity problem during the 2020s, taking account of current prevalence levels and risk for future obesity (based on stunting among infants, maternal obesity, maternal smoking, and breastfeeding rates).

\* Basado en datos estimados. Para obtener más información, consulte Publicaciones.

## Prevalencia de obesidad

Niños, 2022



|                       |               |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| Tipo de encuesta:     | Autodeclarado |
| Edad:                 | 13-17         |
| Tamaño de la muestra: | 3041          |

**Zona  
abarcada:**

Regional - St Catherine

**Referencias:**

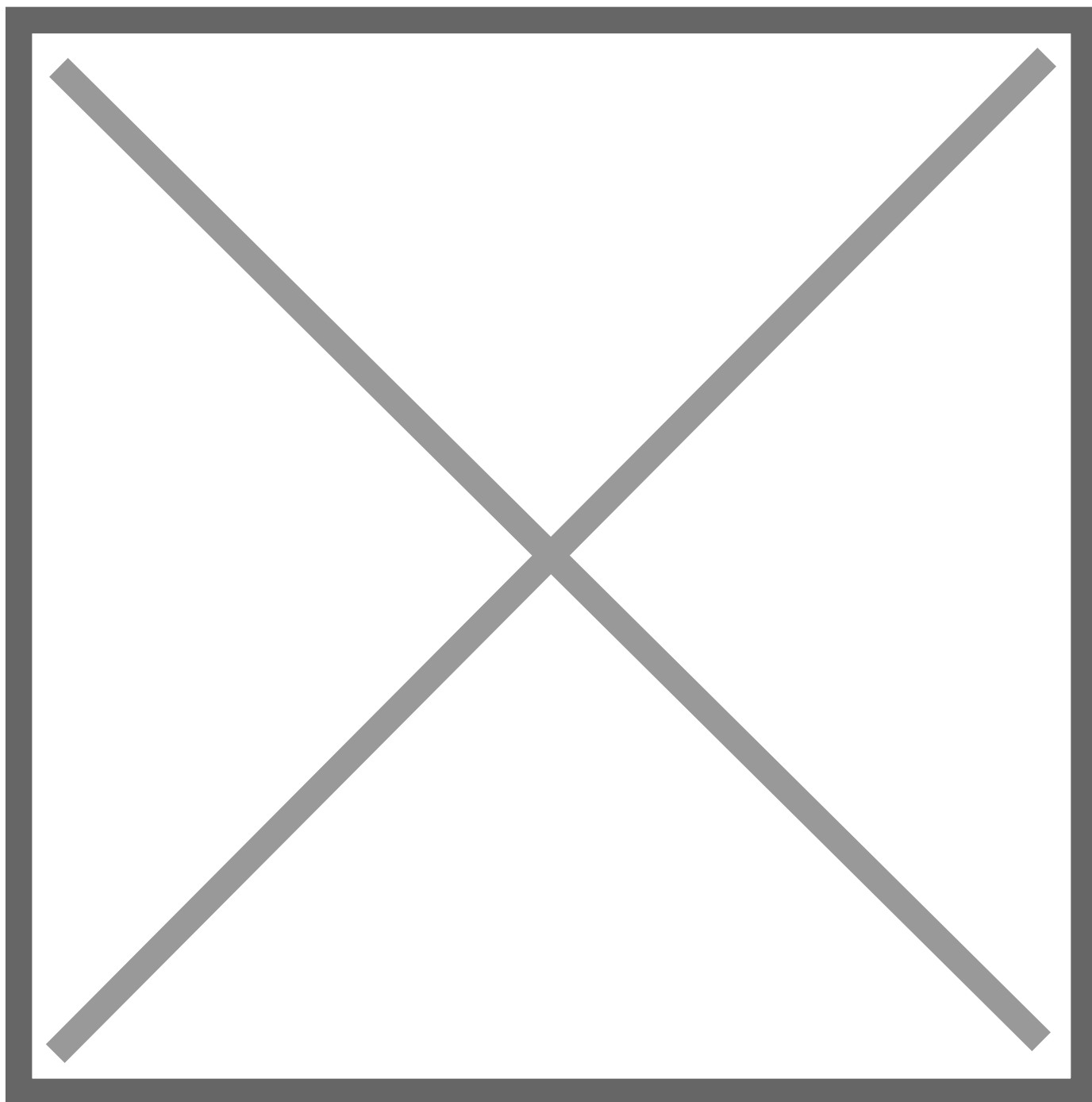
Global School-Based Student Health Survey, Jamaica (St Catherine) 2023 Fact Sheet. Available at:  
[https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/2023-gshs-fact-sheet-jamaica-\(st-catherine\)](https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/2023-gshs-fact-sheet-jamaica-(st-catherine)) (Accessed: 13.06.25)

