

# Report card

## Sweden

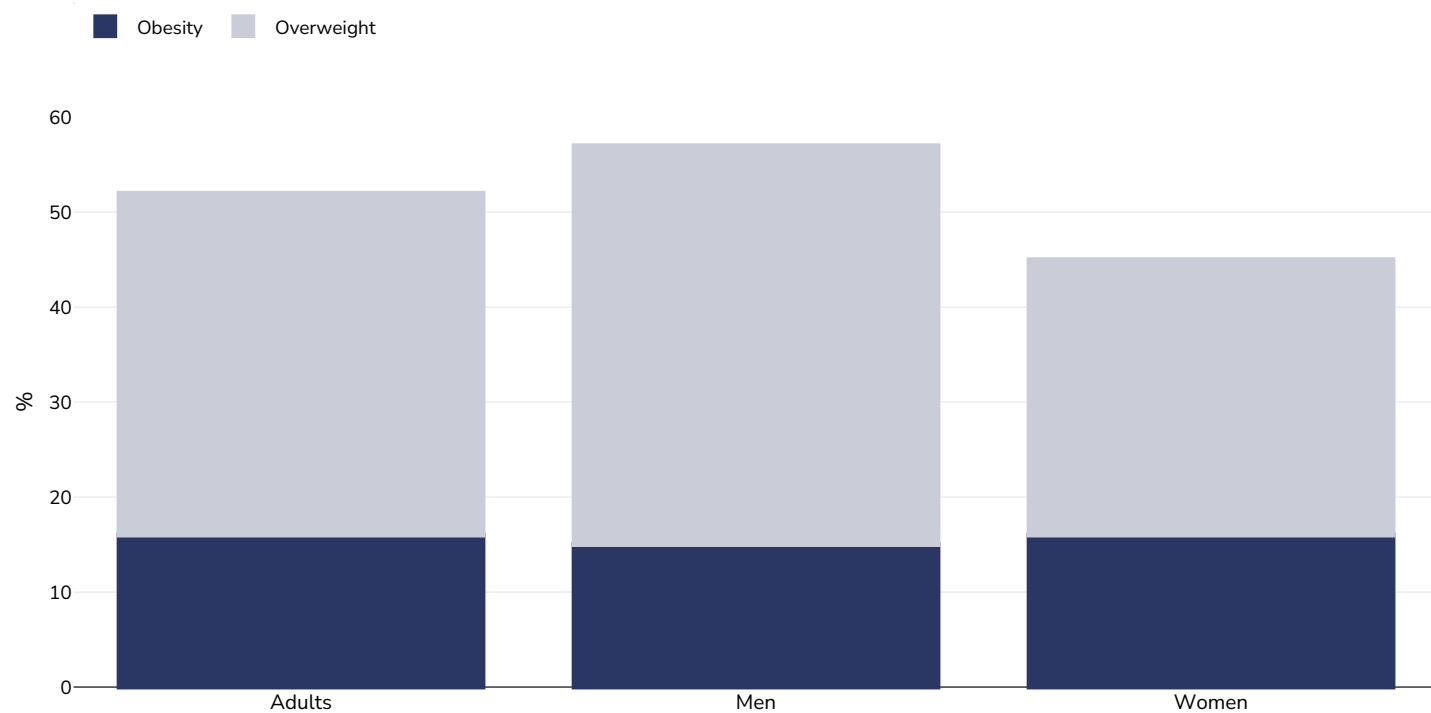


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## Obesity prevalence

### Adults, 2020



Survey type: Self-reported

Age: 18-84

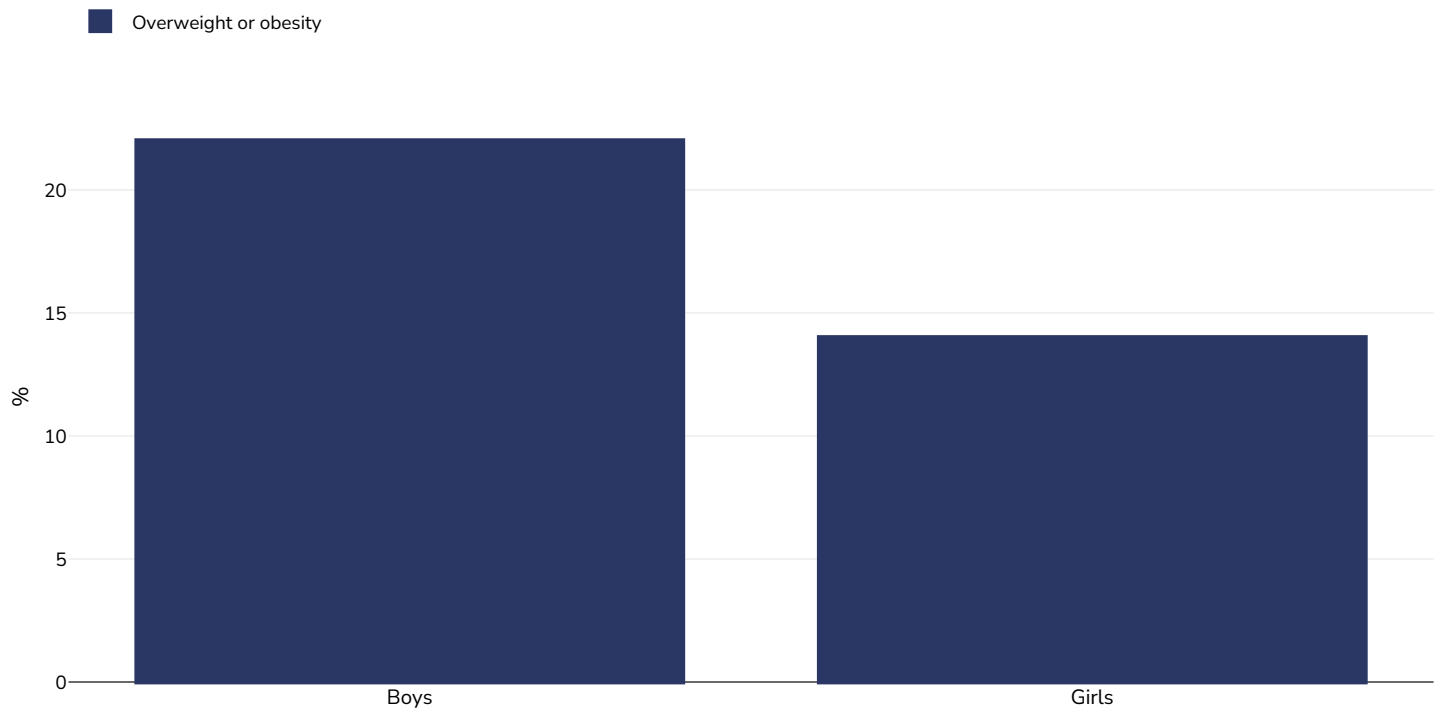
Sample size: 16571

Area covered: National

References: Swedish National Public Health Survey 2020. Available at [http://fohm-app.folkhalsomyndigheten.se/Folkhalsodata/pxweb/sv/B\\_HLV/B\\_HLV\\_\\_bFyshals\\_\\_bbeFyshalsvikt/hlv1bmiaald.px/](http://fohm-app.folkhalsomyndigheten.se/Folkhalsodata/pxweb/sv/B_HLV/B_HLV__bFyshals__bbeFyshalsvikt/hlv1bmiaald.px/) (last access 03.03.21)

*Unless otherwise noted, overweight refers to a BMI between 25kg and 29.9kg/m<sup>2</sup>, obesity refers to a BMI greater than 30kg/m<sup>2</sup>.*

## Children, 2021-2022



Survey type: Self-reported

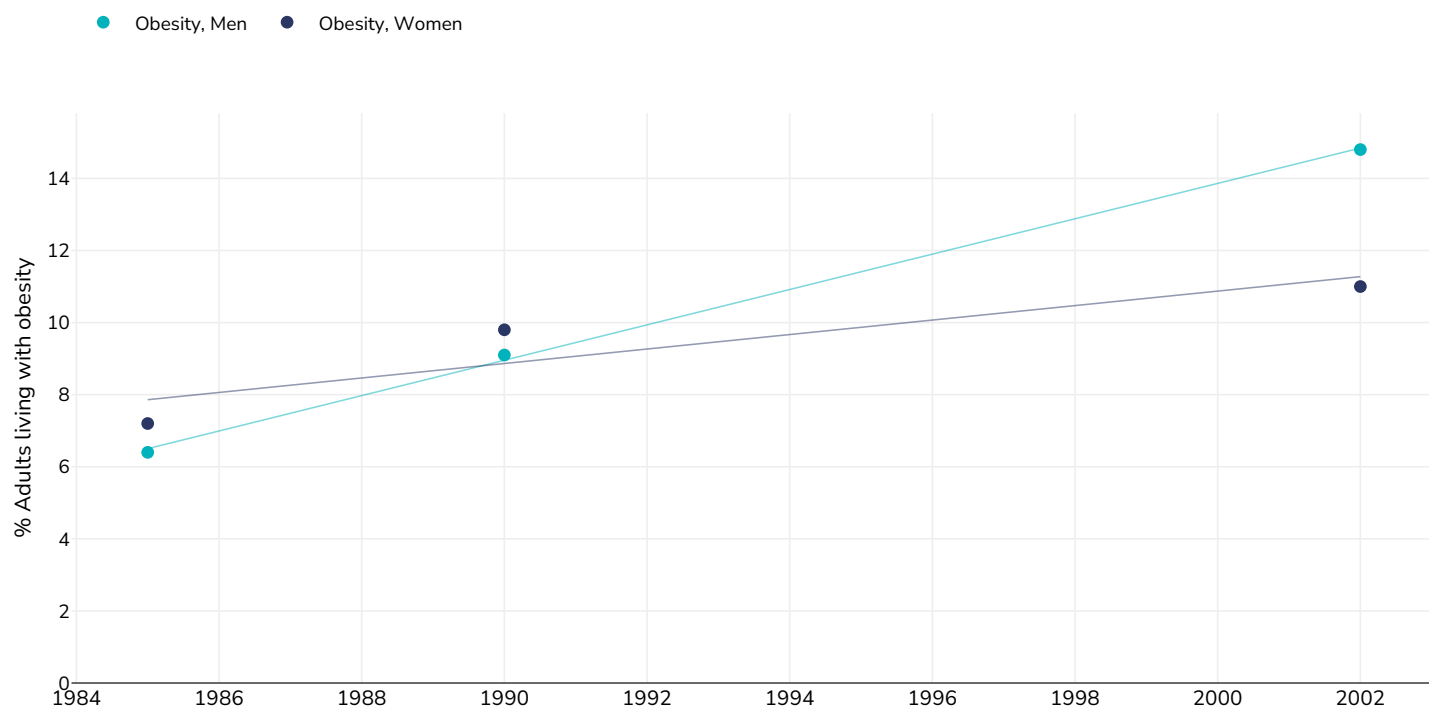
Age: 13

References: Rakic JG, Hamrik Z, Dzielska A, Felder-Puig R, Oja L, Bakalár P et al. A focus on adolescent physical activity, eating behaviours, weight status and body image in Europe, central Asia and Canada. Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) international report from the 2021/2022 survey. Volume 4. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2024. 'Any translation was not created by the World Health Organization (WHO). WHO is not responsible for the content or accuracy of this translation. The original English edition shall be the binding and authentic edition'

Notes: HBSC aims to survey approximately 1500 pupils per age group in each country or region (totaling around 4500)

Cutoffs: +2SD

## % Adults living with obesity, 1985-2002



Survey type:

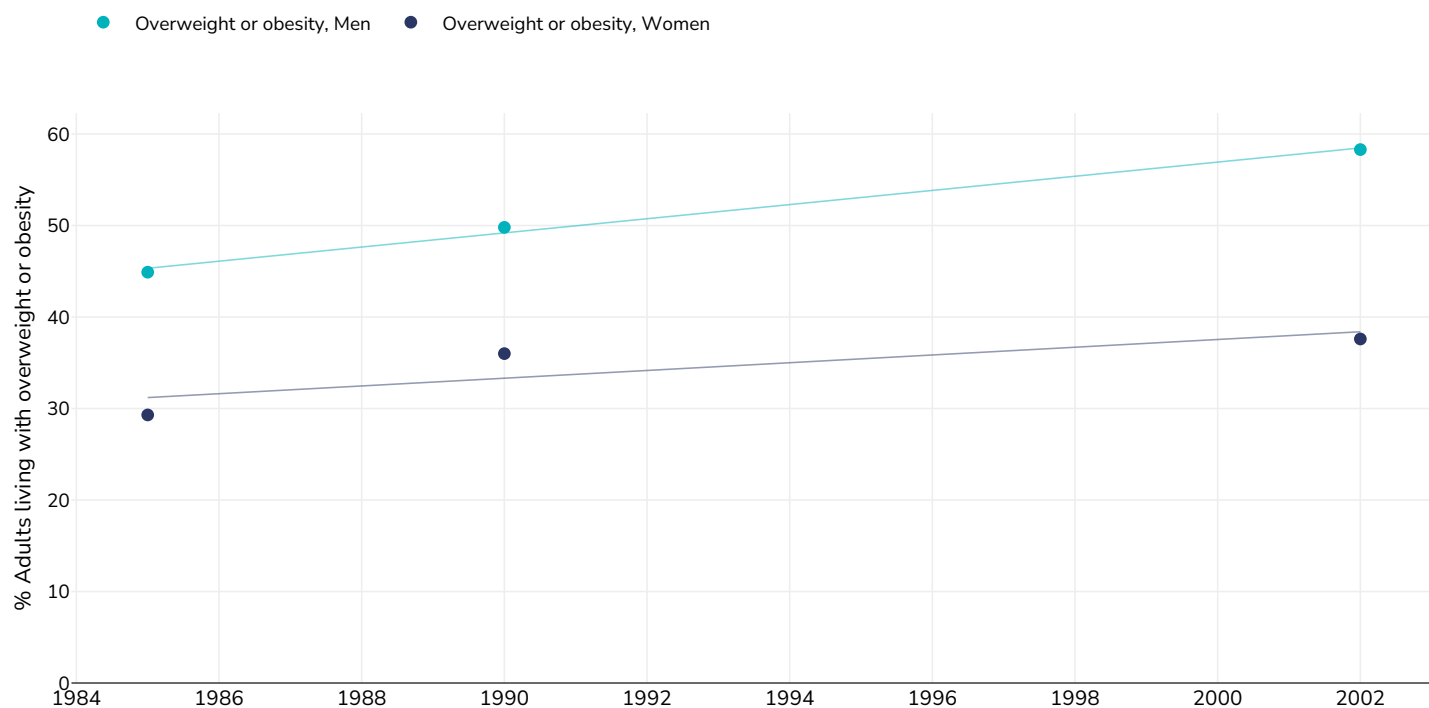
Measured

References: Berg C, Rosengren A, Aires N, Jansson G, Toren K, Thelle D, Lissner L. Trends in overweight and obesity from 1985 to 2002 in Goteborg, West Sweden. *IJO* 2005 Aug;29(8):916-24

*Unless otherwise noted, overweight refers to a BMI between 25kg and 29.9kg/m<sup>2</sup>, obesity refers to a BMI greater than 30kg/m<sup>2</sup>.*

*Different methodologies may have been used to collect this data and so data from different surveys may not be strictly comparable. Please check with original data sources for methodologies used.*

## % Adults living with overweight or obesity, 1985-2002



Survey type:

Measured

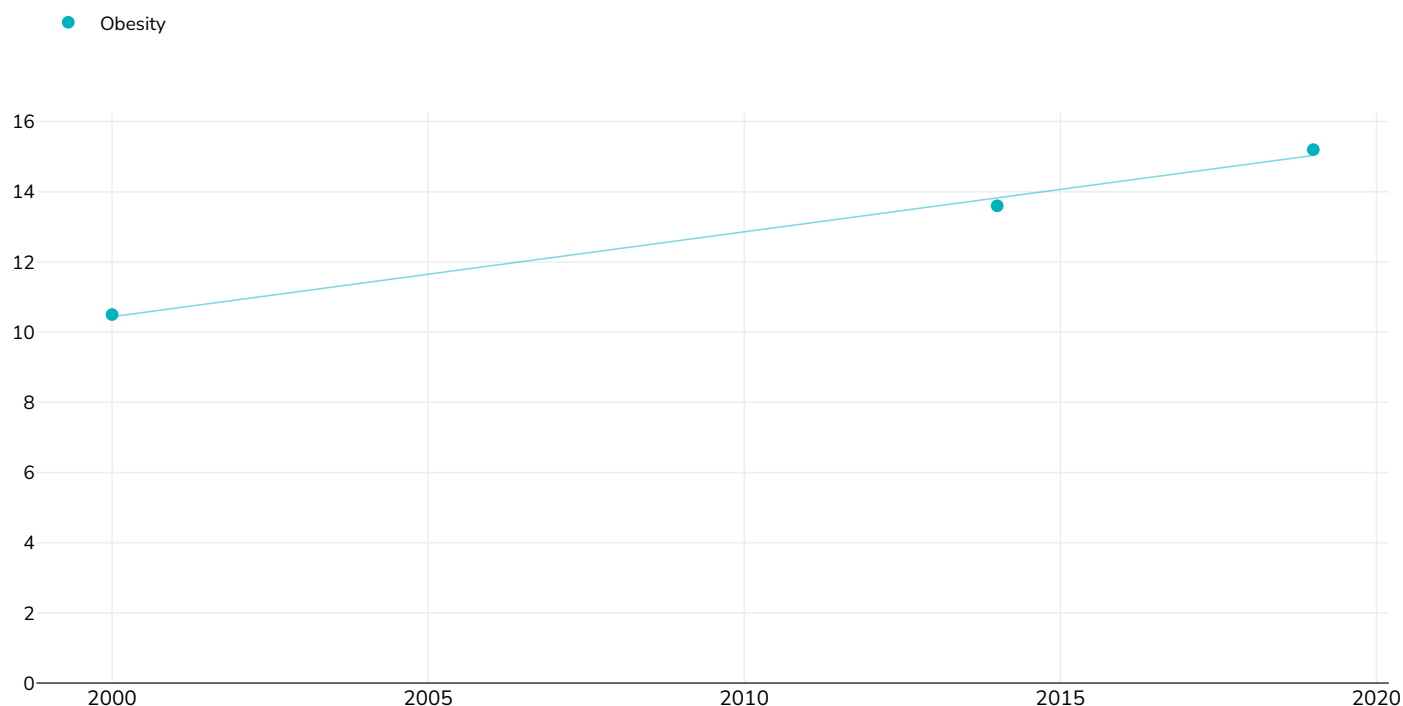
References: Berg C, Rosengren A, Aires N, Jansson G, Toren K, Thelle D, Lissner L. Trends in overweight and obesity from 1985 to 2002 in Goteborg, West Sweden. *IJO* 2005 Aug;29(8):916-24

*Unless otherwise noted, overweight refers to a BMI between 25kg and 29.9kg/m<sup>2</sup>, obesity refers to a BMI greater than 30kg/m<sup>2</sup>.*

*Different methodologies may have been used to collect this data and so data from different surveys may not be strictly comparable. Please check with original data sources for methodologies used.*

## % Adults living with obesity, 2000-2019

### Men



Survey type: Self-reported

References:

2000: Eurostat Yearbook 2006/07. A goldmine of statistical information. Available at <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/2995521/5059290/1-20022007-BP-EN.PDF.pdf/edab8c31-b9f3-4c8e-b4db-4137bd045efa?t=1414683510000> (last accessed 04.11.21)