**Cutoffs:**

WHO 2007

## Double burden of underweight & overweight

Niños, 2022



**Tipo de encuesta:**

Medido

**Edad:**

5-19

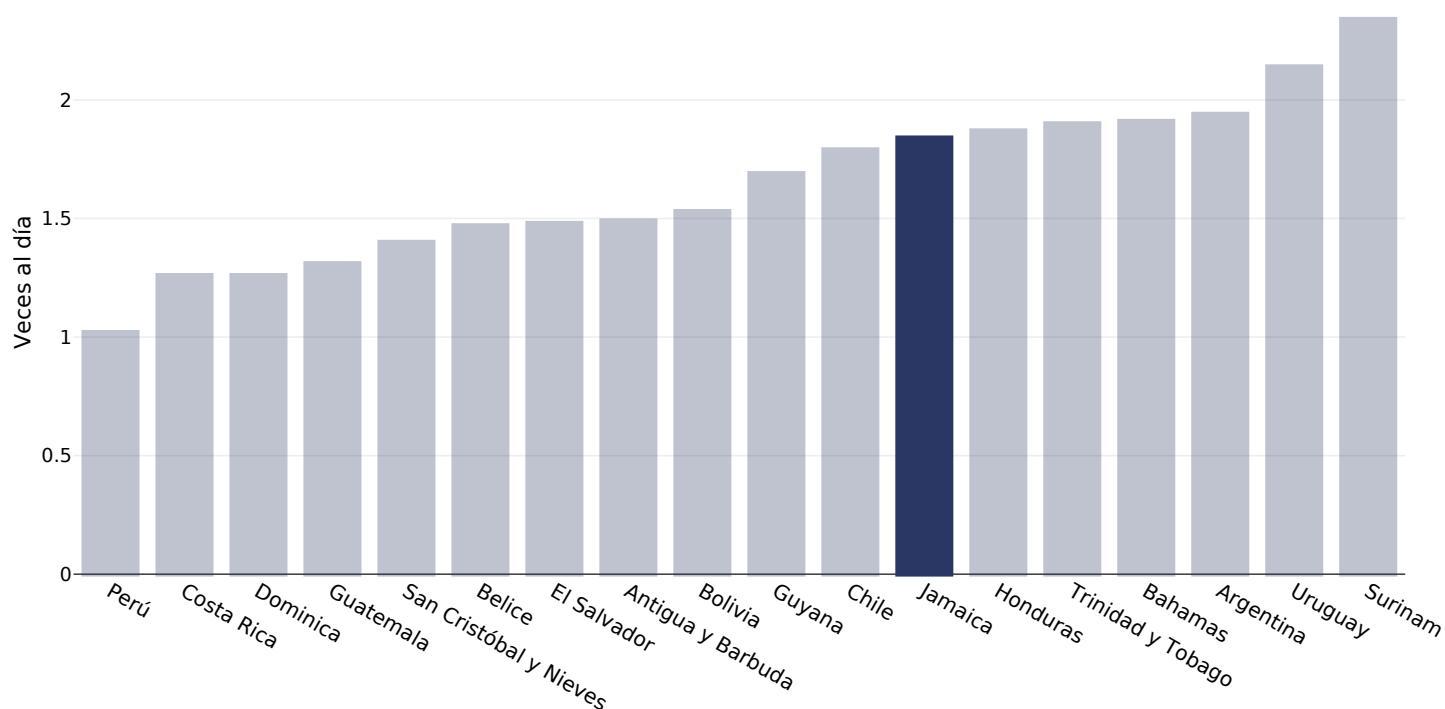
**Referencias:**

NCD Risk Factor Collaboration (NCD-RisC). Worldwide trends in underweight and obesity from 1990 to 2022: a pooled analysis of 3663 population representative studies with 222 million children, adolescents, and adults. Lancet 2024; published online Feb 29. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(23\)02750-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(23)02750-2).

|                                                  |                                                                                         |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Notas:</b>                                    | Age standardised estimates                                                              |
| <b>Definiciones (solo disponible en inglés):</b> | Combined prevalence of BMI < -2SD and BMI > 2SD (double burden of thinness and obesity) |
| <b>Cutoffs:</b>                                  | BMI < -2SD and BMI > 2SD                                                                |