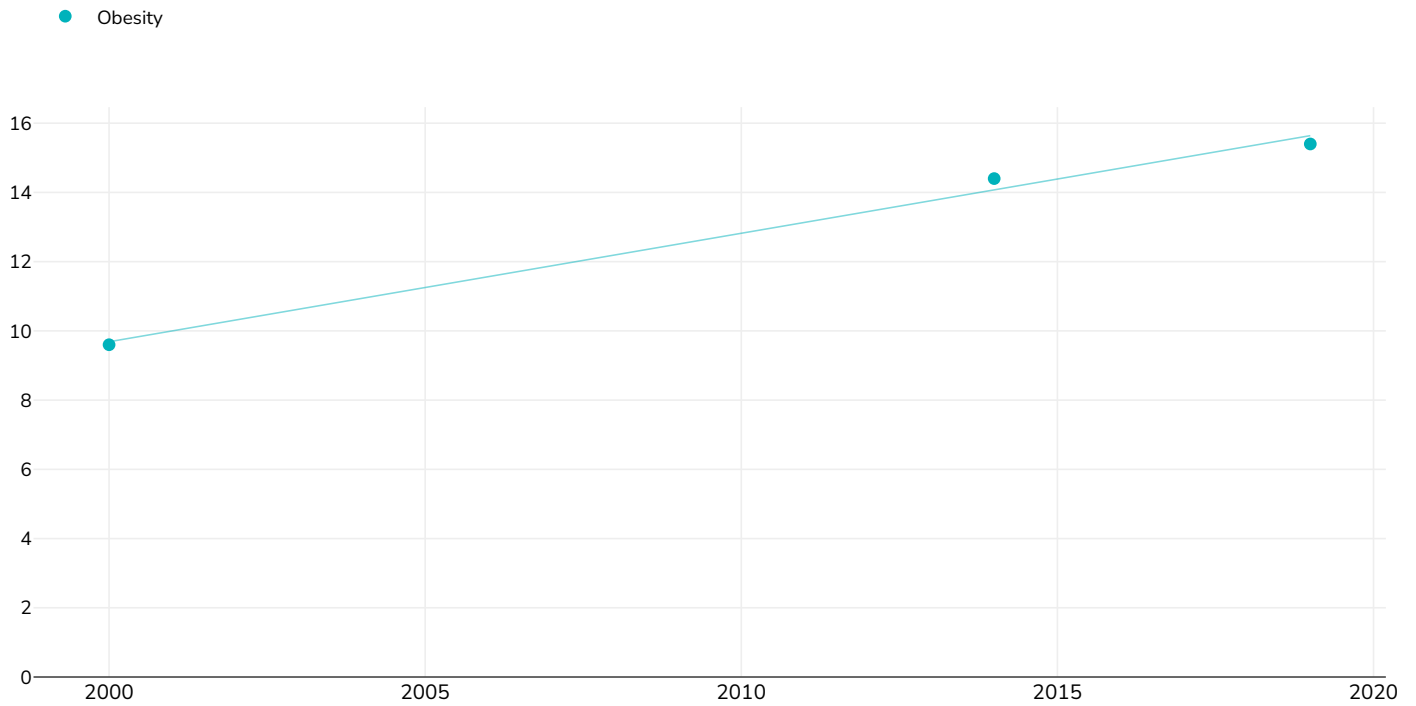
2014: Eurostat Database: [http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=hlth\\_ehis\\_bm1e&lang=en](http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=hlth_ehis_bm1e&lang=en) (last accessed 25.08.20)

2019: Eurostat 2019. Data available at [https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=hlth\\_ehis\\_bm1i&lang=en](https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=hlth_ehis_bm1i&lang=en) (last accessed 09.08.21)

Notes: Eurostat

*Different methodologies may have been used to collect this data and so data from different surveys may not be strictly comparable. Please check with original data sources for methodologies used.*

## Women



Survey type: Self-reported

References:

2000: Eurostat Yearbook 2006/07. A goldmine of statistical information. Available at <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/2995521/5059290/1-20022007-BP-EN.PDF.pdf/edab8c31-b9f3-4c8e-b4db-4137bd045efa?t=1414683510000> (last accessed 04.11.21)

2014: Eurostat Database: [http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=hlth\\_ehis\\_bm1e&lang=en](http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=hlth_ehis_bm1e&lang=en) (last accessed 25.08.20)

2019: Eurostat 2019. Data available at [https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=hlth\\_ehis\\_bm1i&lang=en](https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=hlth_ehis_bm1i&lang=en) (last accessed 09.08.21)

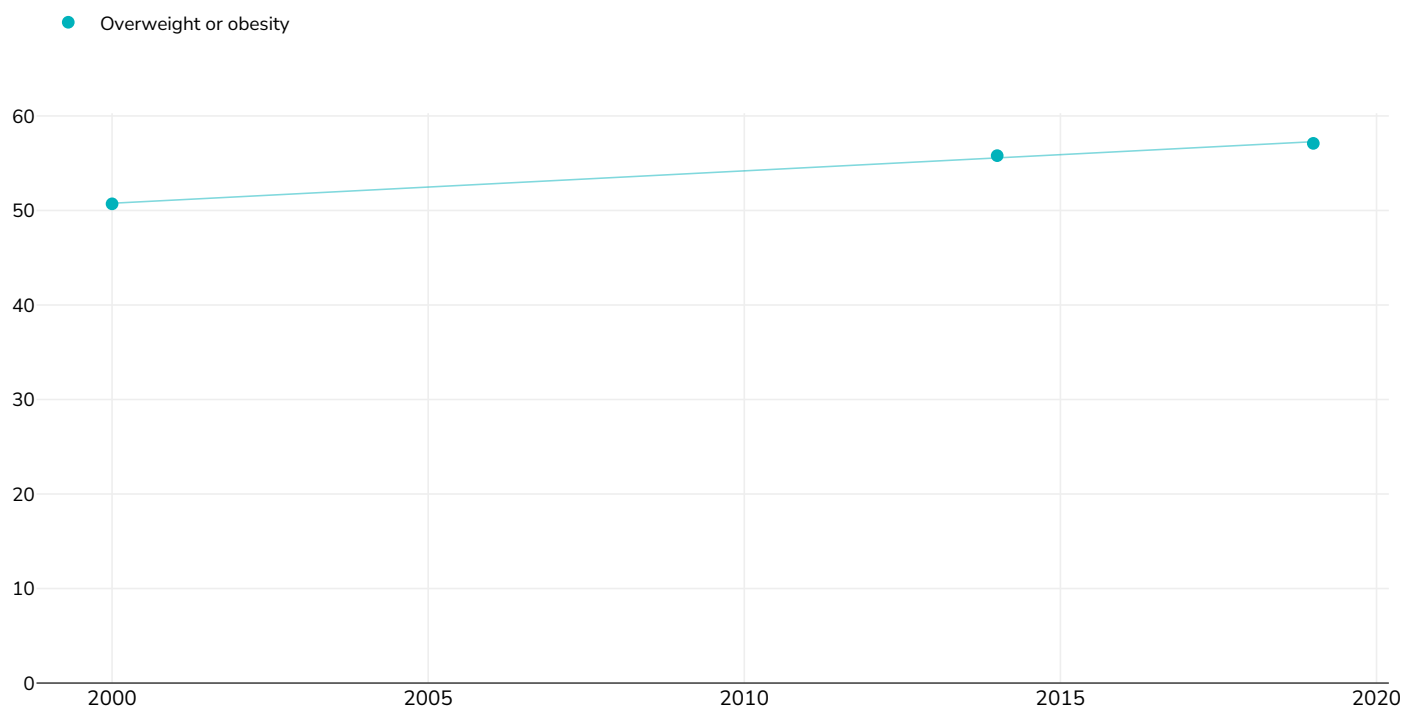
Notes: Eurostat

*Different methodologies may have been used to collect this data and so data from different surveys may not be strictly comparable. Please check with original data sources for methodologies used.*



## % Adults living with overweight or obesity, 2000-2019

### Men



Survey type: Self-reported

References:

2000: Eurostat Yearbook 2006/07. A goldmine of statistical information. Available at <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/2995521/5059290/1-20022007-BP-EN.PDF.pdf/edab8c31-b9f3-4c8e-b4db-4137bd045efa?t=1414683510000> (last accessed 04.11.21)

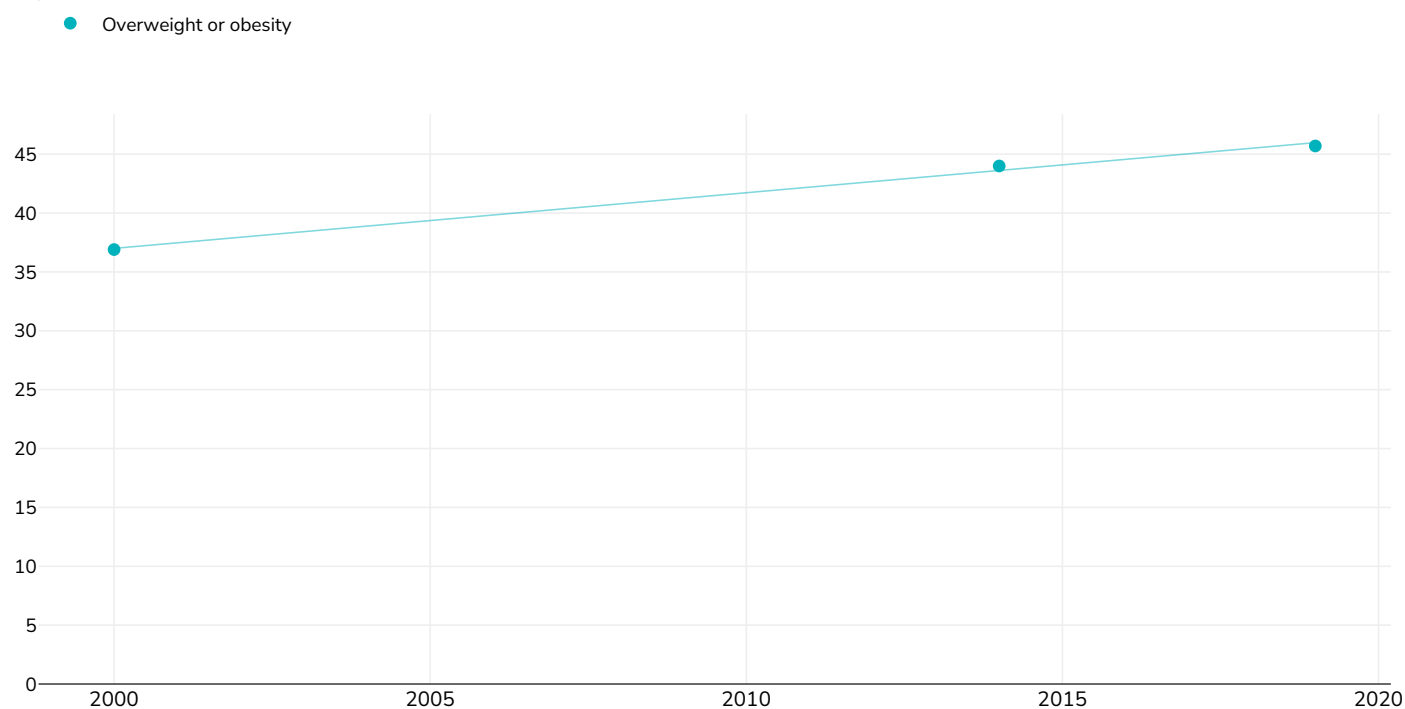
2014: Eurostat Database: [http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=hlth\\_ehis\\_bm1e&lang=en](http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=hlth_ehis_bm1e&lang=en) (last accessed 25.08.20)

2019: Eurostat 2019. Data available at [https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=hlth\\_ehis\\_bm1i&lang=en](https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=hlth_ehis_bm1i&lang=en) (last accessed 09.08.21)

Notes: Eurostat

*Different methodologies may have been used to collect this data and so data from different surveys may not be strictly comparable. Please check with original data sources for methodologies used.*

## Women



Survey type: Self-reported

References:

2000: Eurostat Yearbook 2006/07. A goldmine of statistical information. Available at <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/2995521/5059290/1-20022007-BP-EN.PDF.pdf/edab8c31-b9f3-4c8e-b4db-4137bd045efa?t=1414683510000> (last accessed 04.11.21)

2014: Eurostat Database: [http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=hlth\\_ehis\\_bm1e&lang=en](http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=hlth_ehis_bm1e&lang=en) (last accessed 25.08.20)

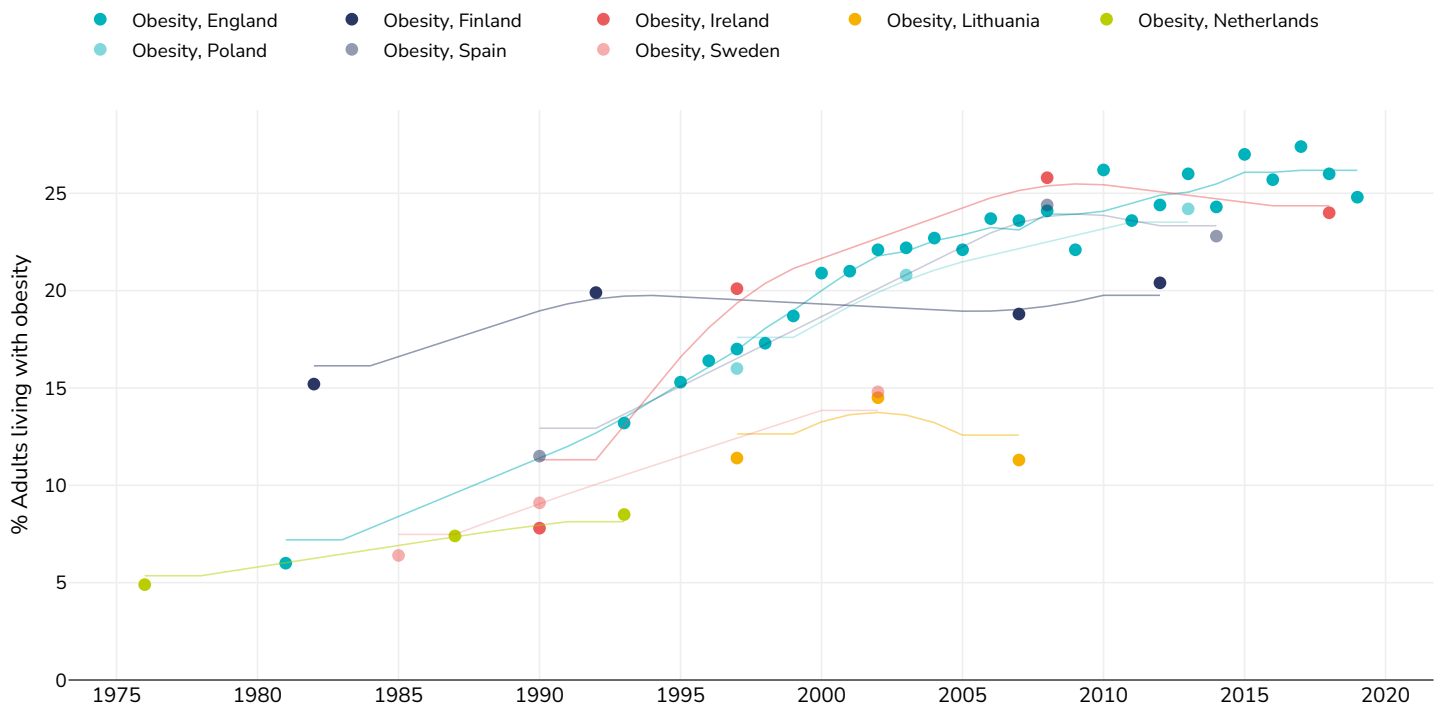
2019: Eurostat 2019. Data available at [https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=hlth\\_ehis\\_bm1i&lang=en](https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=hlth_ehis_bm1i&lang=en) (last accessed 09.08.21)

Notes: Eurostat

*Different methodologies may have been used to collect this data and so data from different surveys may not be strictly comparable. Please check with original data sources for methodologies used.*

**% Adults living with obesity, selected countries, 1976-2019**

**Men**



References: 1976, 1987, 1993: Visscher TLS, Kromhout D, Seidell J. Long term and recent time trends in the prevalence of obesity among Dutch men and women. *IJO* 2002;26:1218-24

1981: Royal College of Physicians (1983). Obesity. Reprinted from the *Journal of the Royal College of Physicians of London* Vol 17 (No 1) January 1983

1982: Lahti-Koski M, Vartiainen E, Mannisto S, Pietinen P. Age, education and occupation as determinants of trends in body mass index in Finland from 1982 to 1997. *International Journal of Obesity* (2000);24:1669-1676

1985: Berg C, Rosengren A, Aires N, appas G, Toren K, Thelle D, Lissner L. Trends in overweight and obesity from 1985 to 2002 in Goteborg, West Sweden. *IJO* 2005 Aug;29(8):916-24

1990: Aranceta J, Perex Rodrigo C, Serra Majem LI et al. Prevalence od Obesity in Spain: SEEDO'97 study. Spanish Collaborative Group for the Study of Obesity. *Med Clin (Barc)*. 1998;117:441-5

1992: Lahti-Koski M, Pietinen P, Munnisto S, Vartiainen E. Trends in waist to hip ratio and its determinants in adults in Finland from 1987 to 1997. *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition* 2000;72:1436-1444

1995: Health Survey for England 1995.

1996: Health Survey for England 1996.

1997: Pomerleau J, Pudule I, Grinberga D, Kadziauskiene K, Abaravicius A, Bartkeviciute R, Vaask S, Robertson A, McKee M. Patterns of body weight in the Baltic Republics. *Public Health Nutrition*. 2000;3:3-10

1998: Health Survey for England 1998.

1999: Health Survey for England 1999.

2000: Health Survey for England 2000.

2001: Health Survey for England 2001.

2002, 2007: Barzda A, Bartkevi&ccaron;i&umacr;t&edot; R, Stukas R, Ŗatkut&edot; R, Abaravi&ccaron;ius JA. Lietuvos gyventoj&uogon; k&umacr;no mas&edot;s indekso poky&ccaron;iai 1997-2007 metais. *Sveikatos mokslai* 2009;3:2406-2410. (no English translation)

2003: Health Survey for England 2003.

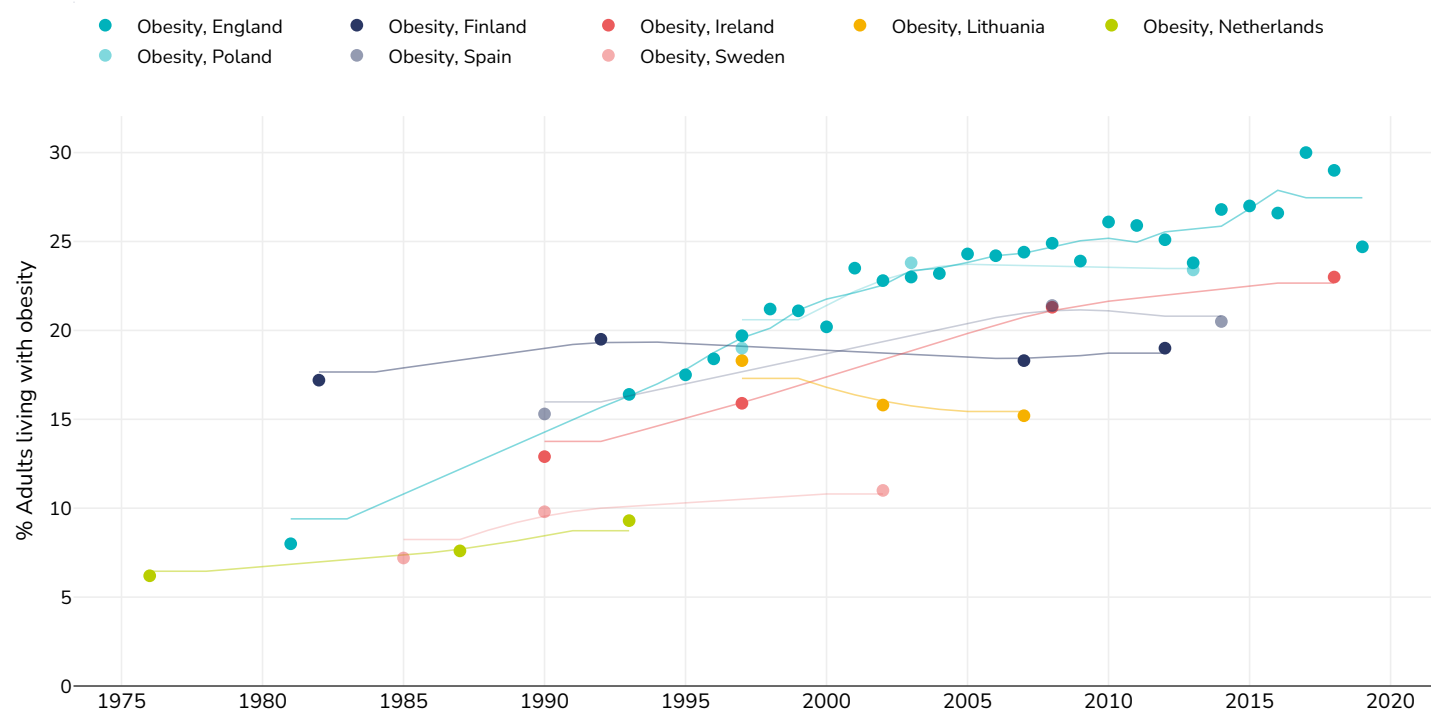
2004: Health Survey for England 2004.

2005: Health Survey for England 2005.

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## Women



References: 1976, 1987, 1993: Visscher TLS, Kromhout D, Seidell J. Long term and recent time trends in the prevalence of obesity among Dutch men and women. *IJO* 2002;26:1218-24

1981: Royal College of Physicians (1983). Obesity. Reprinted from the *Journal of the Royal College of Physicians of London* Vol 17 (No 1) January 1983

1982: Lahti-Koski M, Vartiainen E, Mannisto S, Pietinen P. Age, education and occupation as determinants of trends in body mass index in Finland from 1982 to 1997. *International Journal of Obesity* (2000);24:1669-1676

1985: Berg C, Rosengren A, Aires N, appas G, Toren K, Thelle D, Lissner L. Trends in overweight and obesity from 1985 to 2002 in Goteborg, West Sweden. *IJO* 2005 Aug;29(8):916-24

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1992: Lahti-Koski M, Pietinen P, Munnisto S, Vartiainen E. Trends in waist to hip ratio and its determinants in adults in Finland from 1987 to 1997. *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition* 2000;72:1436-1444

1995: Health Survey for England 1995.

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1997: Pomerleau J, Pudule I, Grinberga D, Kadziauskiene K, Abaravicius A, Bartkeviciute R, Vaask S, Robertson A, McKee M. Patterns of body weight in the Baltic Republics. *Public Health Nutrition*. 2000;3:3-10

1998: Health Survey for England 1998.

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2000: Health Survey for England 2000.

2001: Health Survey for England 2001.

2002, 2007: Barzda A, Bartkevi&ccaron;i&umacr;t&edot; R, Stukas R, Šatkut&edot; R, Abaravi&ccaron;ius JA. Lietuvos gyventoj&uogon; k&umacr;no mas&edot;s indekso poky&ccaron;iai 1997-2007 metais. *Sveikatos mokslai* 2009;3:2406-2410. (no English translation)

2003: Health Survey for England 2003.

2004: Health Survey for England 2004.

2005: Health Survey for England 2005.

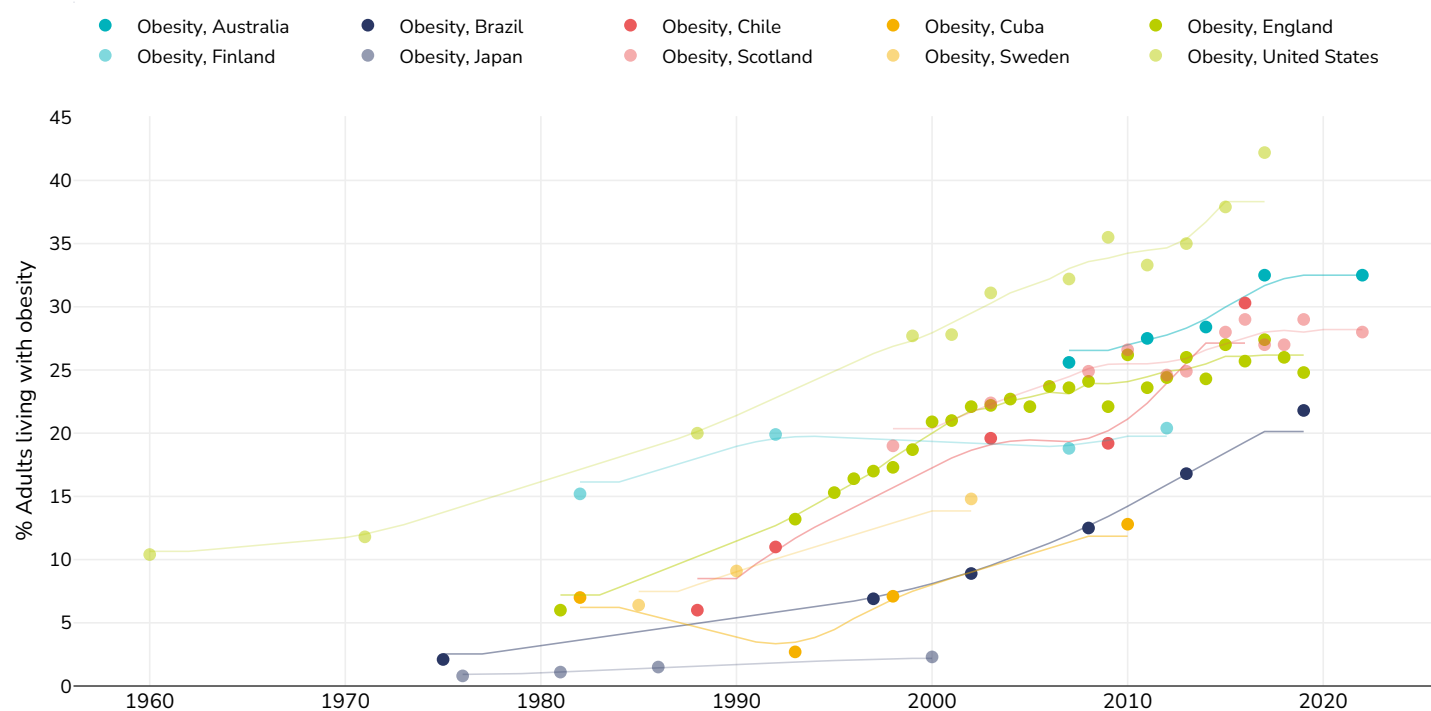
*Different methodologies may have been used to collect this data and so data from different surveys may not be strictly comparable. Please check with original data sources for methodologies used.*

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**% Adults living with obesity, selected countries, 1960-2023**



## Men



References:

1960, 1971, 1973, 1976, 1988, 1991: Flegal KM, Carroll MD, Kuczmarski RJ, Johnson CL. Overweight and obesity in the United States: prevalence and trends, 1960-1994. *International Journal of Obesity* (1998);22:39-47

1975: Monteiro CA, Conde WL, Popking BM. Is obesity replacing or adding to undernutrition? Evidence from different social classes in Brazil. *2002. Public Health Nutrition*:51(1A), 105-112

1981, 1986: Yoshiike N, Seino F, Tajima S, Arai Y, Kawano M, Furuhashi T, Inoue S. Twenty-year changes in the prevalence of overweight in Japanese adults: The National Nutrition Survey 1976-95. *Obesity Reviews* 2002;3:183-190

1982, 1993: Rodriguez-Ojea A, Jimenez S, Berdasco A, Esquivel M. The nutrition transition in Cuba in the nineties: an overview. *Public Health Nutrition* 2002;5(1A), 129-133

1985: Berg C, Rosengren A, Aires N, Pappas G, Toren K, Thelle D, Lissner L. Trends in overweight and obesity from 1985 to 2002 in Goteborg, West Sweden. *IJO* 2005 Aug;29(8):916-24

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1992: Uauy R, Albal C, Kain J. Obesity Trends in Latin America: Transiting from Under- to Overweight. *Journal of Nutrition* 2001;131:S893-S899

1995: Health Survey for England 1995.

1996: Health Survey for England 1996.

1997: Filozof C, Gonzales C, Sereday M, Mazza C, Braguinsky J. Obesity prevalence and trends in Latin American countries. *Obesity Reviews*, 2001;2:99-196

1998: Scottish Health Survey 1998

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2000: Ogden CL, Carroll MD, Curtin LR, McDowell MA, Tabak CJ, Flegal KM. Prevalence of Overweight and Obesity in the United States, 1999-2004. *JAMA* 2006;295(13):1549-1555

2001: Health Survey for England 2001.

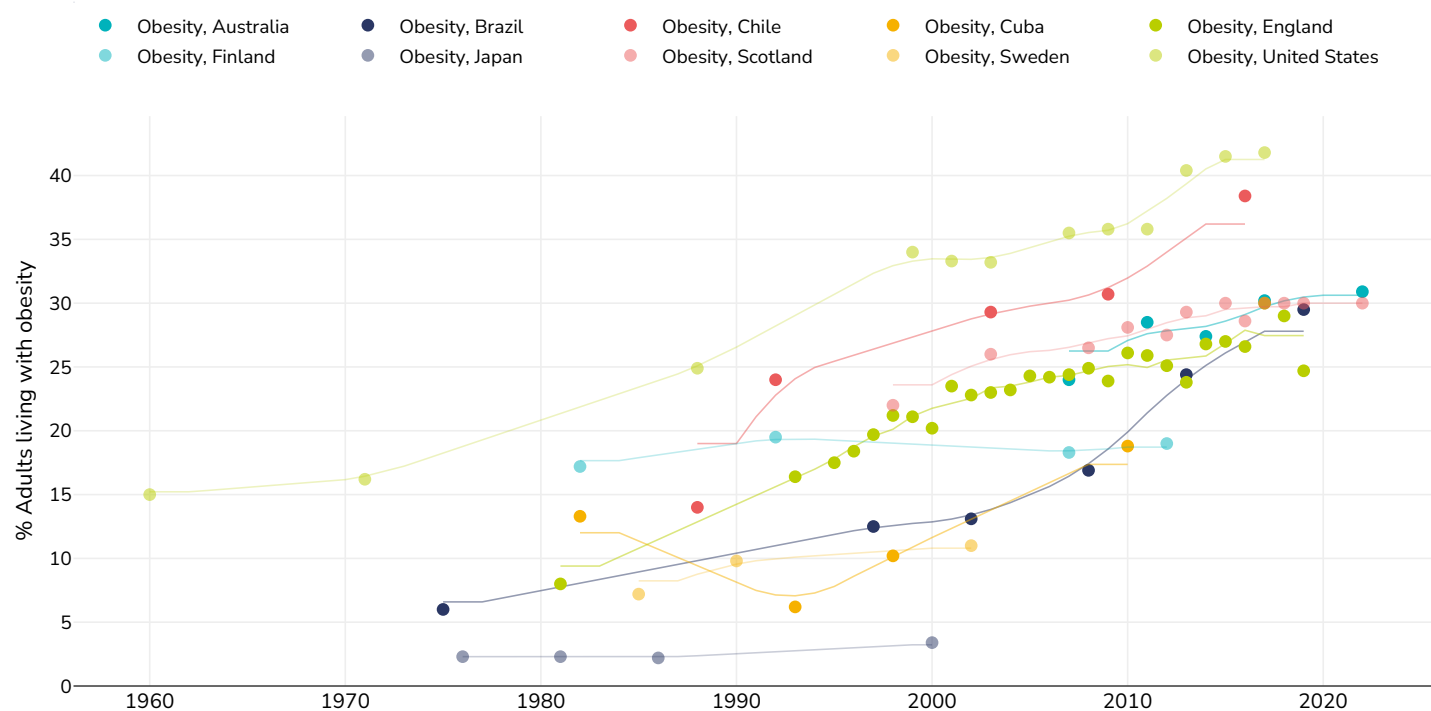
2002: Monteiro CA, Conde WL and Popkin BA. (2007). Income-specific trends in obesity in Brazil: 1975 - 2003. *American Journal of Public Health*, 97 (10): 1808 - 1812.

2002: 2002 FNS Report. Final results on the National Health Survey

*Different methodologies may have been used to collect this data and so data from different surveys may not be strictly comparable. Please check with original data sources for methodologies used.*

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## Women



References:

1960, 1971, 1973, 1976, 1988, 1991: Flegal KM, Carroll MD, Kuczmarski RJ, Johnson CL. Overweight and obesity in the United States: prevalence and trends, 1960-1994. *International Journal of Obesity* (1998);22:39-47

1975: Monteiro CA, Conde WL, Popking BM. Is obesity replacing or adding to undernutrition? Evidence from different social classes in Brazil. 2002. *Public Health Nutrition*:51(1A), 105-112

1981, 1986: Yoshiike N, Seino F, Tajima S, Arai Y, Kawano M, Furuhashi T, Inoue S. Twenty-year changes in the prevalence of overweight in Japanese adults: The National Nutrition Survey 1976-95. *Obesity Reviews* 2002;3:183-190

1982, 1993: Rodriguez-Ojea A, Jimenez S, Berdasco A, Esquivel M. The nutrition transition in Cuba in the nineties: an overview. *Public Health Nutrition* 2002;5(1A), 129-133

1985: Berg C, Rosengren A, Aires N, Pappas G, Toren K, Thelle D, Lissner L. Trends in overweight and obesity from 1985 to 2002 in Goteborg, West Sweden. *IJO* 2005 Aug;29(8):916-24

1990: Berg C, Rosengren A, Aires N, Pappas G, Toren K, Thelle D, Lissner L. Trends in overweight and obesity from 1985 to 2002 in Goteborg, West Sweden. *IJO* 2005 online published ahead of print.

1992: Uauy R, Albal C, Kain J. Obesity Trends in Latin America: Transiting from Under- to Overweight. *Journal of Nutrition* 2001;131:S893-S899

1995: Health Survey for England 1995.

1996: Health Survey for England 1996.

1997: Filozof C, Gonzales C, Sereday M, Mazza C, Braguinsky J. Obesity prevalence and trends in Latin American countries. *Obesity Reviews*, 2001;2:99-196

1998: Scottish Health Survey 1998

1999: Health Survey for England 1999.

2000: Ogden CL, Carroll MD, Curtin LR, McDowell MA, Tabak CJ, Flegal KM. Prevalence of Overweight and Obesity in the United States, 1999-2004. *JAMA* 2006;295(13):1549-1555

2001: Health Survey for England 2001.

2002: Monteiro CA, Conde WL and Popkin BA. (2007). Income-specific trends in obesity in Brazil: 1975 - 2003. *American Journal of Public Health*, 97 (10): 1808 - 1812.

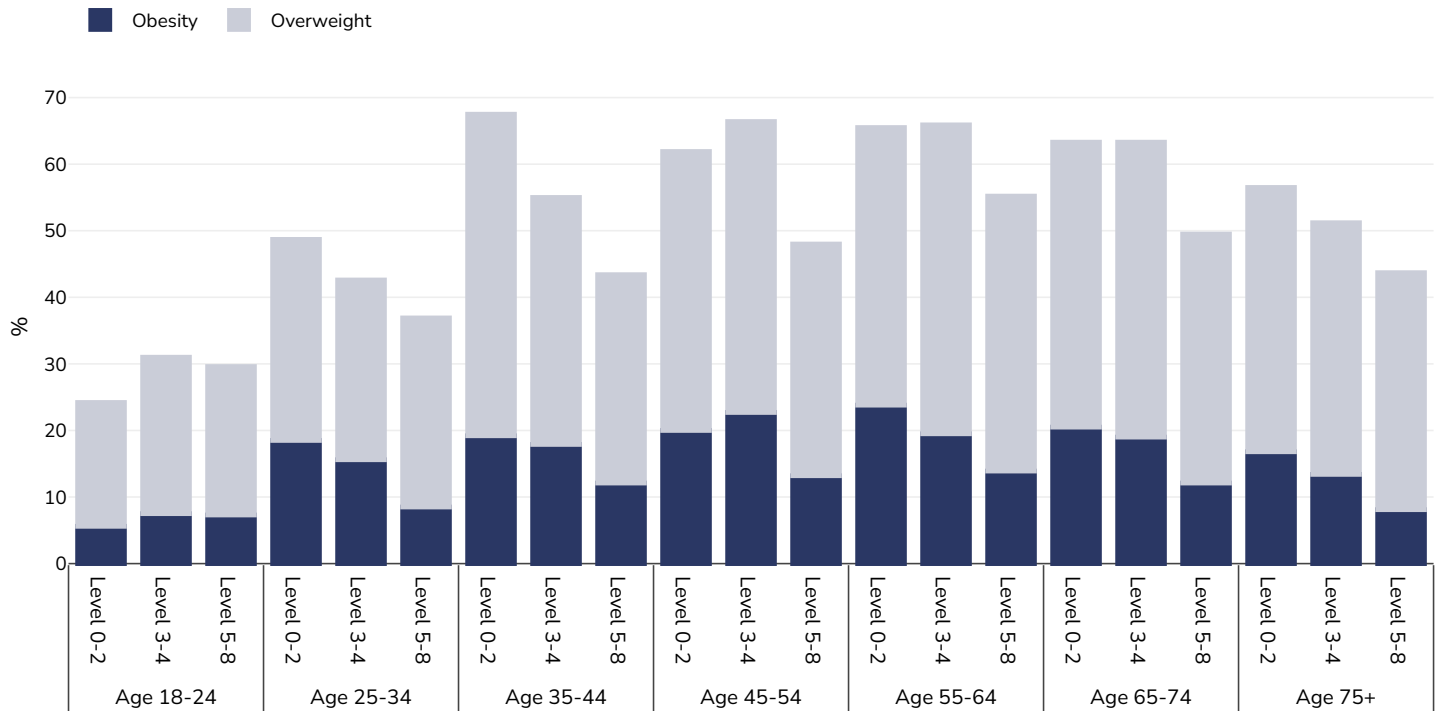
2002: 2002 FNS Report. Final results on the National Health Survey

*Different methodologies may have been used to collect this data and so data from different surveys may not be strictly comparable. Please check with original data sources for methodologies used.*

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## Overweight/obesity by age and education

### Adults, 2019



Survey type:

Self-reported

Area covered:

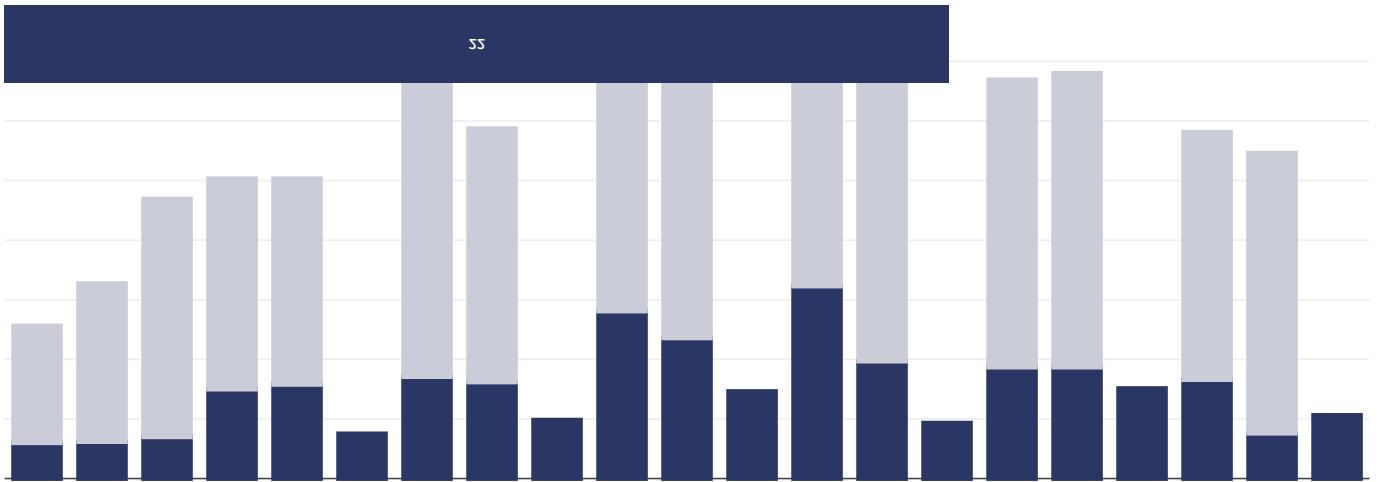
National

References:

Eurostat 2019. Available at [https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=hlth\\_ehis\\_bm1e&lang=en](https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=hlth_ehis_bm1e&lang=en) (last accessed 09.08.21).