## Frecuencia media diaria de consumo de refrescos carbonatados

Niños, 2009-2015



**Tipo de encuesta:**

Medido

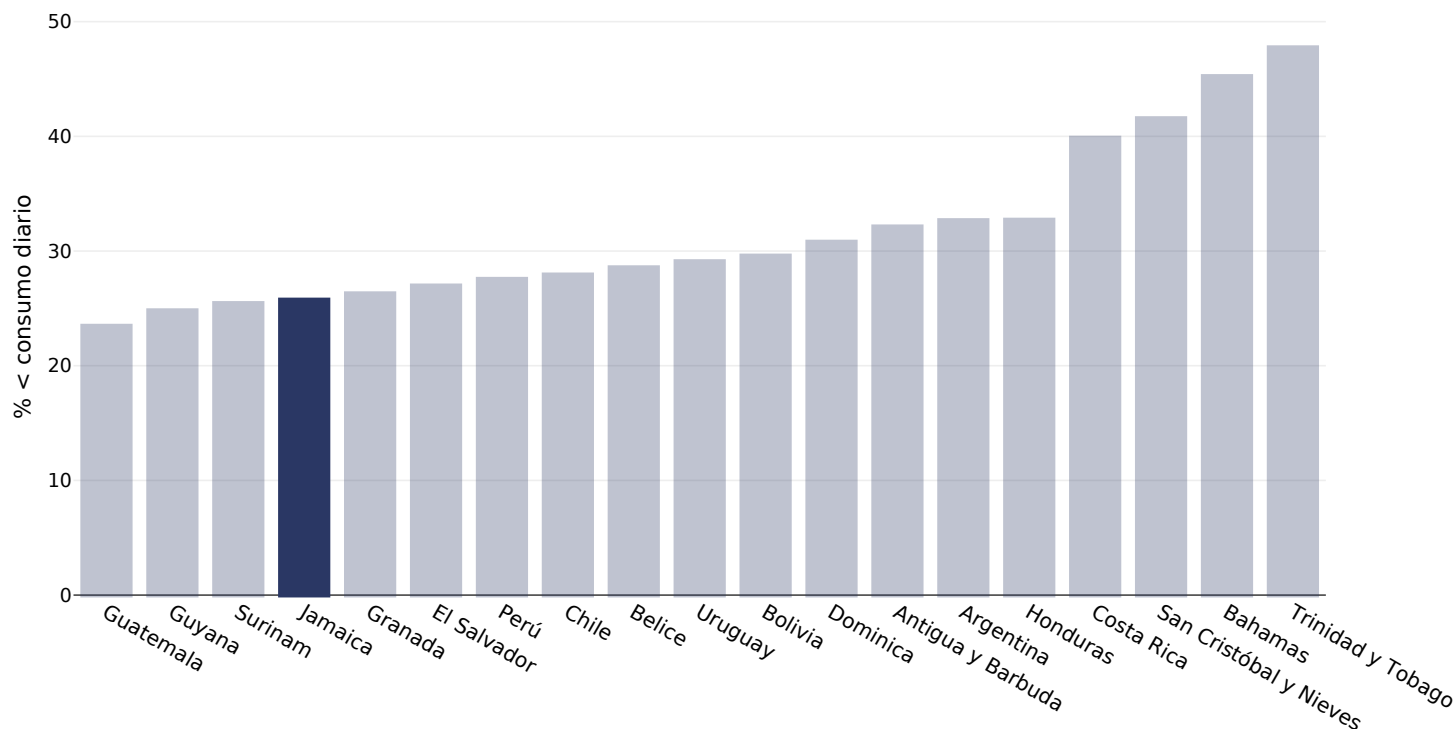
**Edad:**

12-17

**Referencias:**

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 <http://www.foodsystemsdashboard.org/food-system>

## Prevalencia del consumo de fruta menos de una vez al día Niños, 2009-2015



**Tipo de encuesta:**

Medido

**Edad:**

12-17

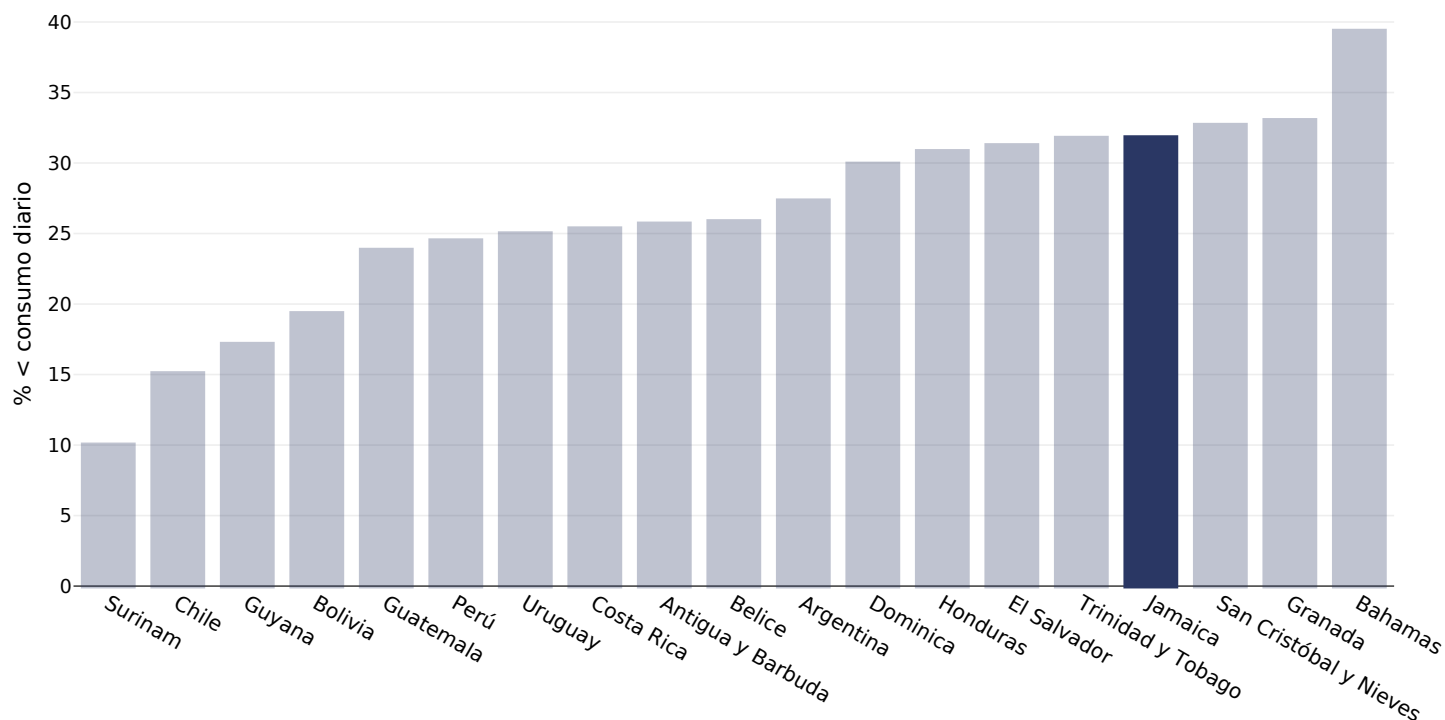
**Referencias:**

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 <http://www.foodsystemsdashboard.org/food-system>