*Unless otherwise noted, overweight refers to a BMI between 25kg and 29.9kg/m<sup>2</sup>, obesity refers to a BMI greater than 30kg/m<sup>2</sup>.*

# Men, 2019



Unless otherwise noted, overweight refers to a BMI between 25kg and 30kg/m<sup>2</sup>, obesity refers to a BMI greater than 30kg/m<sup>2</sup>.

accessed 08/08/21

References: Eurostat 2019. Available at [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&plugin=1&code=sdg\\_11\\_6\\_2019\\_02\\_01\\_01](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&plugin=1&code=sdg_11_6_2019_02_01_01)

collected:

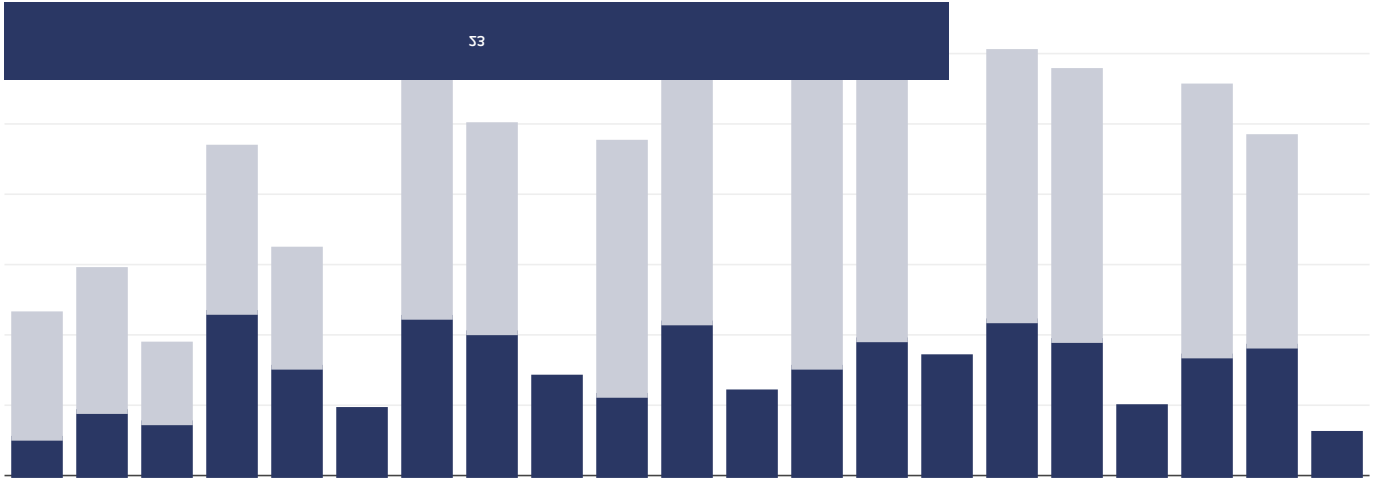
Area

national

2019 year:

2019-1980

# Women, 2019

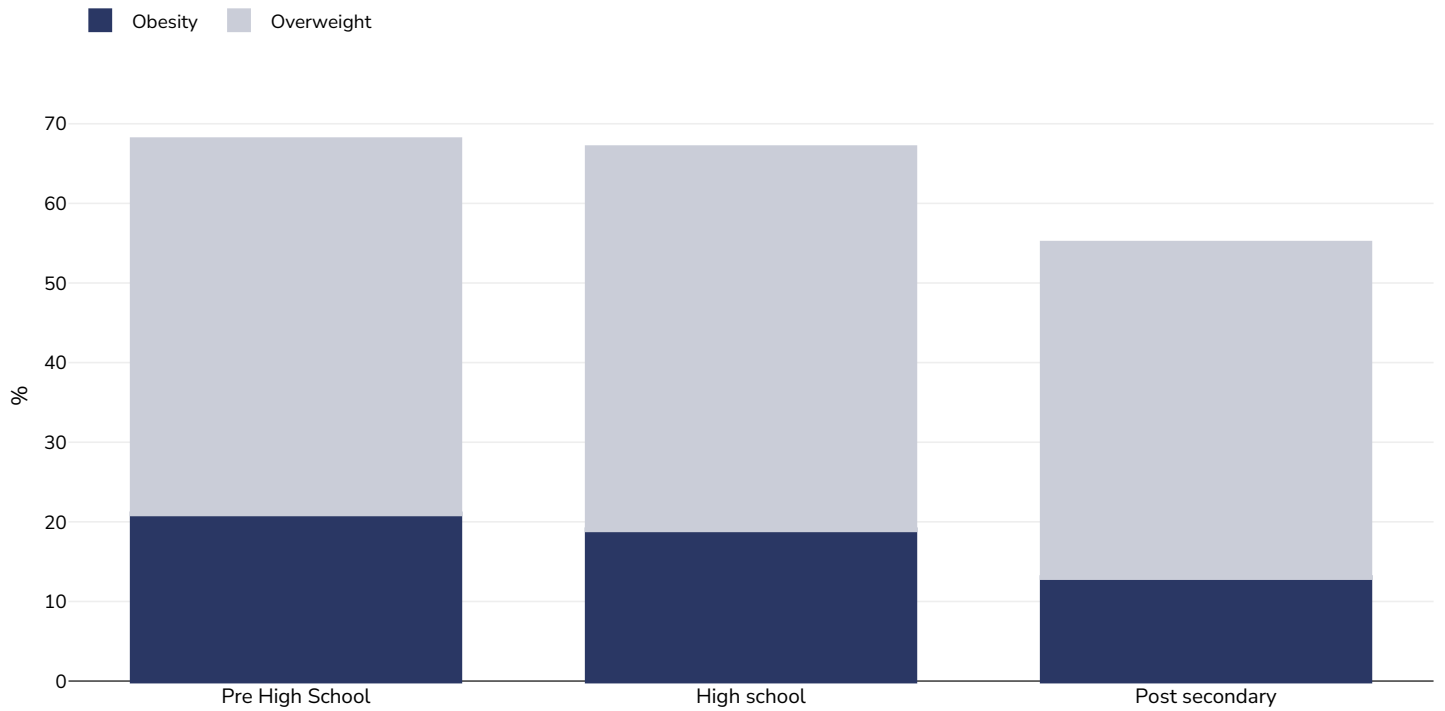


Unless otherwise noted, overweight refers to a BMI between 25kg and 29.9kg/m<sup>2</sup>; obesity refers to a BMI greater than 30kg/m<sup>2</sup>.  
 (last accessed 08/08/21)  
 References: Eurostat 2019. Available at <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&plugin=1&code=sdg-11-6-2019>  
 collected: National  
 Area: National  
 Survey type: Self-reported



## Overweight/obesity by education

### Men, 2020



Survey type:

Self-repo

Age:

16

Sample size:

16

Area covered:

Natio

References:

Swedish National Public Health Survey 2020. Available at <http://fo>

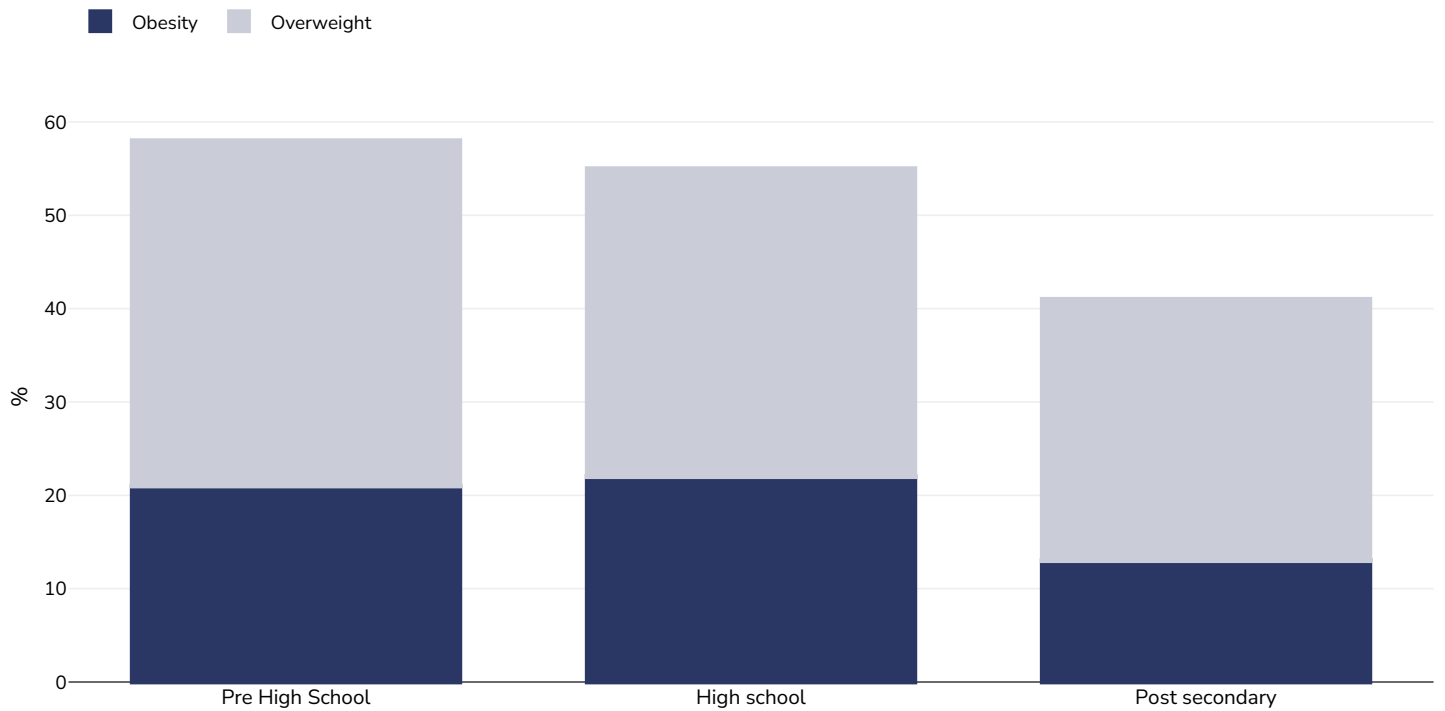
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(Last access 03.03

*Unless otherwise noted, overweight refers to a BMI between 25kg and 29.9kg/m<sup>2</sup>, obesity refers to a BMI greater than 30kg*



## Women, 2020



Survey type:

Self-repo

Age:

16

Sample size:

16

Area covered:

Natio

References:

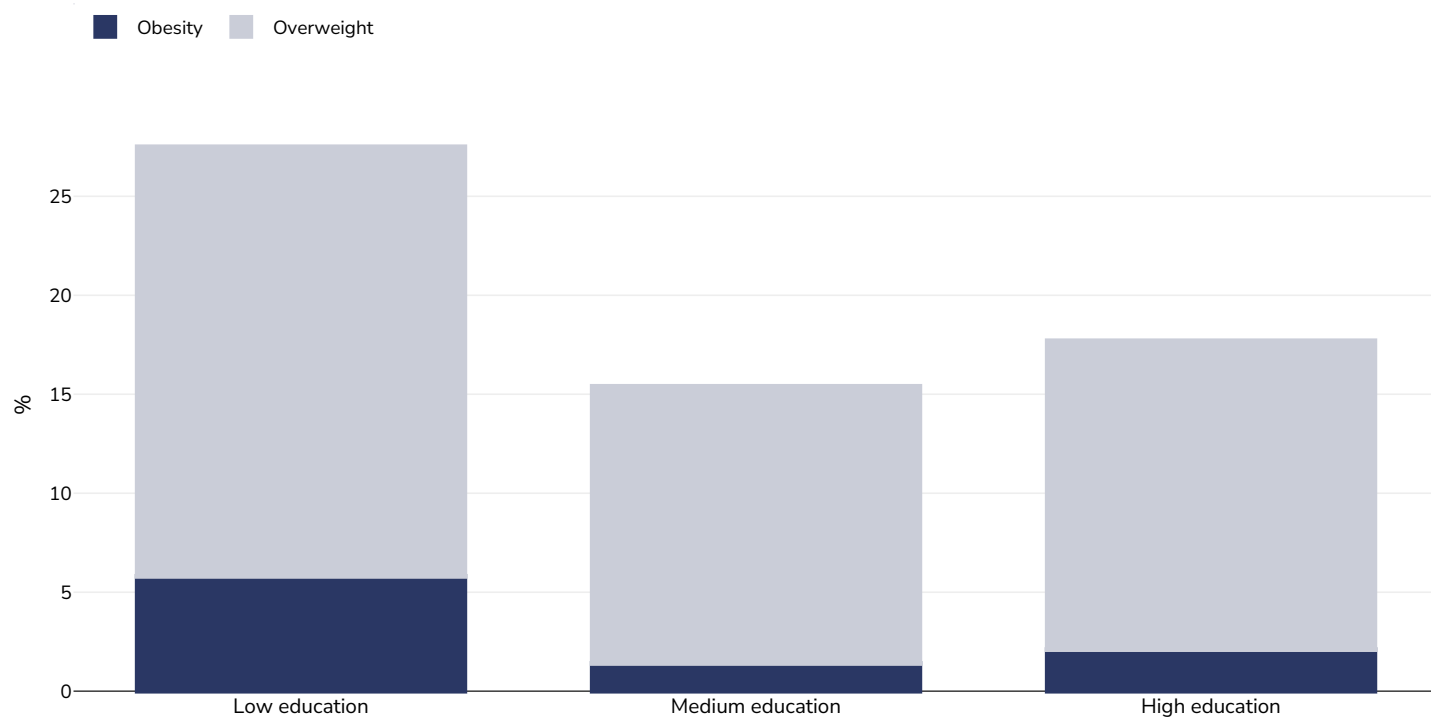
Swedish National Public Health Survey 2020. Available at <http://fo>

[app.folkhalsomyndigheten.se/Folkhalsodata/pxweb/sv/B\\_HLV/B\\_HLV\\_\\_bFyshals\\_\\_bbeFyshalsvikt/hlv1bmifutb.px/table/tableViewLayo](http://fo)

(Last access 03.03

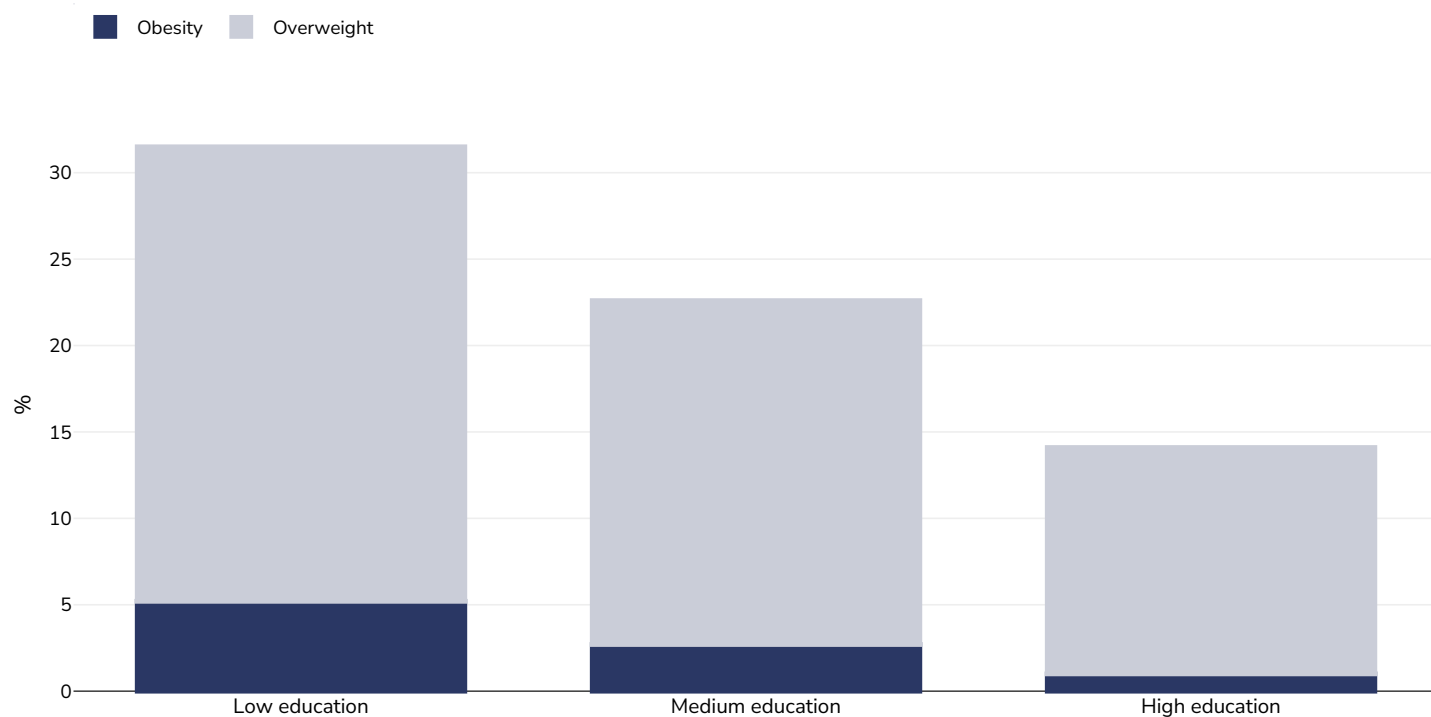
*Unless otherwise noted, overweight refers to a BMI between 25kg and 29.9kg/m<sup>2</sup>, obesity refers to a BMI greater than 30kg*

## Boys, 2010



Survey type:	Measured
Age:	7-9
Sample size:	1062
Area covered:	Regional - West Sweden
References:	Moraesus, L. et al (2014) 'Stable prevalence of obesity in Swedish schoolchildren from 2008 to 2013 but widening socio-economic gap in girls', ACTA Paediatrica, 103, pp. 1277-1284
Notes:	Prevalence of overweight and obesity according to area education level (proxy for socioeconomic position) in 2008, 2010 and 2013. IOTF Cut-offs used
Cutoffs:	IOTF