**Definiciones  
(solo disponible en  
inglés):**

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

## Prevalencia del consumo de verdura menos de una vez al día Niños, 2009-2015



**Tipo de encuesta:**

Medido

**Edad:**

12-17

**Referencias:**

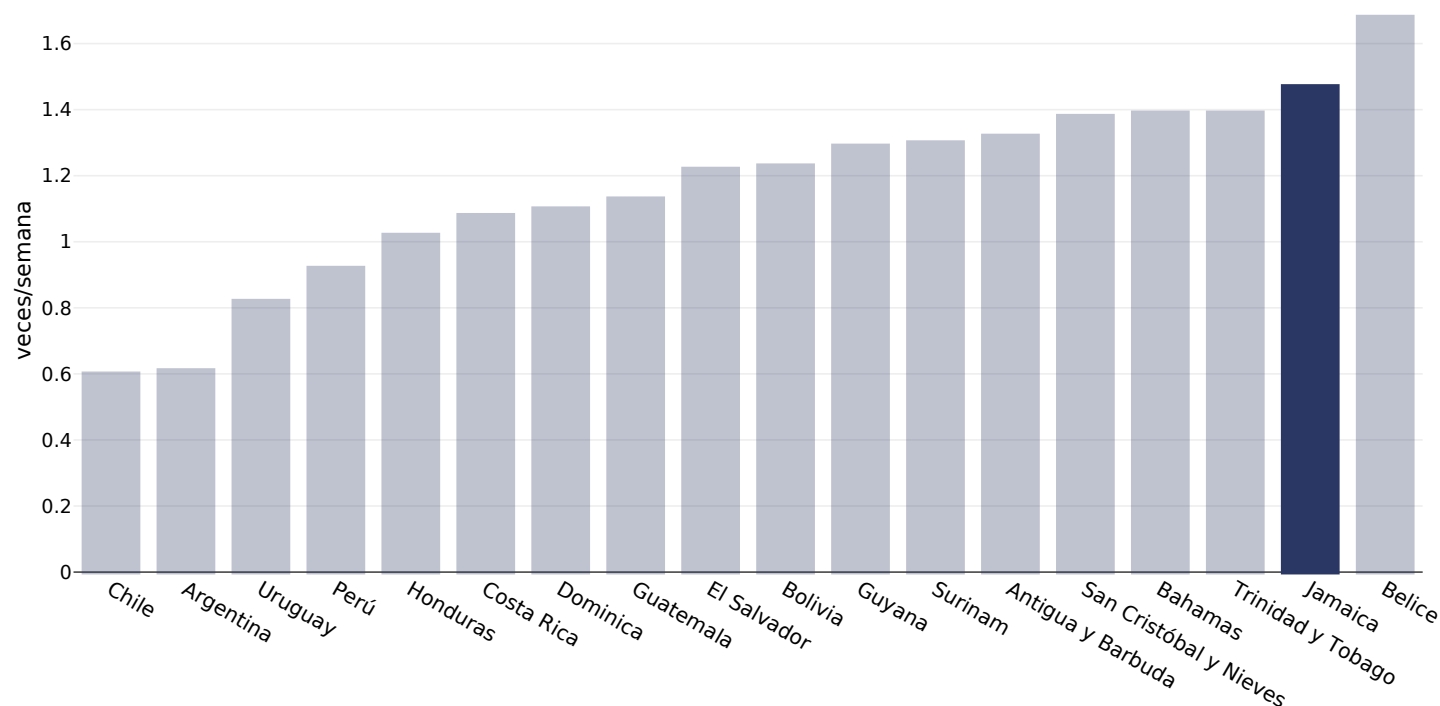
Beal et al. (2019). Global Patterns of Adolescent Fruit, Vegetable, Carbonated Soft Drink, and Fast-food consumption: A meta-analysis of global school-based student health surveys. Food and Nutrition Bulletin. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0379572119848287> sourced from Food Systems Dashboard <http://www.foodsystemsdashboard.org/food-system>

**Definiciones (solo disponible en inglés):**

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

## Frecuencia media semanal de consumo de comida rápida

### Niños, 2009-2015

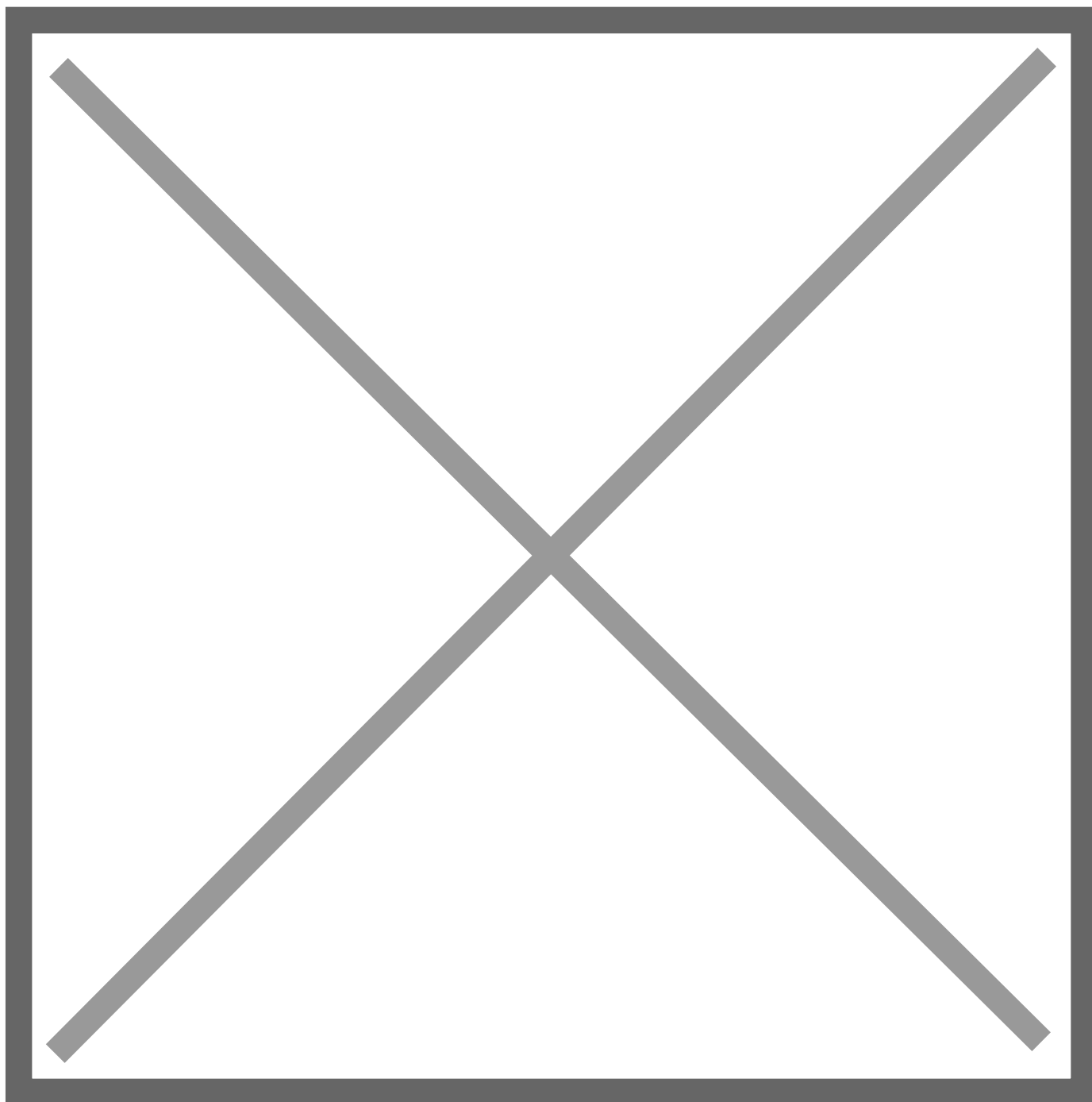


**Edad:** 12-17

**Referencias:** 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 <http://www.foodsystemsdashboard.org/food-system>

## Salud mental: trastornos de depresi3n

Ni±os, 2021



**Zona  
abarcada:**

Nacional

**Referencias:**

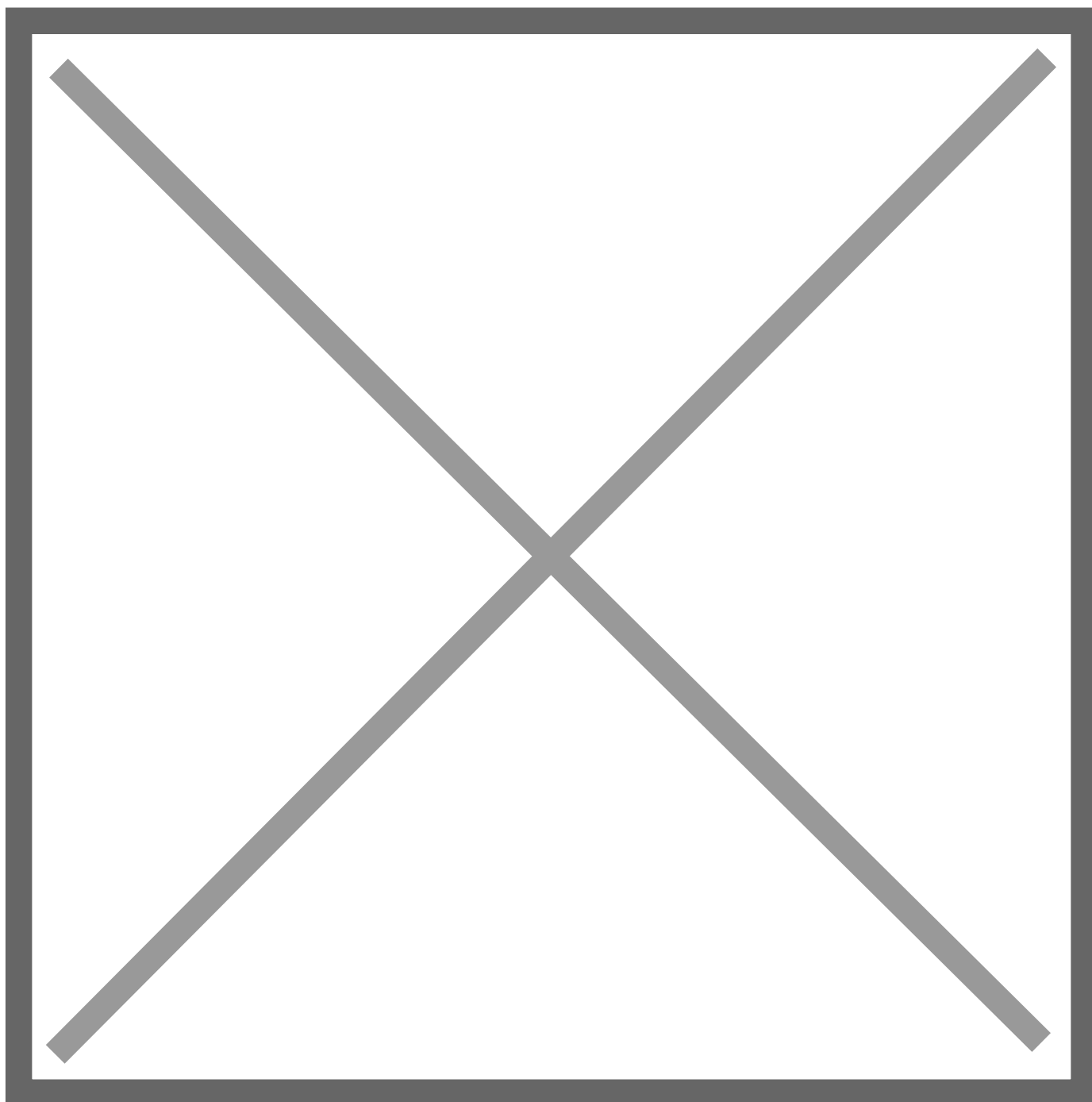
Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). GBD Compare Data Visualization. Global Burden of Disease (GBD) Study 2021. Seattle, WA: IHME, University of Washington, 2023. Available from <http://vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-compare>. (Last accessed 23.04.25)