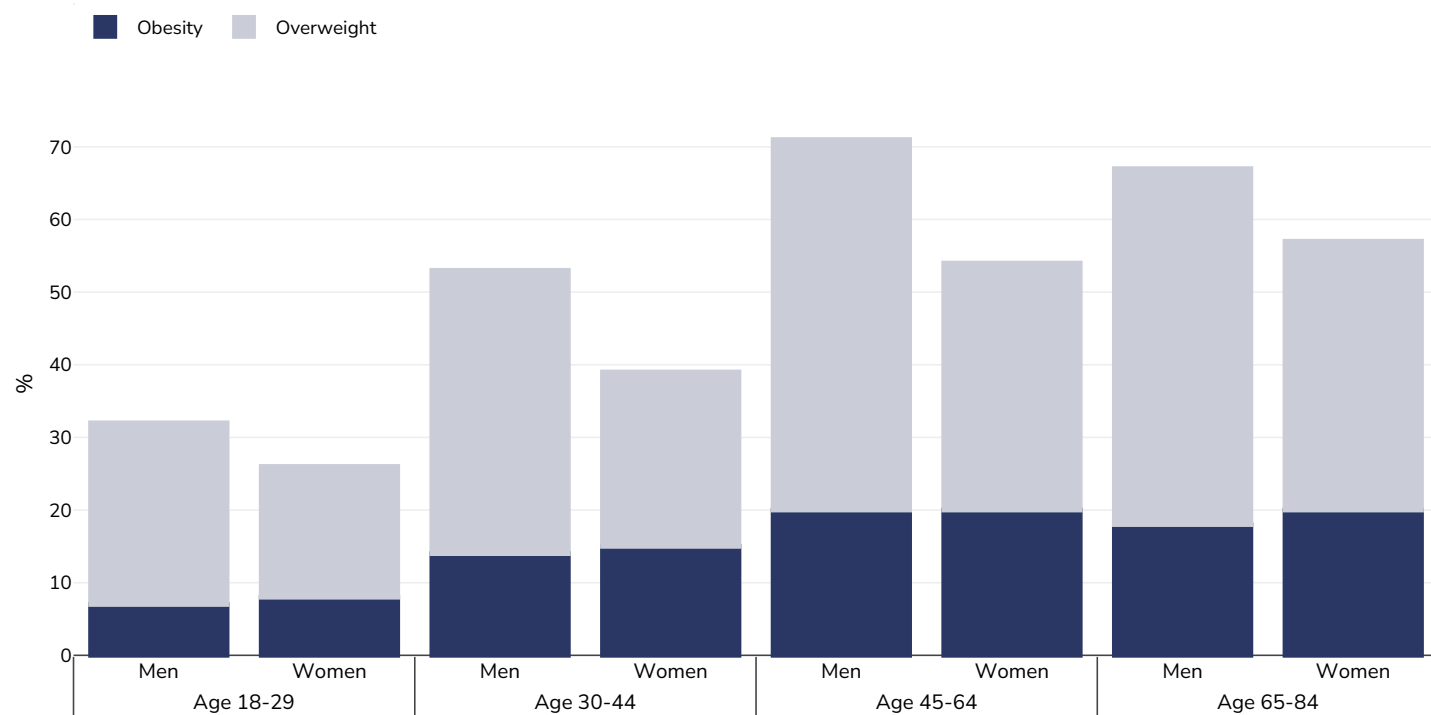
## Girls, 2010



Survey type:	Measured
Age:	7-9
Sample size:	1062
Area covered:	Regional - West Sweden
References:	Moraesus, L. et al (2014) 'Stable prevalence of obesity in Swedish schoolchildren from 2008 to 2013 but widening socio-economic gap in girls', ACTA Paediatrica, 103, pp. 1277-1284
Notes:	Prevalence of overweight and obesity according to area education level (proxy for socioeconomic position) in 2008, 2010 and 2013. IOTF Cut-offs used
Cutoffs:	IOTF

## Overweight/obesity by age

### Adults, 2020



Survey type: Self-reported

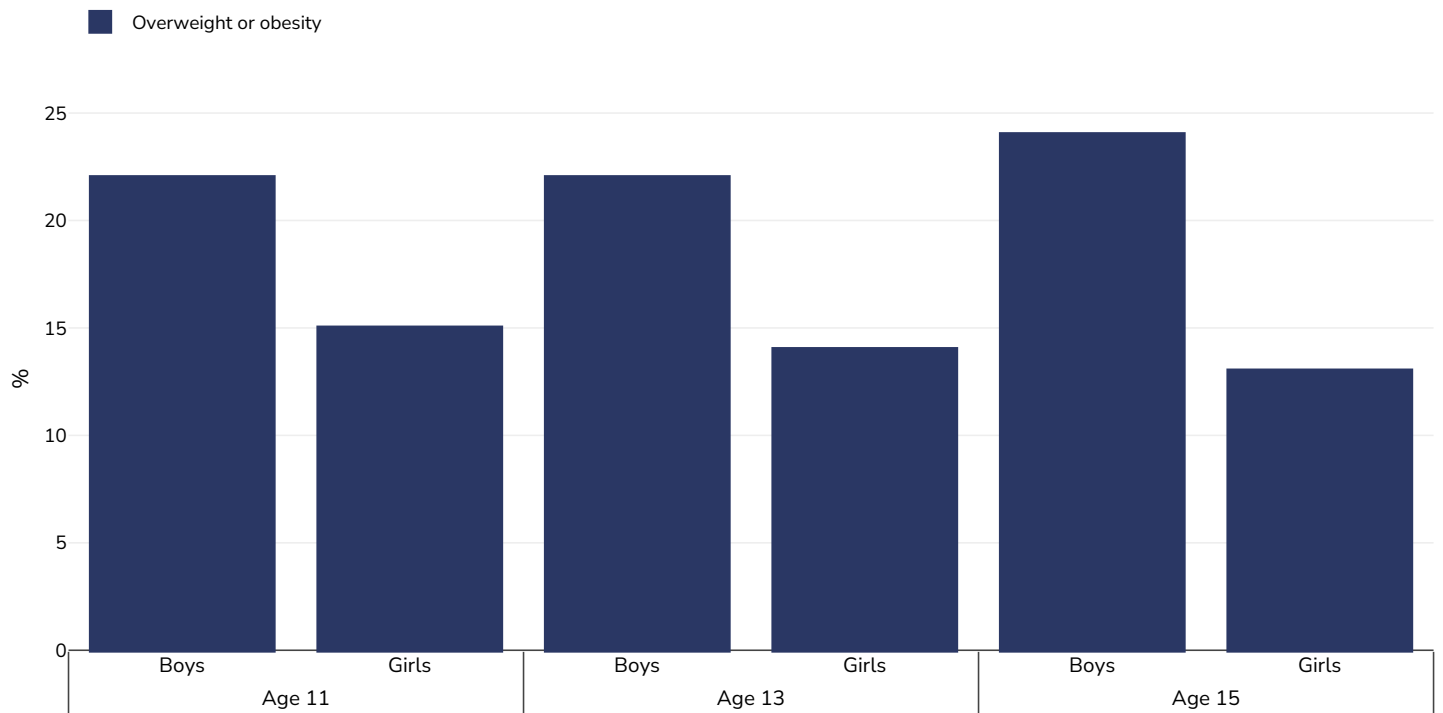
Sample size: 16571

Area covered: National

References: Swedish National Public Health Survey 2020. Available at [http://fohm-app.folkhalsomyndigheten.se/Folkhalsodata/pxweb/sv/B\\_HLV/B\\_HLV\\_\\_bFyshals\\_\\_bbeFyshalsvikt/hlv1bmiaald.px/](http://fohm-app.folkhalsomyndigheten.se/Folkhalsodata/pxweb/sv/B_HLV/B_HLV__bFyshals__bbeFyshalsvikt/hlv1bmiaald.px/) (last access 03.03.21)

*Unless otherwise noted, overweight refers to a BMI between 25kg and 29.9kg/m<sup>2</sup>, obesity refers to a BMI greater than 30kg/m<sup>2</sup>.*

## Children, 2021-2022



Survey type: Self-reported

Area covered: See Report

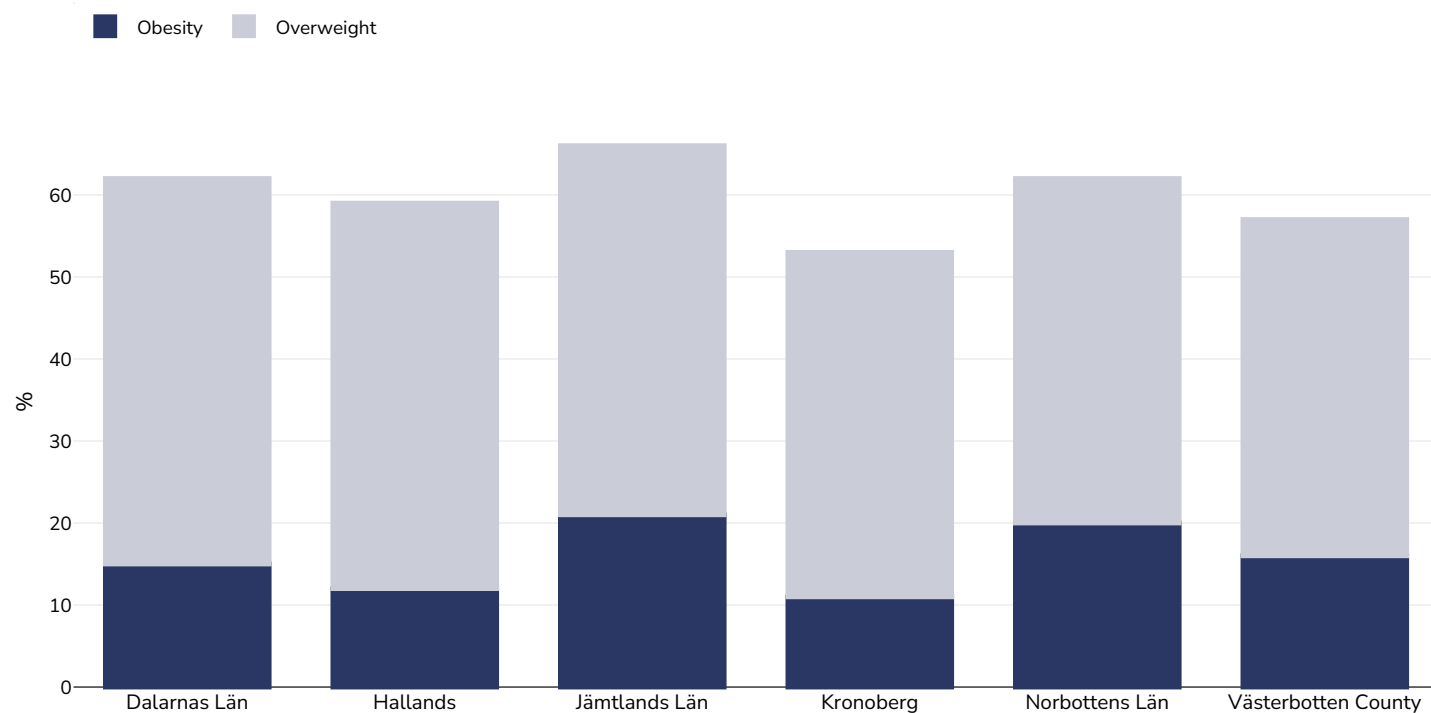
References: Rakić JG, Hamrik Z, Dzielska A, Felder-Puig R, Oja L, Bakalár P et al. A focus on adolescent physical activity, eating behaviours, weight status and body image in Europe, central Asia and Canada. Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) international report from the 2021/2022 survey. Volume 4. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2024. 'Any translation was not created by the World Health Organization (WHO). WHO is not responsible for the content or accuracy of this translation. The original English edition shall be the binding and authentic edition'

Notes: HBSC aims to survey approximately 1500 pupils per age group in each country or region (totaling around 4500)

Cutoffs: +2SD

## Overweight/obesity by region

### Men, 2018



Survey type: Self-reported

Age: 16-84

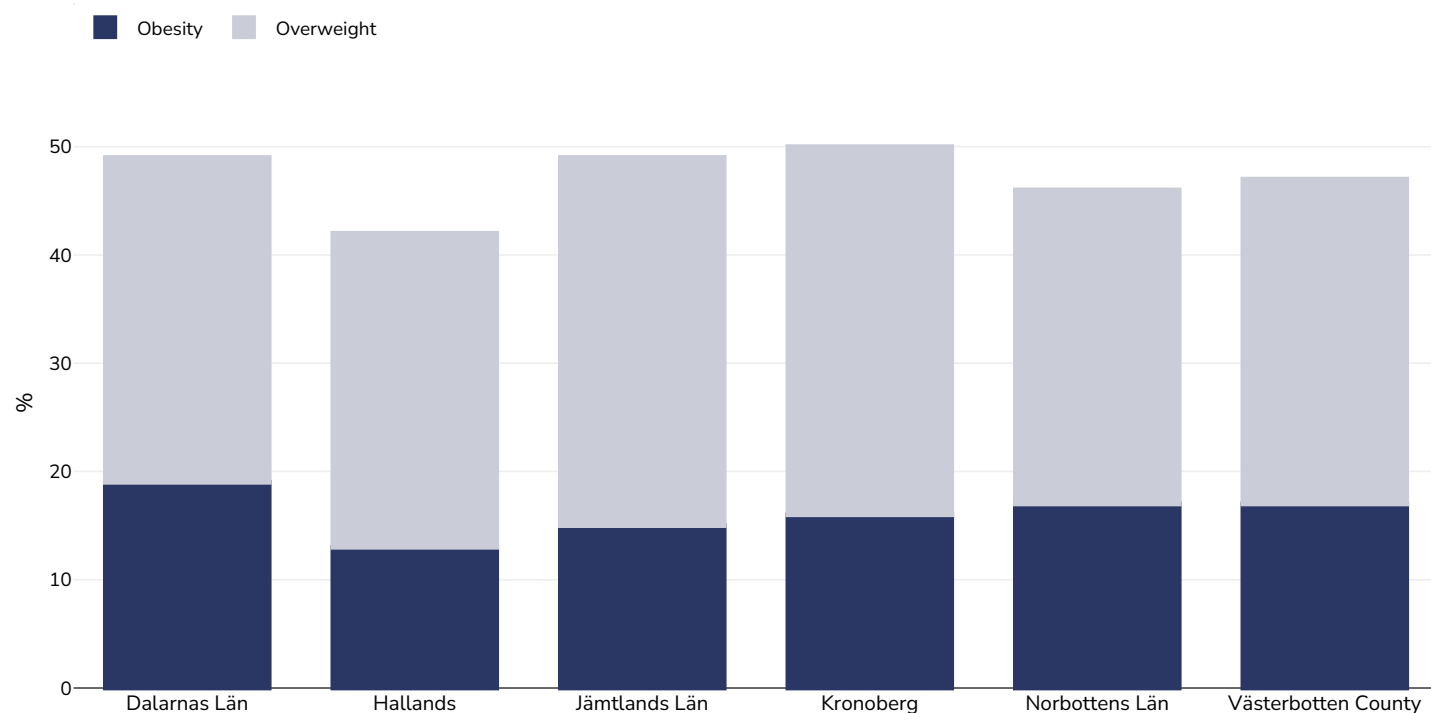
Sample size: 40,000

Area covered: National

References: Folkhälsomyndigheten. (2018) Municipality Fact Sheet. Available from: <https://www.folkhalsomyndigheten.se/kommunfakta/> (Accessed 6 March 2019).

*Unless otherwise noted, overweight refers to a BMI between 25kg and 29.9kg/m<sup>2</sup>, obesity refers to a BMI greater than 30kg/m<sup>2</sup>.*

## Women, 2018

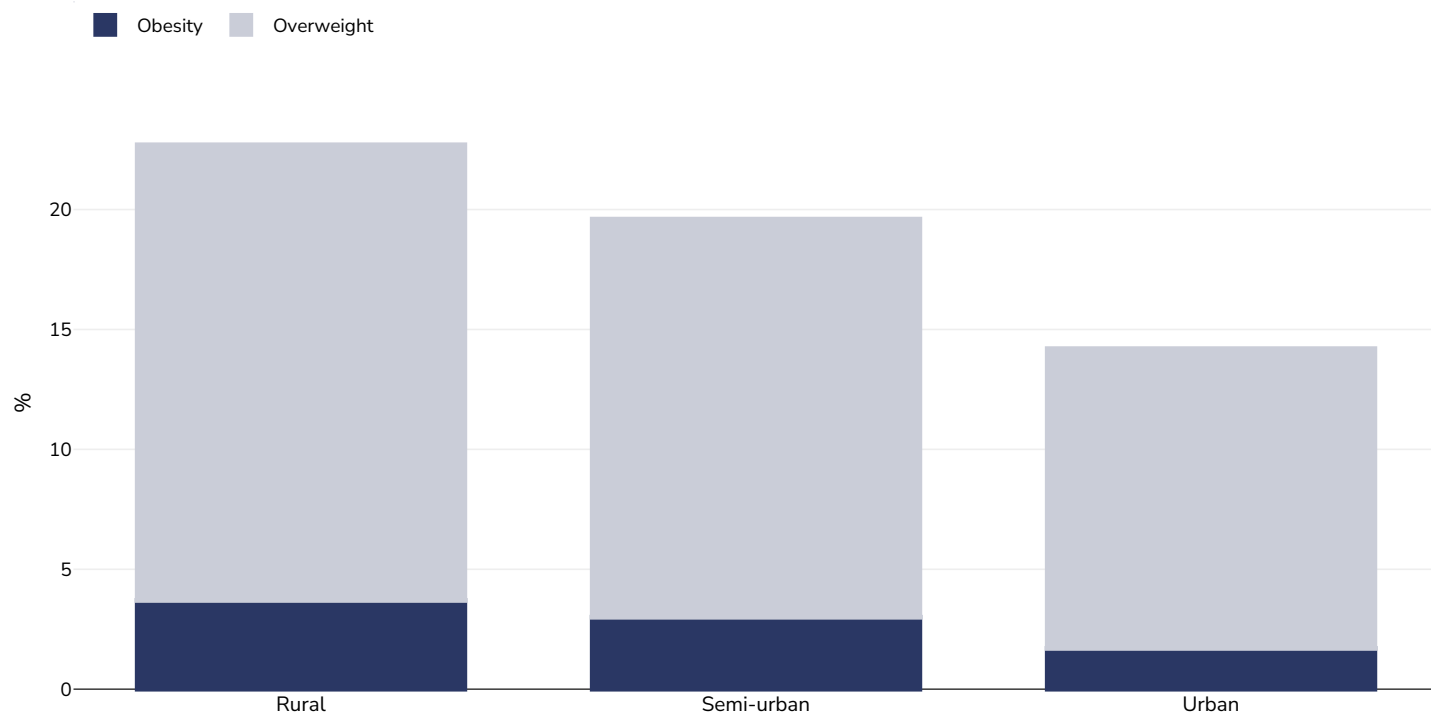


Survey type:	Self-reported
Age:	16-84
Sample size:	40,000
Area covered:	National

References: Folkhälsomyndigheten. (2018) Municipality Fact Sheet. Available from: <https://www.folkhalsomyndigheten.se/kommunfakta/> (Accessed 6 March 2019).