**Definiciones  
(solo  
disponible en  
ingl  s):**

---

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

## Chicos, 2021



**Zona  
abarcada:**

Nacional

**Referencias:**

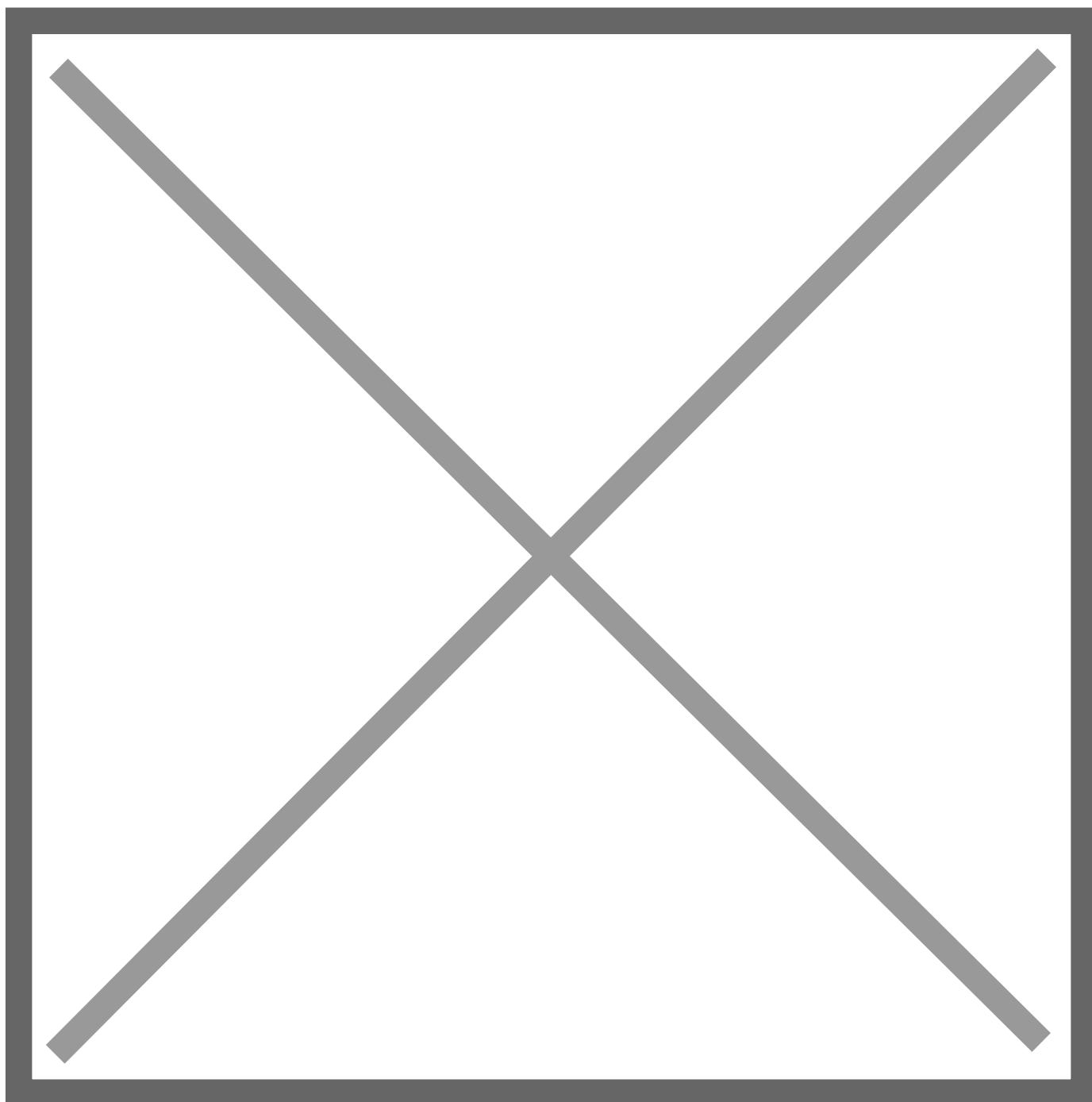
Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). GBD Compare Data Visualization. Global Burden of Disease (GBD) Study 2021. Seattle, WA: IHME, University of Washington, 2023. Available from <http://vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-compare>. (Last accessed 23.04.25)

**Definiciones  
(solo  
disponible en  
ingl  s):**

---

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

## Chicas, 2021



**Zona  
abarcada:**

Nacional

**Referencias:**

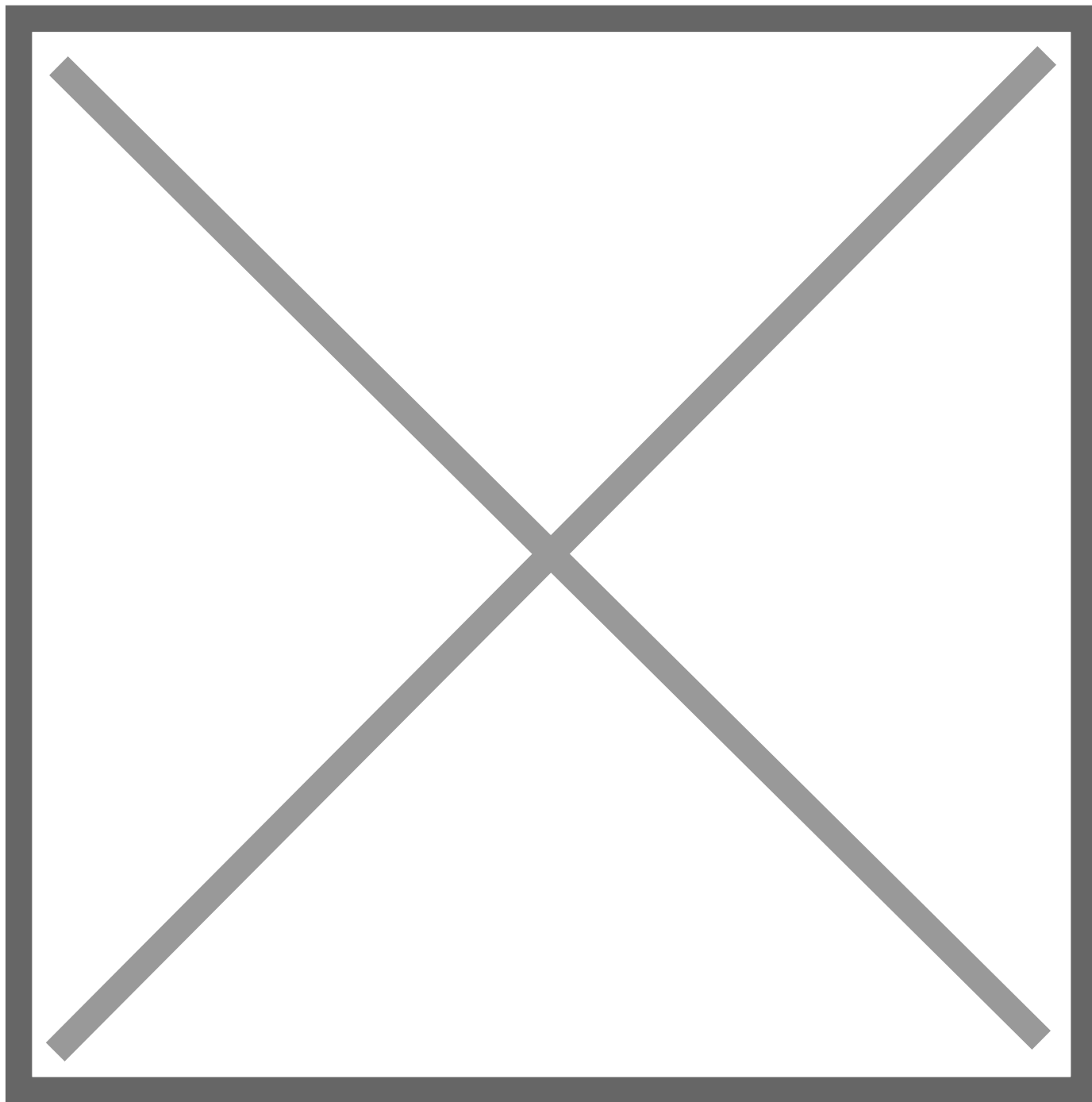
Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). GBD Compare Data Visualization. Global Burden of Disease (GBD) Study 2021. Seattle, WA: IHME, University of Washington, 2023. Available from <http://vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-compare>. (Last accessed 23.04.25)