*Unless otherwise noted, overweight refers to a BMI between 25kg and 29.9kg/m<sup>2</sup>, obesity refers to a BMI greater than 30kg/m<sup>2</sup>.*

## Children, 2008

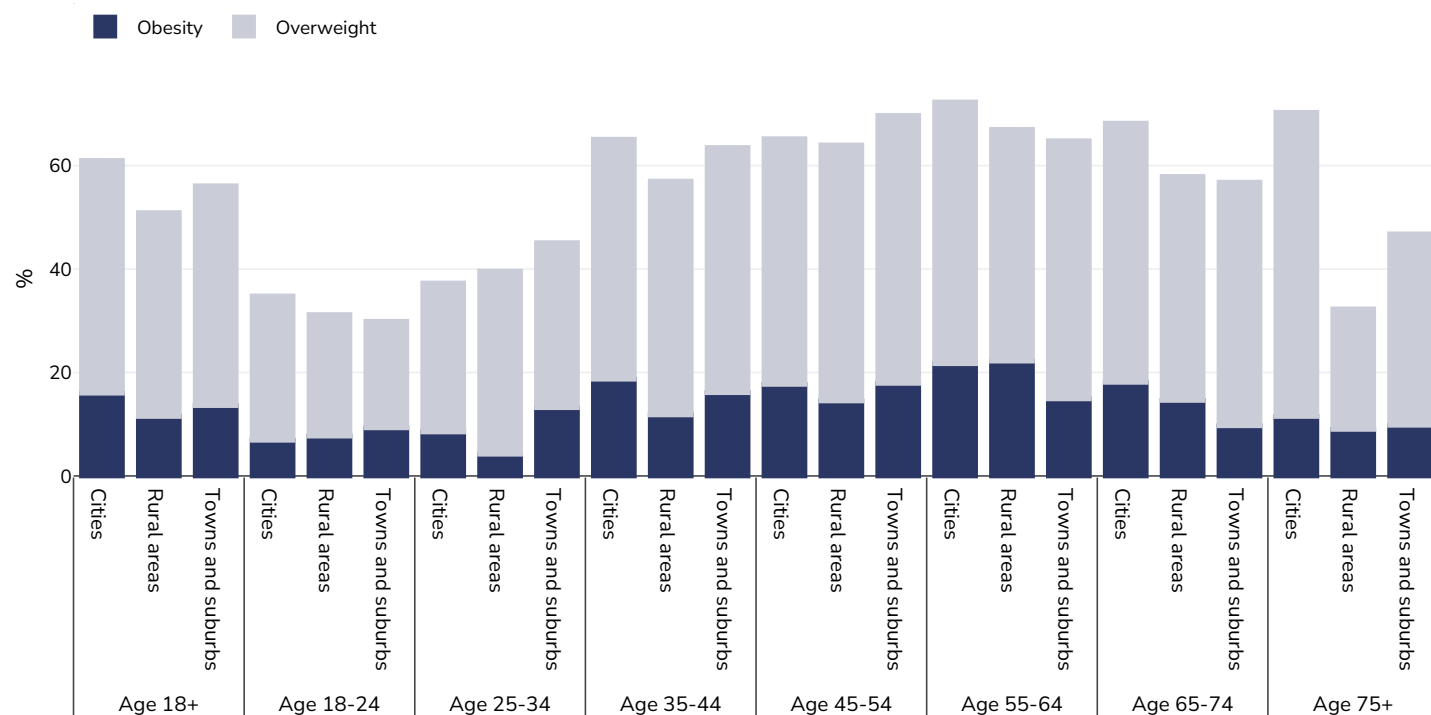


Survey type:	Measured
Age:	7-9
Sample size:	4538
Area covered:	National
References:	Sjöberg, A., Moraeus, L., Yngve, A., Poortvliet, E., Al-Ansari, U. and Lissner, L. (2011), Overweight and obesity in a representative sample of schoolchildren – exploring the urban–rural gradient in Sweden. <i>Obesity Reviews</i> , 12: 305–314. doi: 10.1111/j.1467-789X.2010.00838.x
Cutoffs:	IOTF



## Overweight/obesity by age and region

### Men, 2014



Survey type:

Self-reported

Area covered:

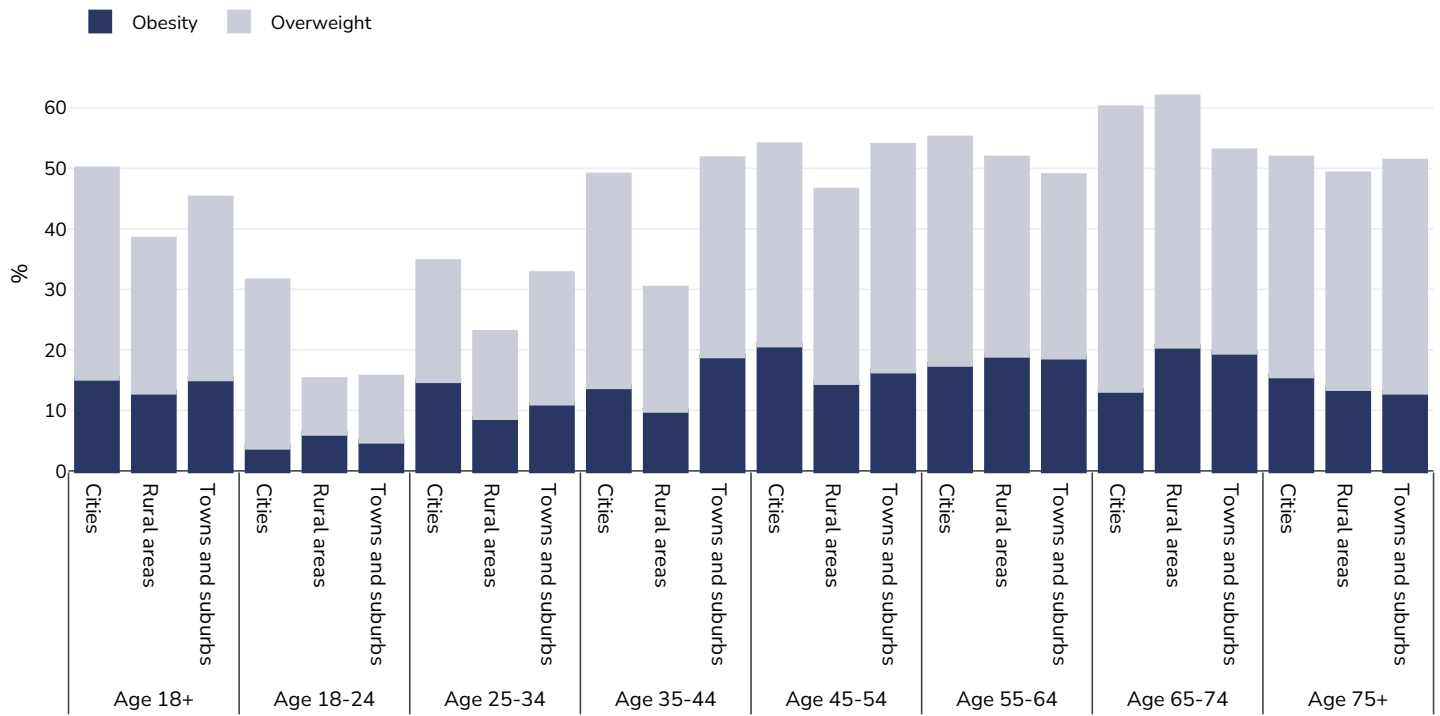
National

References:

2014 Urbanisation - [http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=hlth\\_ehis\\_bm1u&lang=en](http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=hlth_ehis_bm1u&lang=en) (last accessed 25.08.20)

Unless otherwise noted, overweight refers to a BMI between 25kg and 29.9kg/m<sup>2</sup>, obesity refers to a BMI greater than 30kg/m<sup>2</sup>.

## Women, 2014



Survey type:

Self-reported

Area covered:

National

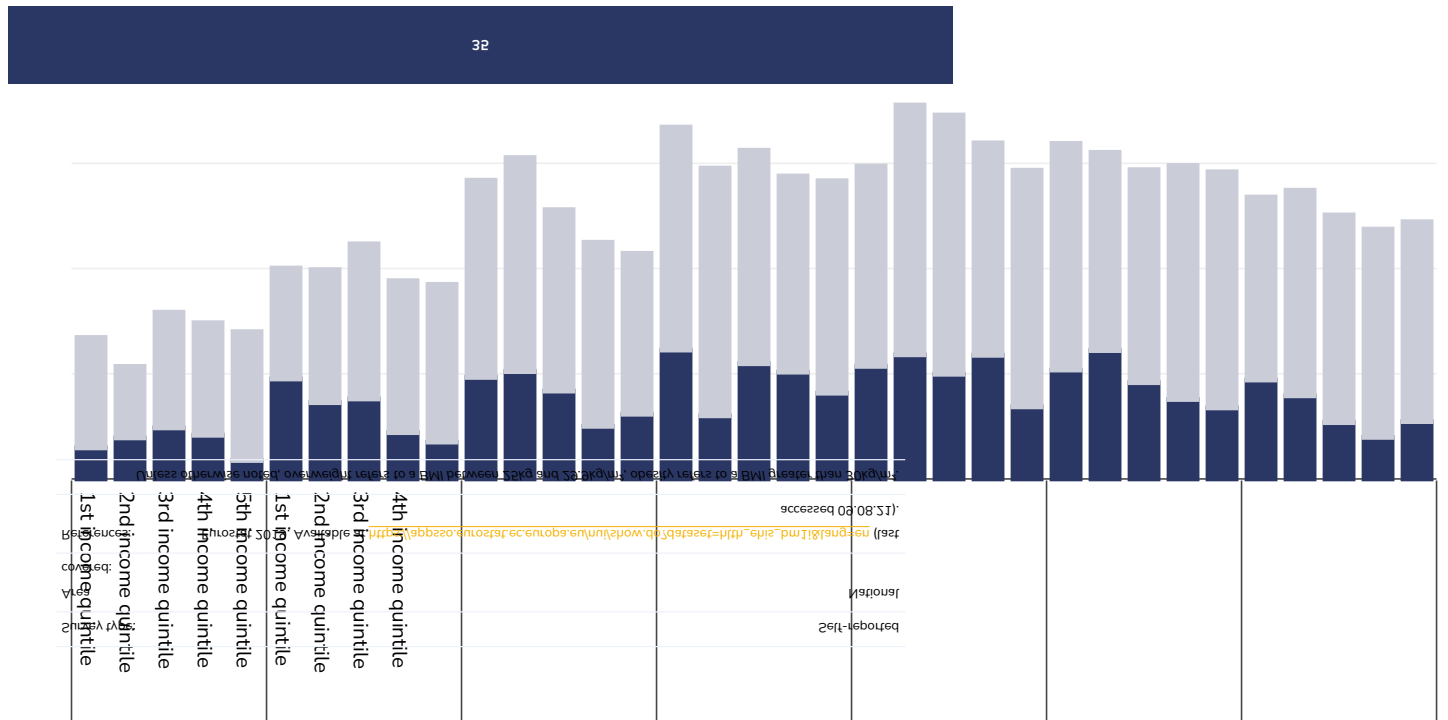
References:

2014 Urbanisation - [http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=hlth\\_ehis\\_bm1u&lang=en](http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=hlth_ehis_bm1u&lang=en) (last accessed 25.08.20)

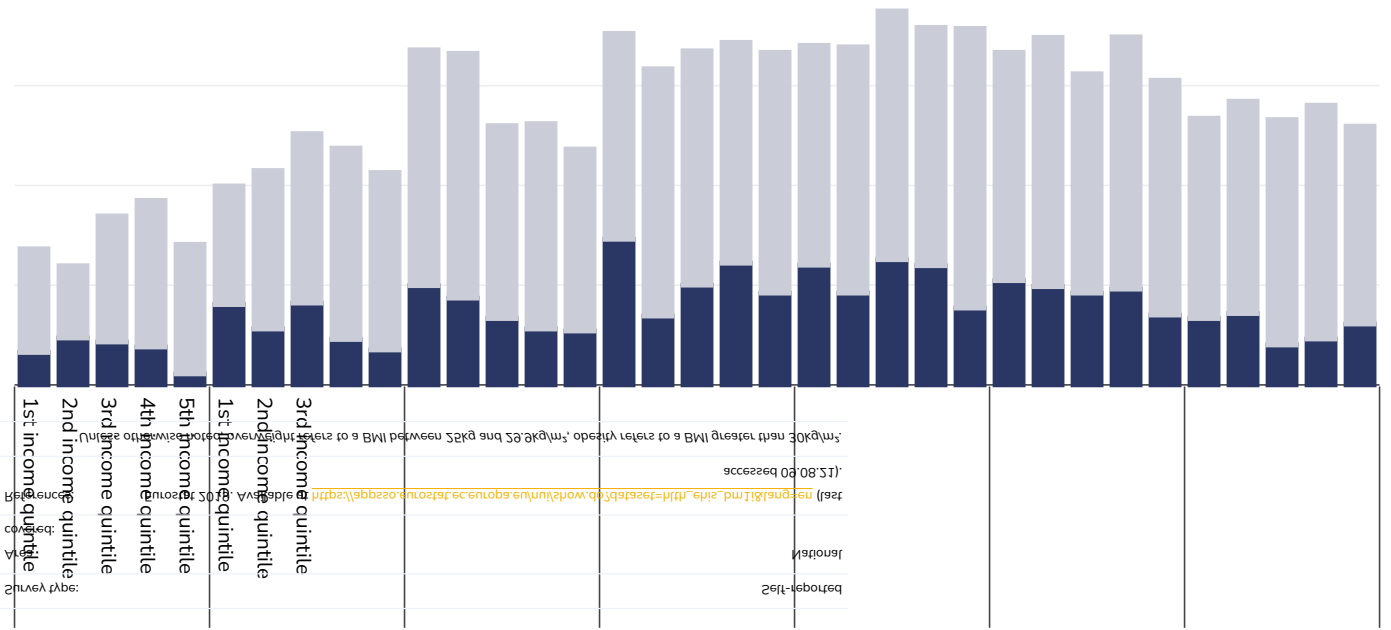
Unless otherwise noted, overweight refers to a BMI between 25kg and 29.9kg/m<sup>2</sup>, obesity refers to a BMI greater than 30kg/m<sup>2</sup>.

# Overweight/obesity by age and socio-economic group

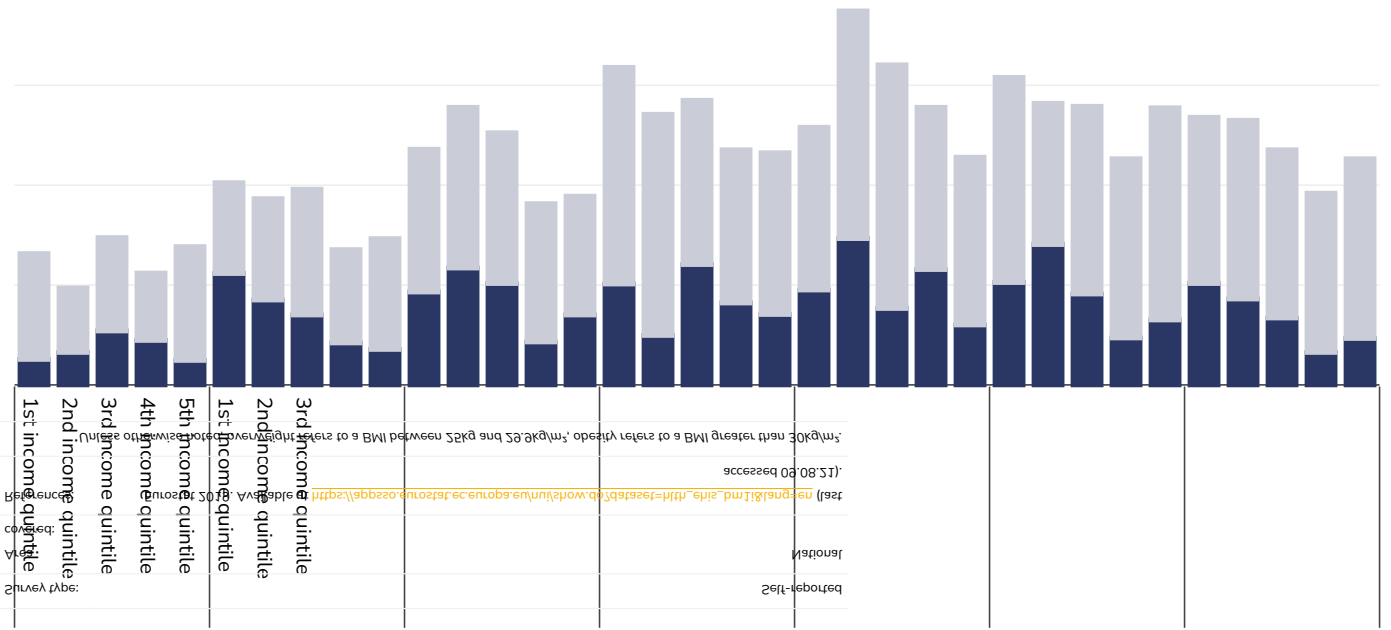
Adults, 2019



# Men, 2019

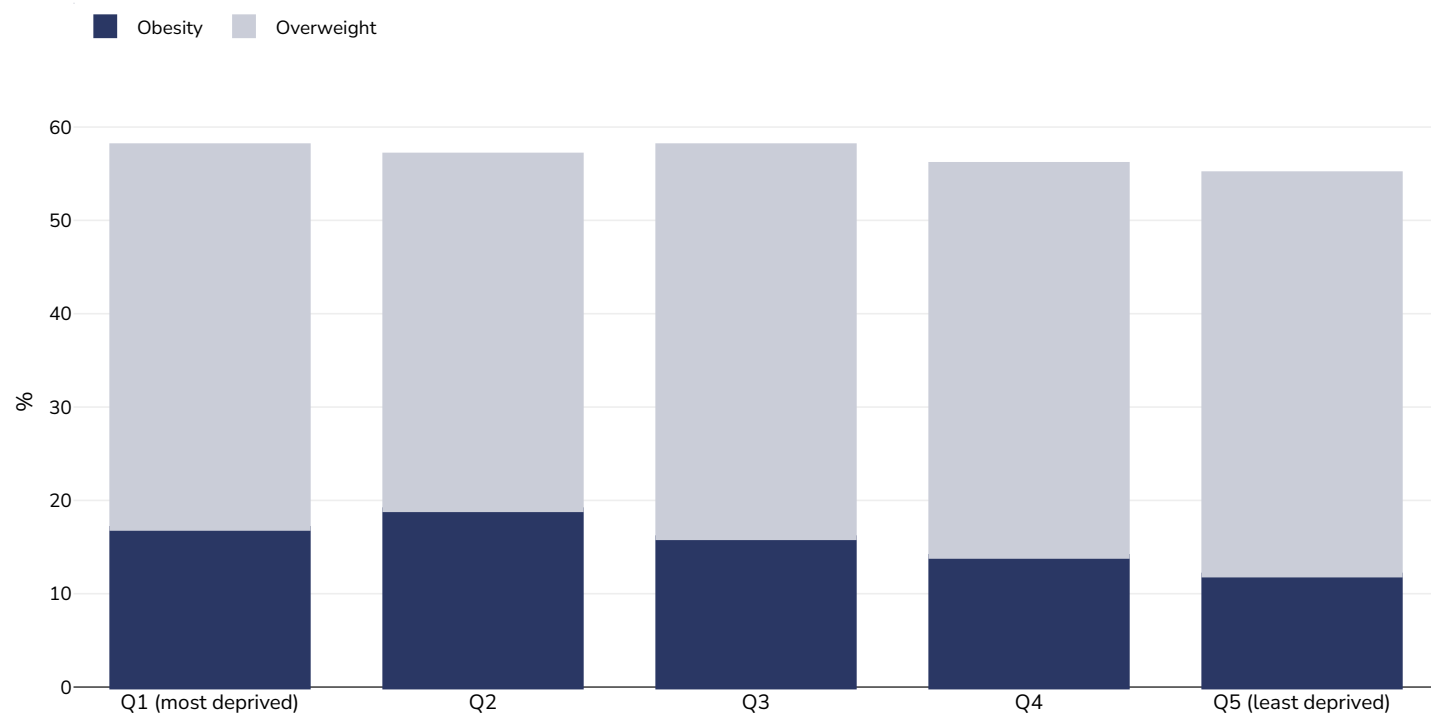


# Women, 2019



## Overweight/obesity by socio-economic group

### Men, 2020



Survey type:

Self-repo

Age:

1

Sample size:

10

Area covered:

Nat

References:

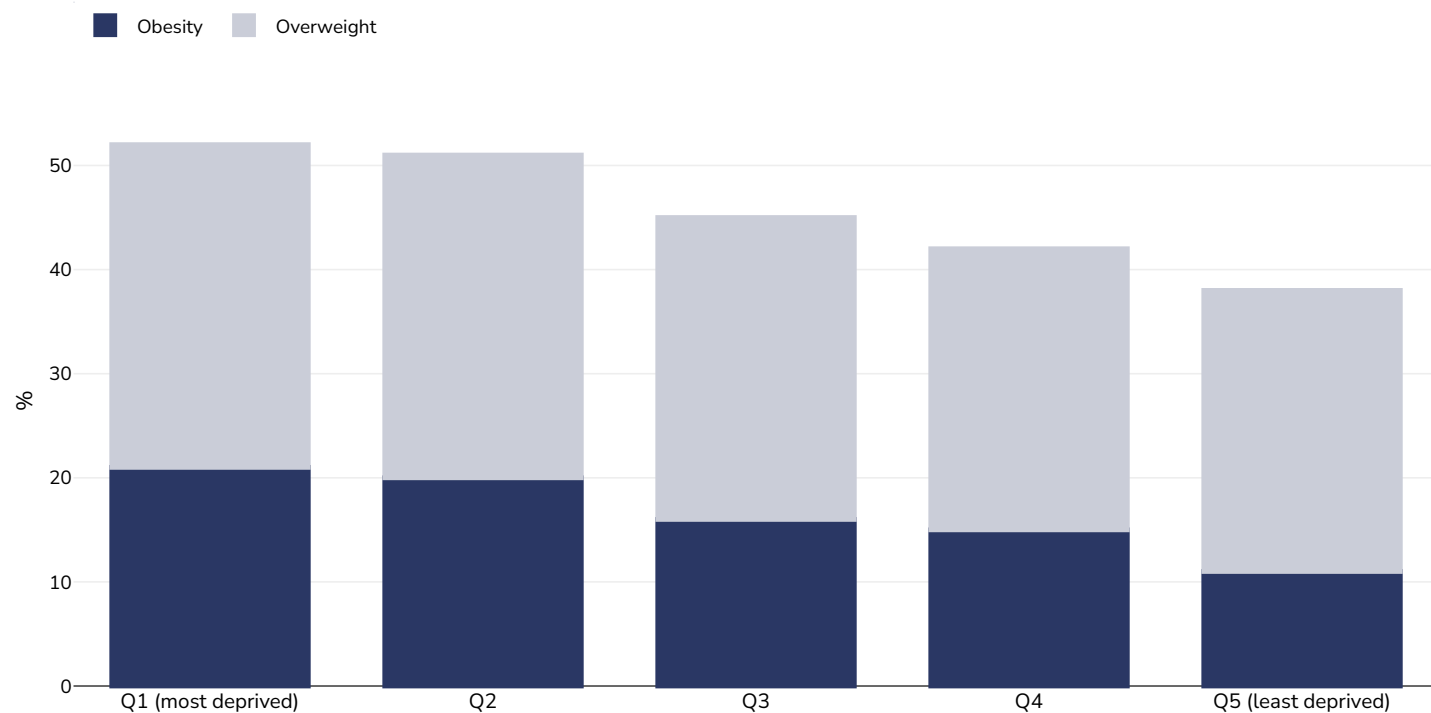
Swedish National Public Health Survey 2020. Available at <http://fo>

[app.folkhalsomyndigheten.se/Folkhalsodata/pxweb/sv/B\\_HLV/B\\_HLV\\_\\_bFyshals\\_\\_bbeFyshalsvikt/hlv1bmibeko.px/table/tableViewLay](http://app.folkhalsomyndigheten.se/Folkhalsodata/pxweb/sv/B_HLV/B_HLV__bFyshals__bbeFyshalsvikt/hlv1bmibeko.px/table/tableViewLay)

(last accessed 03.03.2021)

Unless otherwise noted, overweight refers to a BMI between 25kg and 29.9kg/m<sup>2</sup>, obesity refers to a BMI greater than 30kg/m<sup>2</sup>

## Women, 2020



Survey type:

Self-repo

Age:

1

Sample size:

16

Area covered:

Nat

References:

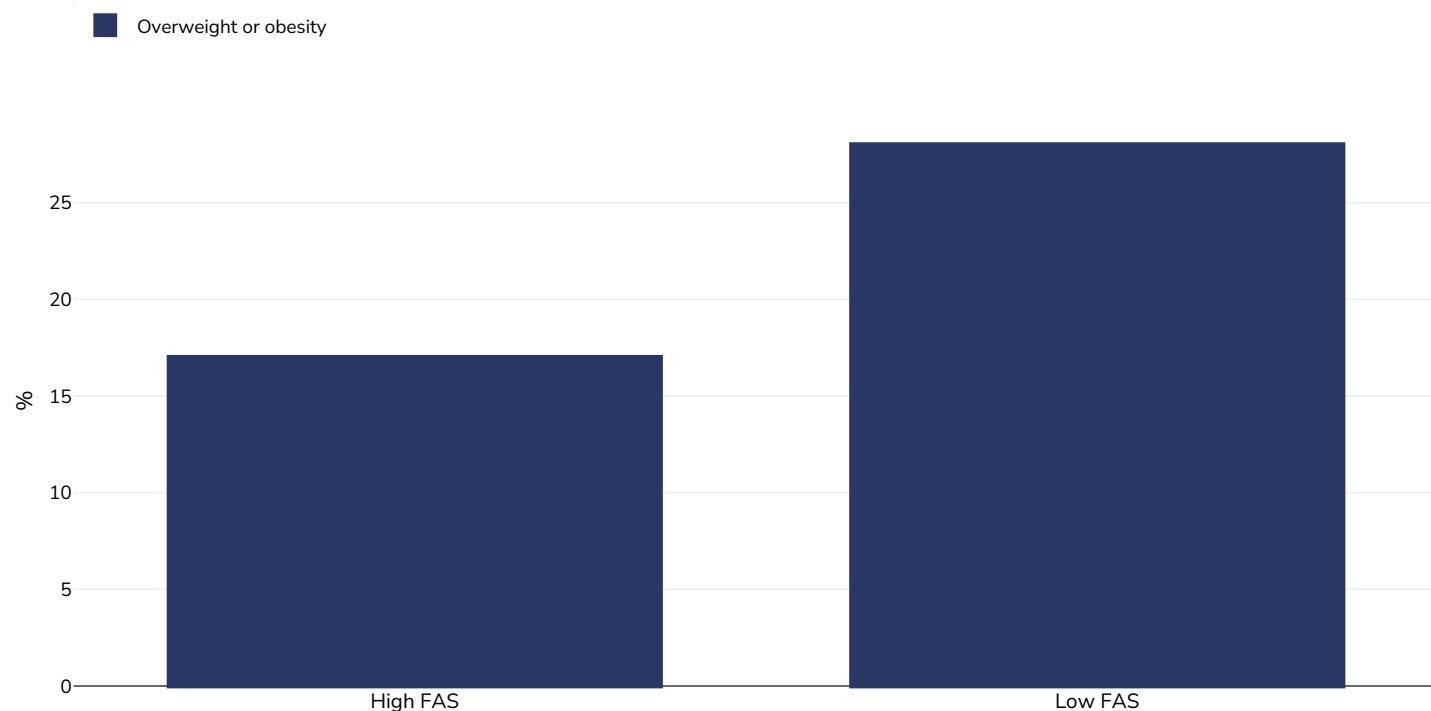
Swedish National Public Health Survey 2020. Available at <http://fo>

[app.folkhalsomyndigheten.se/Folkhalsodata/pxweb/sv/B\\_HLV/B\\_HLV\\_\\_bFyshals\\_\\_bbeFyshalsvikt/hlv1bmibeko.px/table/tableViewLayo](http://app.folkhalsomyndigheten.se/Folkhalsodata/pxweb/sv/B_HLV/B_HLV__bFyshals__bbeFyshalsvikt/hlv1bmibeko.px/table/tableViewLayo)

(last accessed 03.03.2021)

Unless otherwise noted, overweight refers to a BMI between 25kg and 29.9kg/m<sup>2</sup>, obesity refers to a BMI greater than 30kg

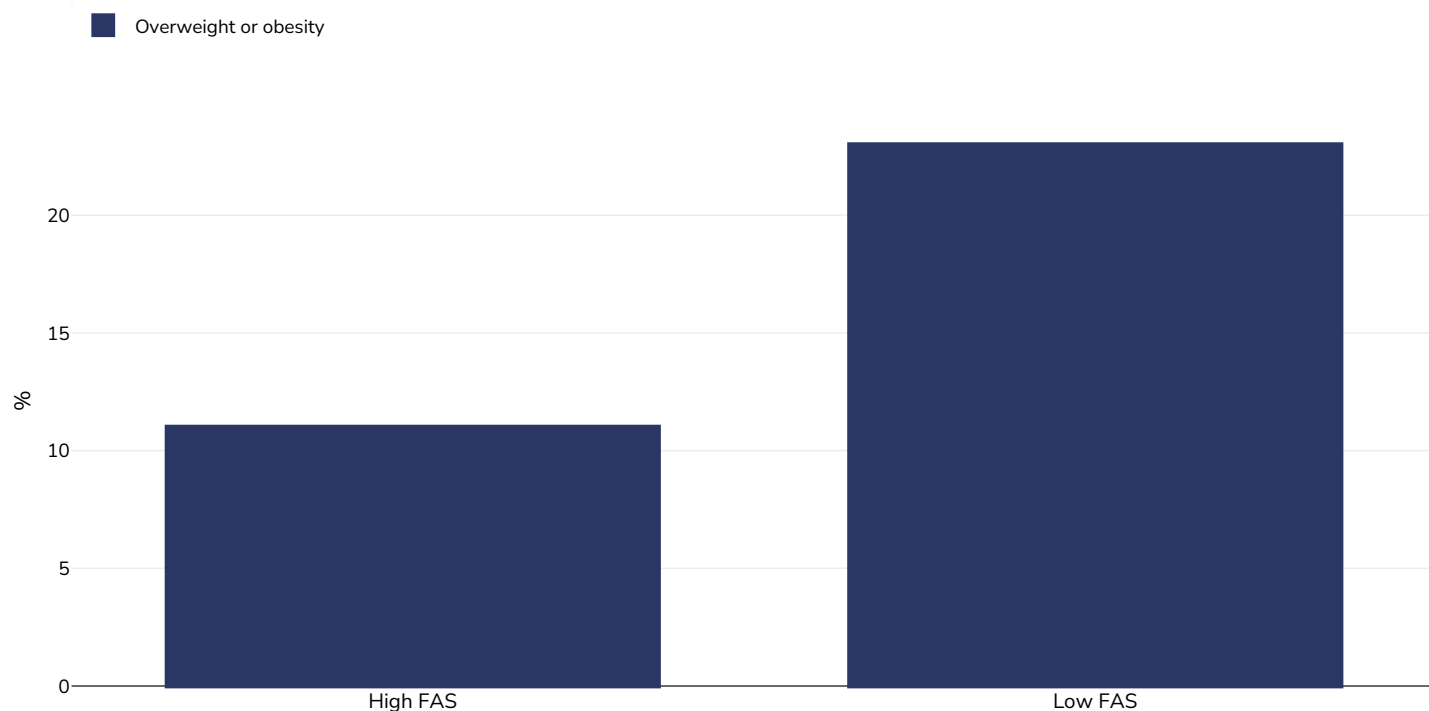
## Boys, 2017-2018



Survey type:	Self-reported
Age:	11-15
Sample size:	4162
Area covered:	National
References:	World Health Organization (2020). Spotlight on adolescent health and well-being - Findings from the 2017/2018 Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) survey in Europe and Canada. Available at: <a href="https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/332091/9789289055000-eng.pdf">https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/332091/9789289055000-eng.pdf</a> . Last accessed: 25.05.21.
Notes:	HBSC Family Affluence Scale (FAS) - "HBSC uses an alternative measure, the Family Affluence Scale, which asks young people about material assets such as family cars, number of foreign holidays, computers, bathrooms and dishwashers in the household, holidays and having a bedroom to oneself. The scale, which enables users to add up how many of these assets a young person has in their home compared with other adolescents in their country/region, has been shown to provide a valid indicator of relative affluence."
Definitions:	HBSC Family Affluence Scale (FAS)
Cutoffs:	WHO



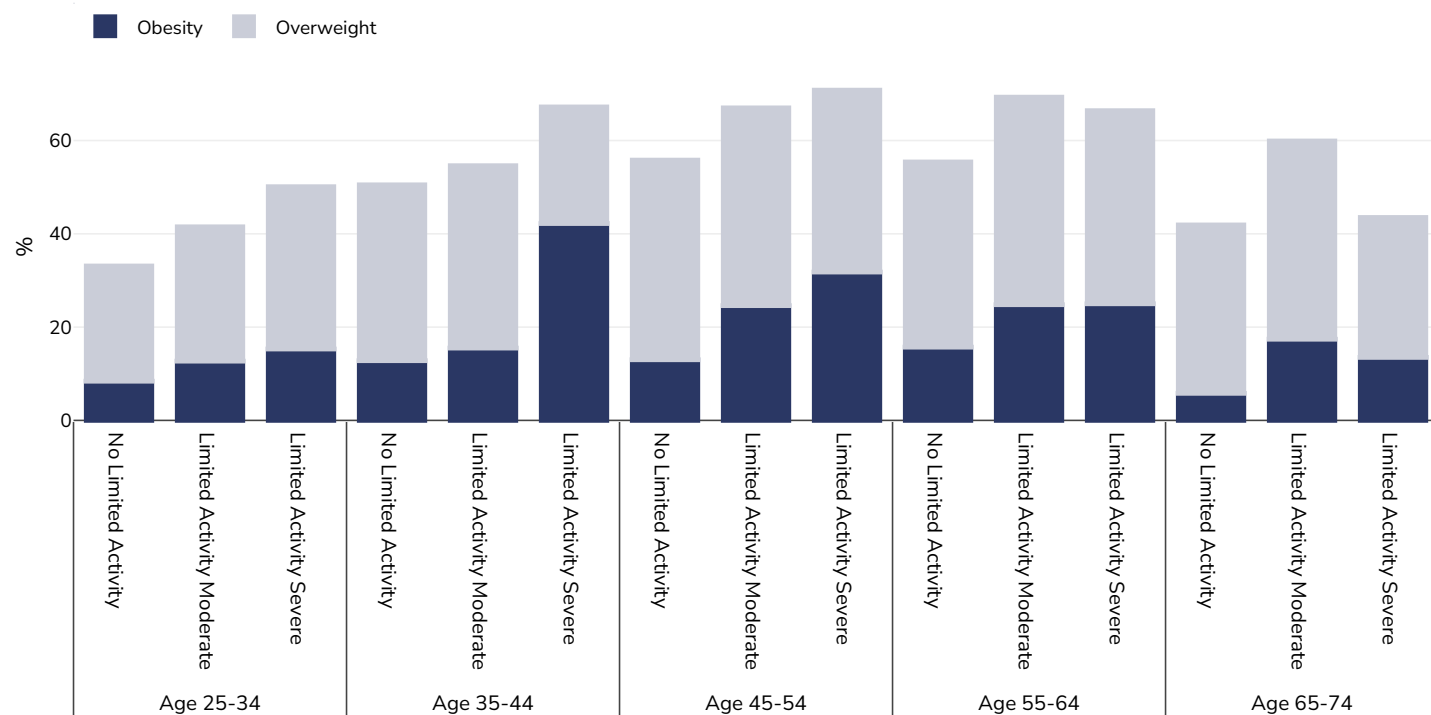
## Girls, 2017-2018



Survey type:	Self-reported
Age:	11-15
Sample size:	4162
Area covered:	National
References:	World Health Organization (2020). Spotlight on adolescent health and well-being - Findings from the 2017/2018 Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) survey in Europe and Canada. Available at: <a href="https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/332091/9789289055000-eng.pdf">https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/332091/9789289055000-eng.pdf</a> . Last accessed: 25.05.21.
Notes:	HBSC Family Affluence Scale (FAS) - "HBSC uses an alternative measure, the Family Affluence Scale, which asks young people about material assets such as family cars, number of foreign holidays, computers, bathrooms and dishwashers in the household, holidays and having a bedroom to oneself. The scale, which enables users to add up how many of these assets a young person has in their home compared with other adolescents in their country/region, has been shown to provide a valid indicator of relative affluence."
Definitions:	HBSC Family Affluence Scale (FAS)
Cutoffs:	WHO

## Overweight/obesity by age and limited activity

### Adults, 2014



Survey type:

Self-reported

Area covered:

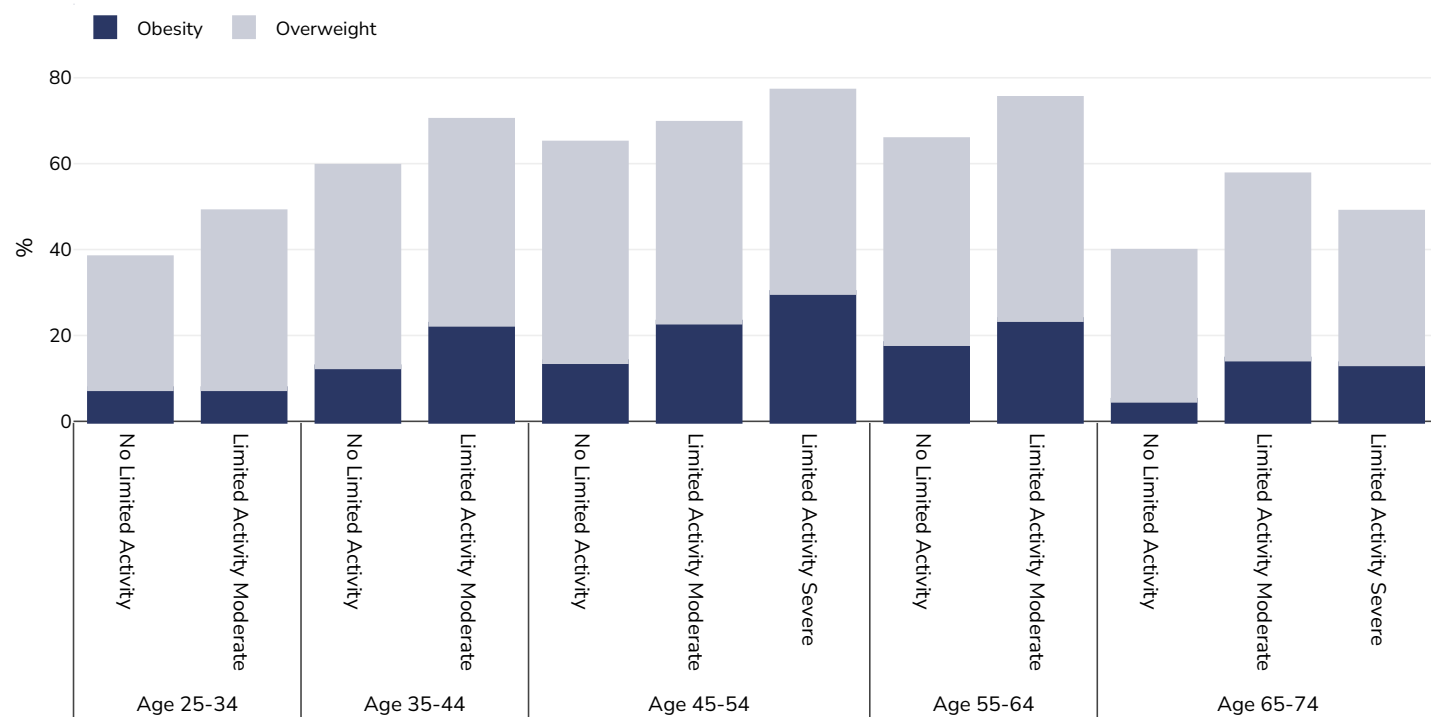
National

References:

Eurostat 2014 available at <https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do> (last accessed 06.10.21)

Unless otherwise noted, overweight refers to a BMI between 25kg and 29.9kg/m<sup>2</sup>, obesity refers to a BMI greater than 30kg/m<sup>2</sup>.