**Definiciones  
(solo  
disponible en  
ingl  s):**

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

## Salud mental: trastornos de ansiedad

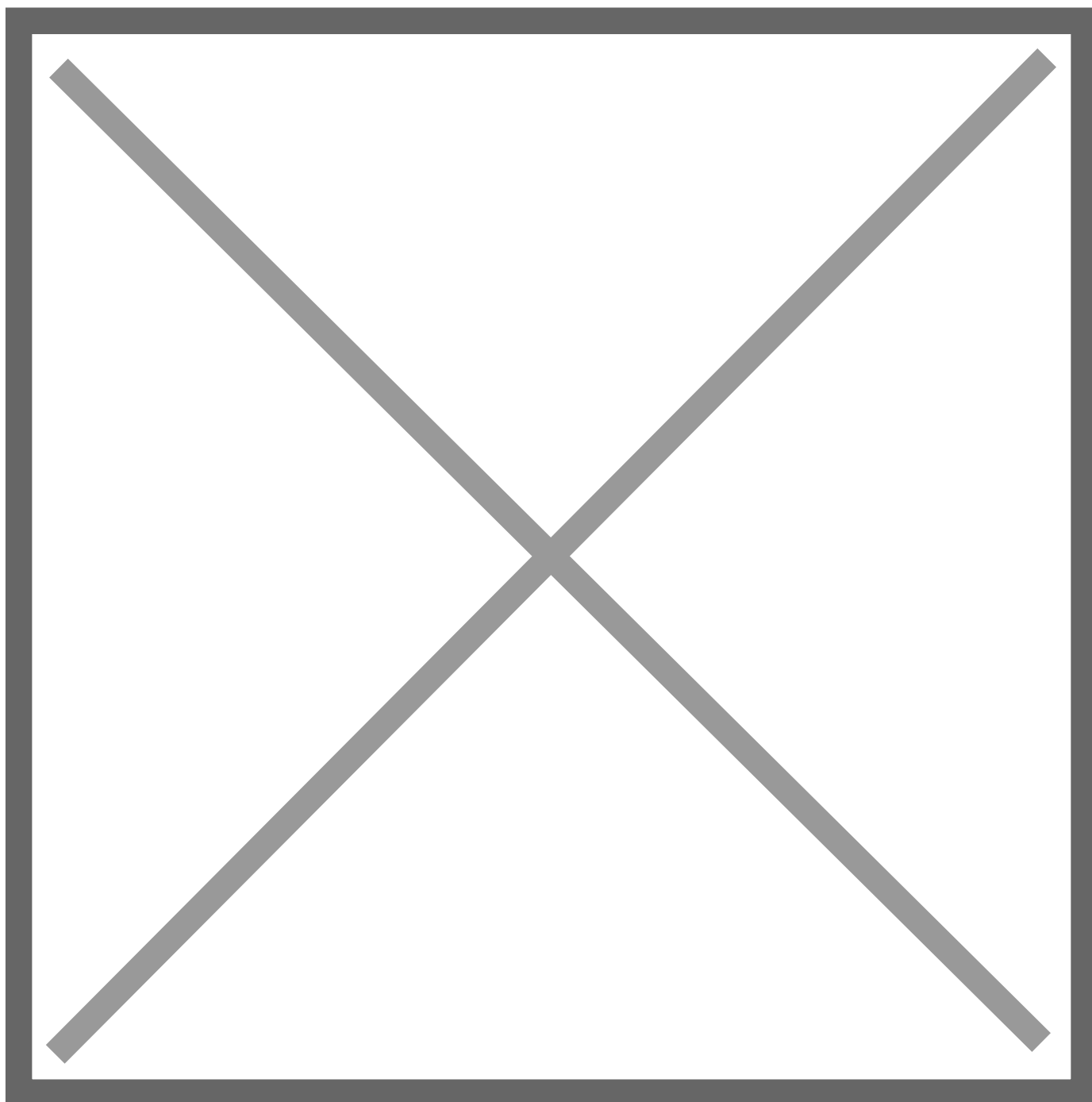
Niños, 2021



### Referencias:

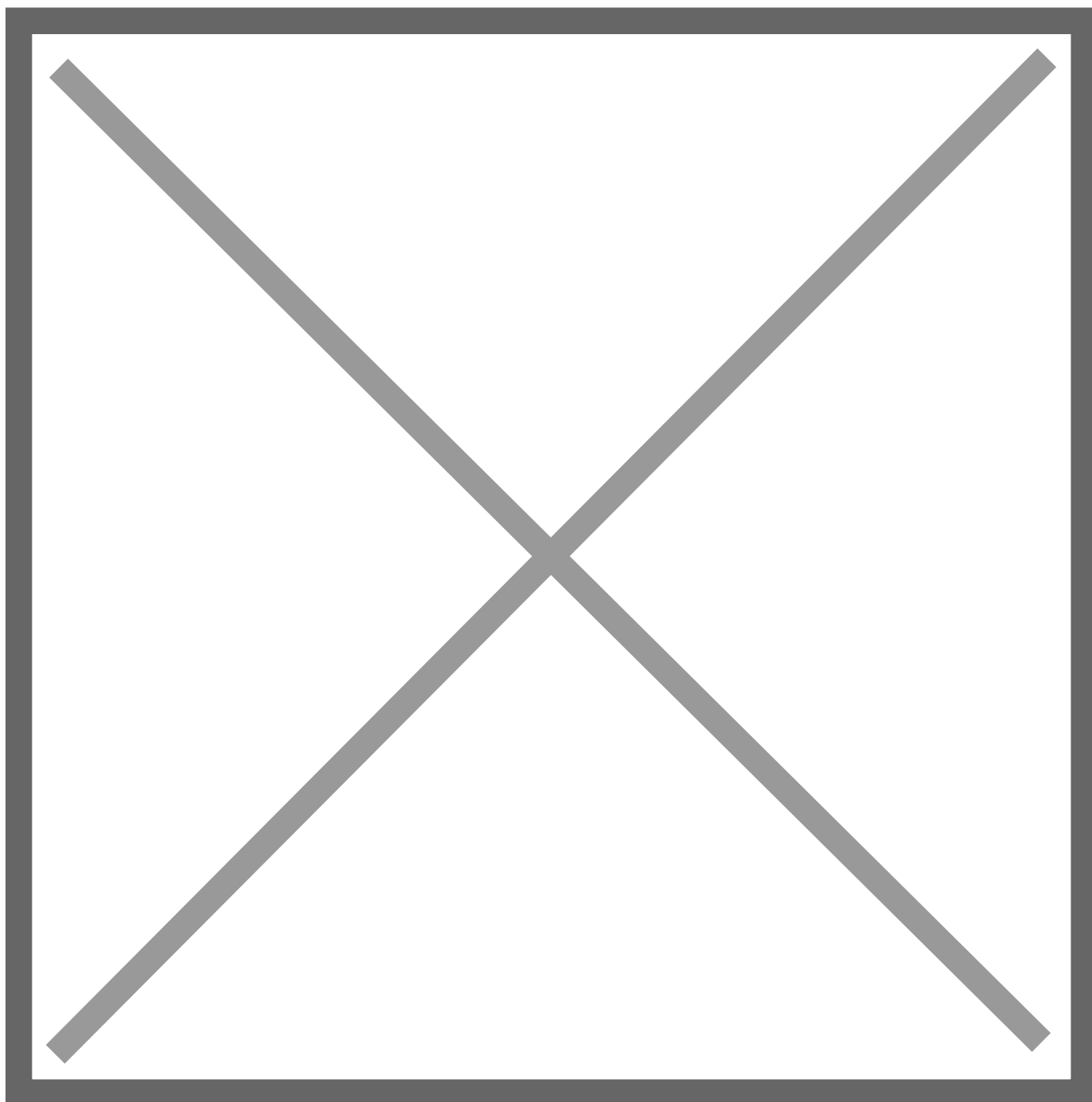
Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). GBD Compare Data Visualization. Global Burden of Disease (GBD) Study 2021. Seattle, WA: IHME, University of Washington, 2023. Available from <http://vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-compare>. (Last accessed 23.04.25)

## Chicos, 2021

**Referencias:**

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)

## Chicas, 2021



### Referencias:

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)

PDF created on June 21, 2025