## Men, 2014



Survey type:

Self-reported

Area covered:

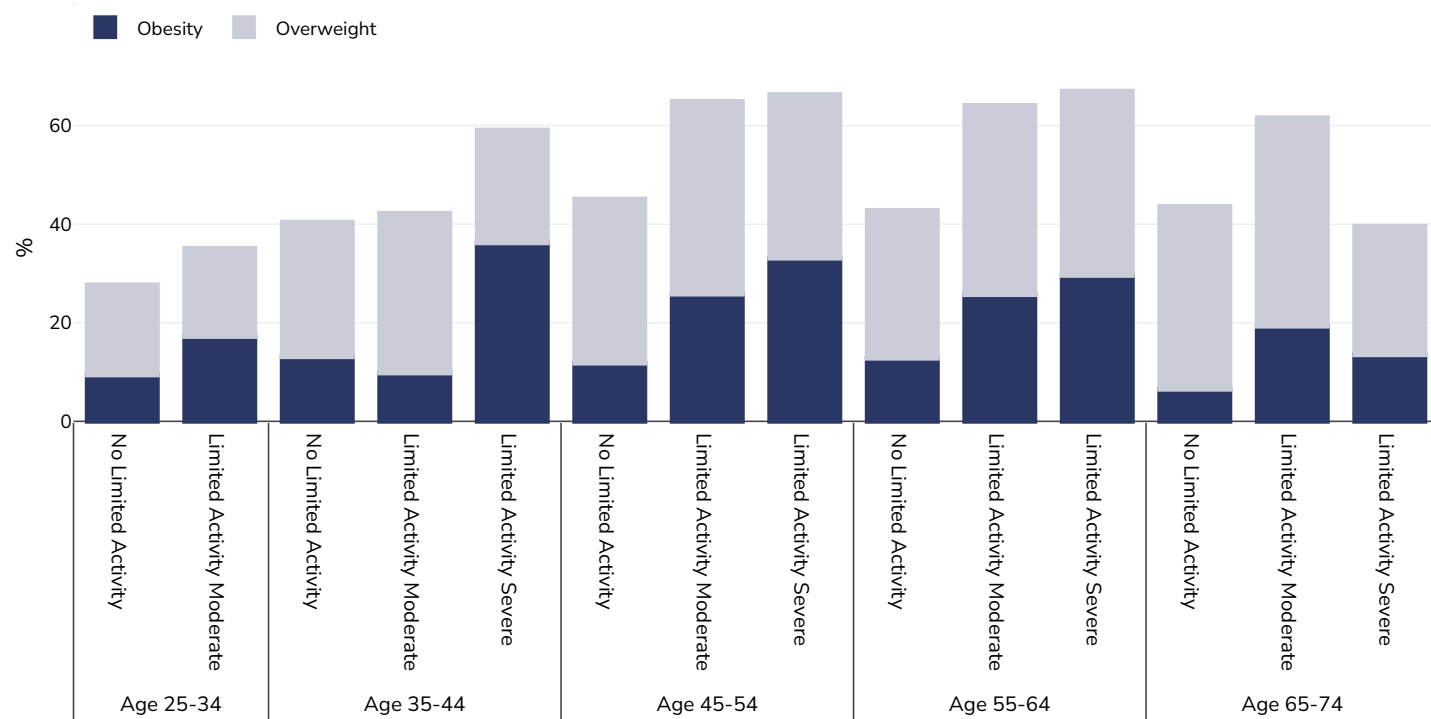
National

References:

Eurostat 2014 available at <https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do> (last accessed 06.10.21)

*Unless otherwise noted, overweight refers to a BMI between 25kg and 29.9kg/m<sup>2</sup>, obesity refers to a BMI greater than 30kg/m<sup>2</sup>.*

## Women, 2014



Survey type: Self-reported

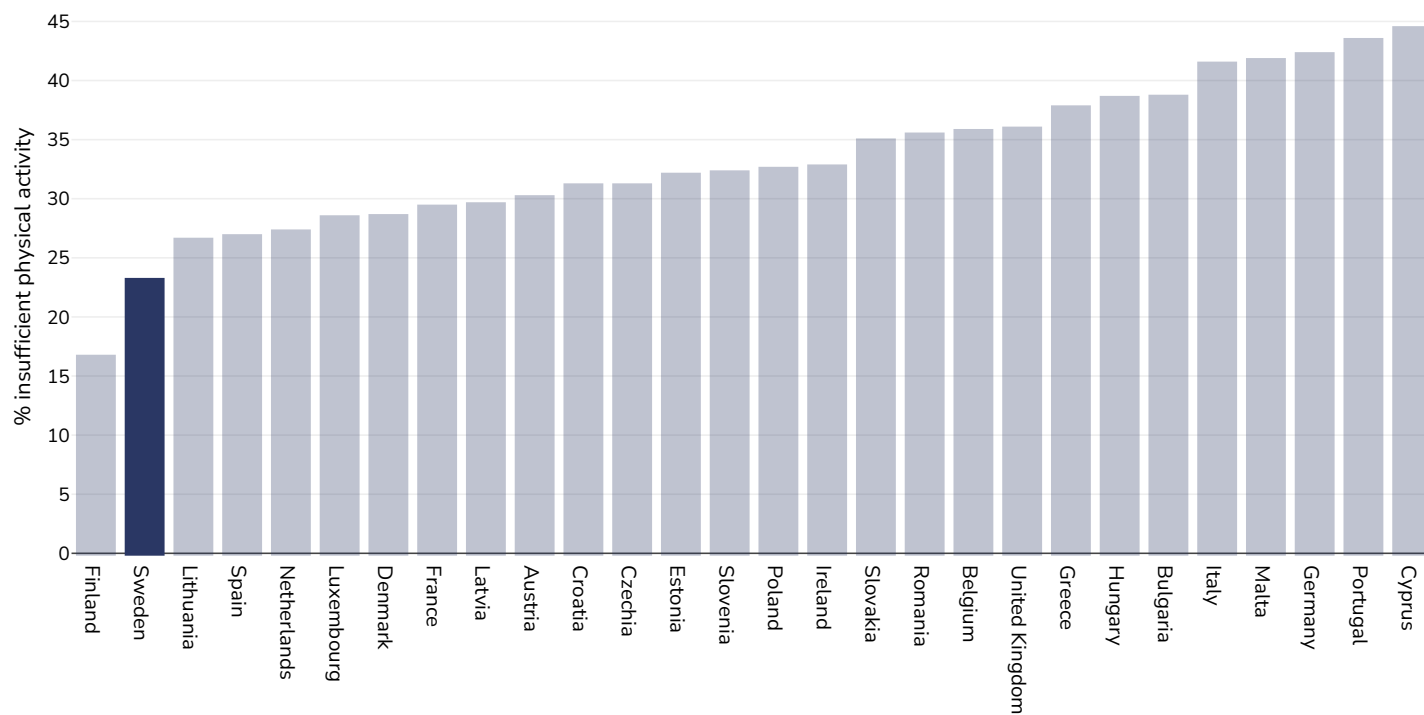
Area covered: National

References: Eurostat 2014 available at <https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do> (last accessed 06.10.21)

*Unless otherwise noted, overweight refers to a BMI between 25kg and 29.9kg/m<sup>2</sup>, obesity refers to a BMI greater than 30kg/m<sup>2</sup>.*

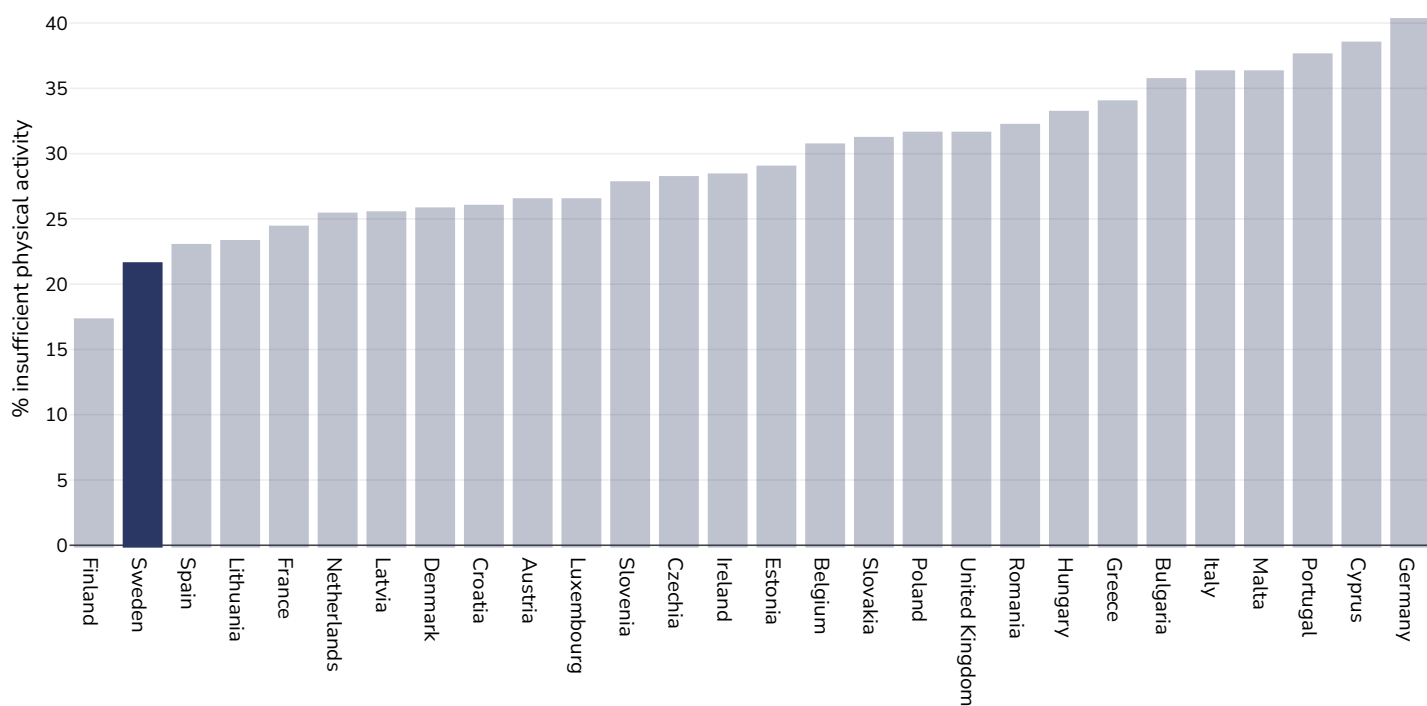
## Insufficient physical activity

### Adults, 2016



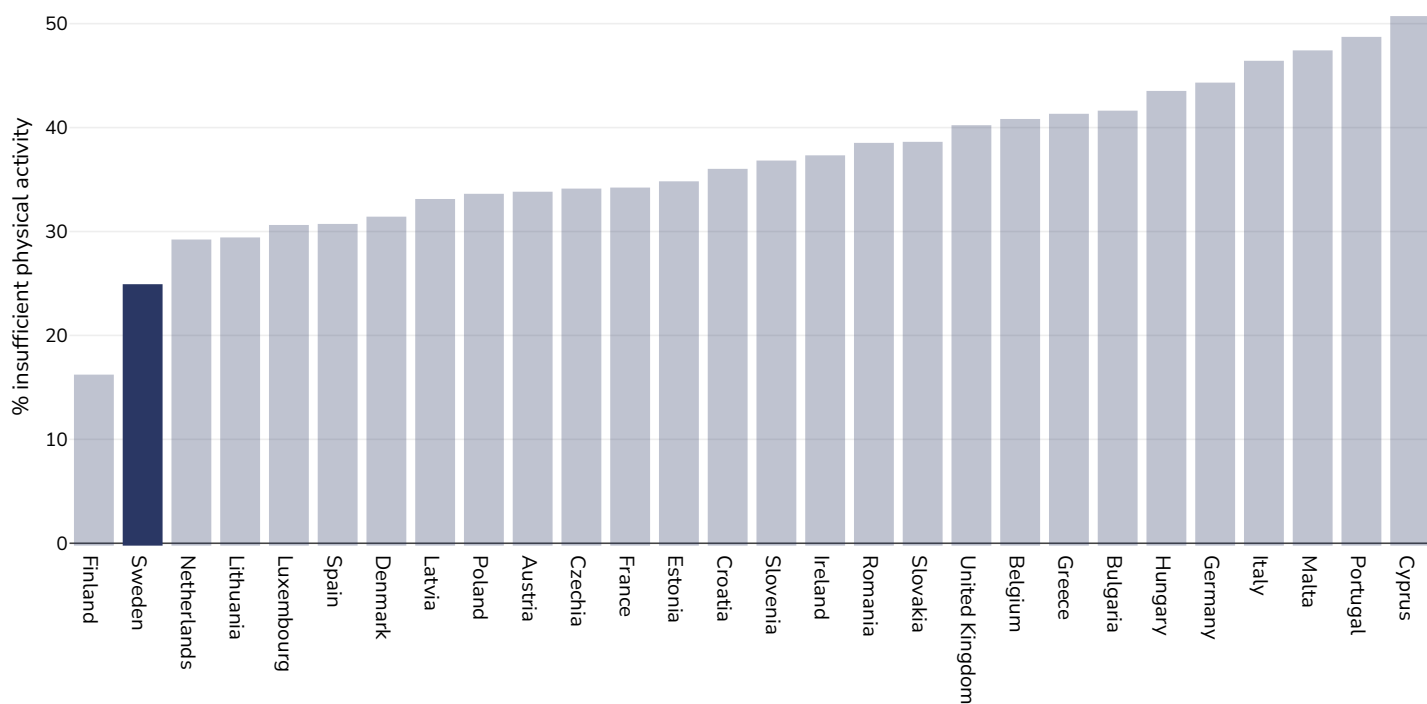
References: Guthold R, Stevens GA, Riley LM, Bull FC. Worldwide trends in insufficient physical activity from 2001 to 2016: a pooled analysis of 358 population-based surveys with 1.9 million participants. Lancet 2018 [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X\(18\)30357-7](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X(18)30357-7)

## Men, 2016



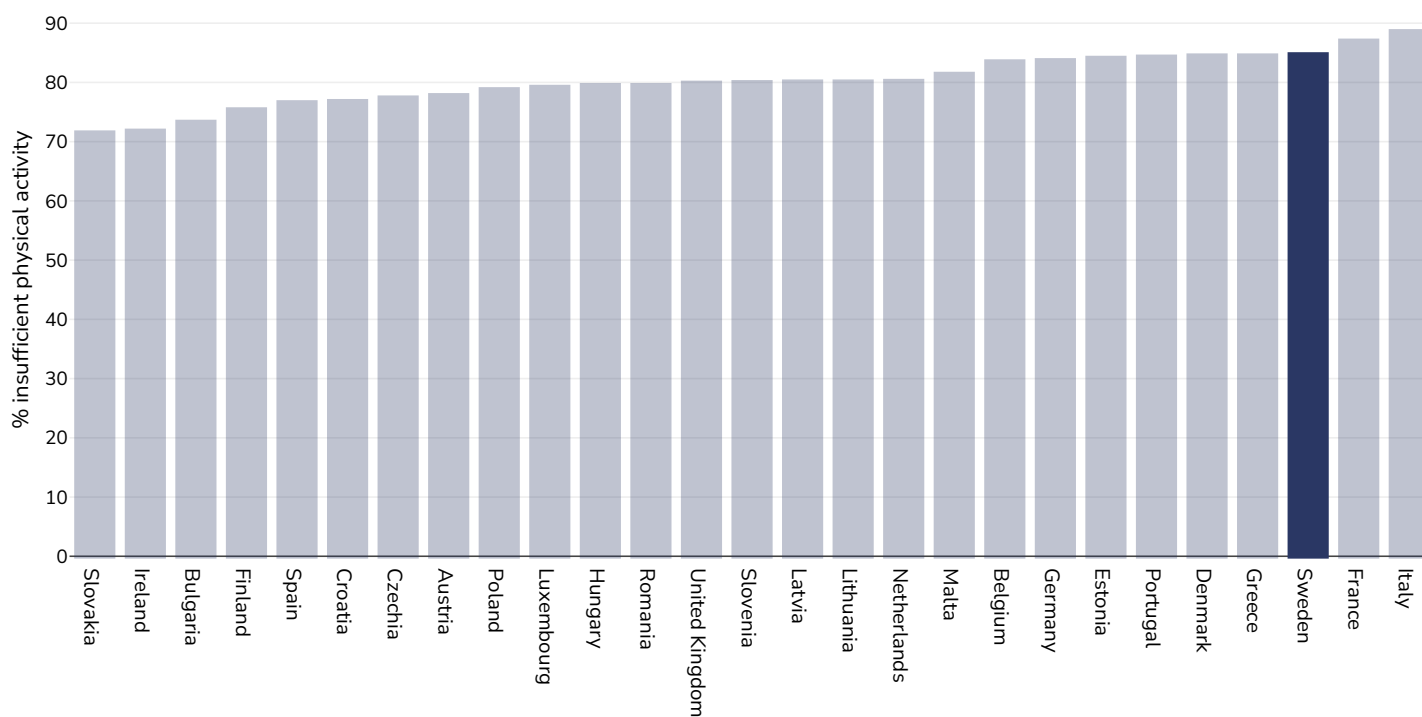
References: Guthold R, Stevens GA, Riley LM, Bull FC. Worldwide trends in insufficient physical activity from 2001 to 2016: a pooled analysis of 358 population-based surveys with 1.9 million participants. Lancet 2018 [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X\(18\)30357-7](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X(18)30357-7)

## Women, 2016



References: Guthold R, Stevens GA, Riley LM, Bull FC. Worldwide trends in insufficient physical activity from 2001 to 2016: a pooled analysis of 358 population-based surveys with 1.9 million participants. Lancet 2018 [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X\(18\)30357-7](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X(18)30357-7)

## Children, 2016



Survey type:

Self-reported

Age:

11-17

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:

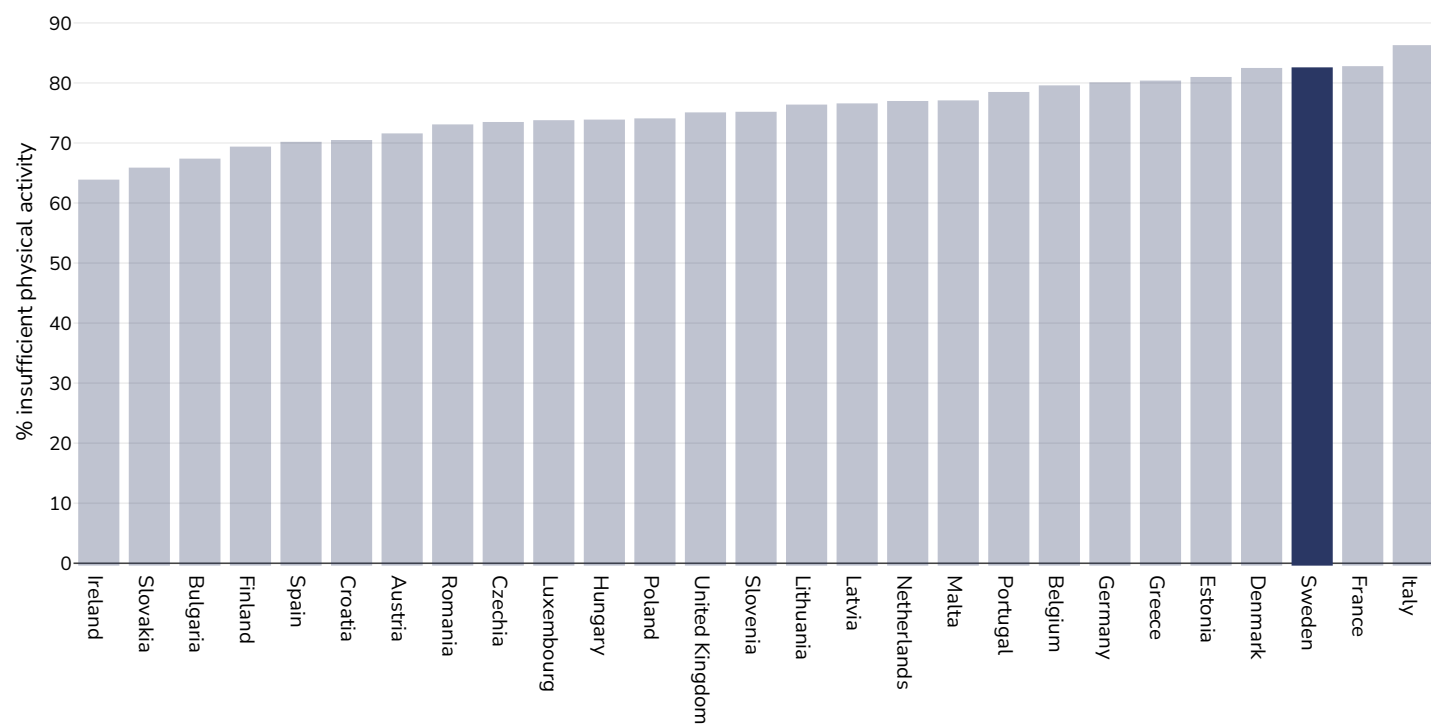
% of school going adolescents not meeting WHO recommendations on Physical Activity for Health, i.e. doing less than 60 minutes of moderate- to vigorous-intensity physical activity daily.

Definitions:

% Adolescents insufficiently active (age standardised estimate)



## Boys, 2016



Survey type:

Self-reported

Age:

11-17

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)

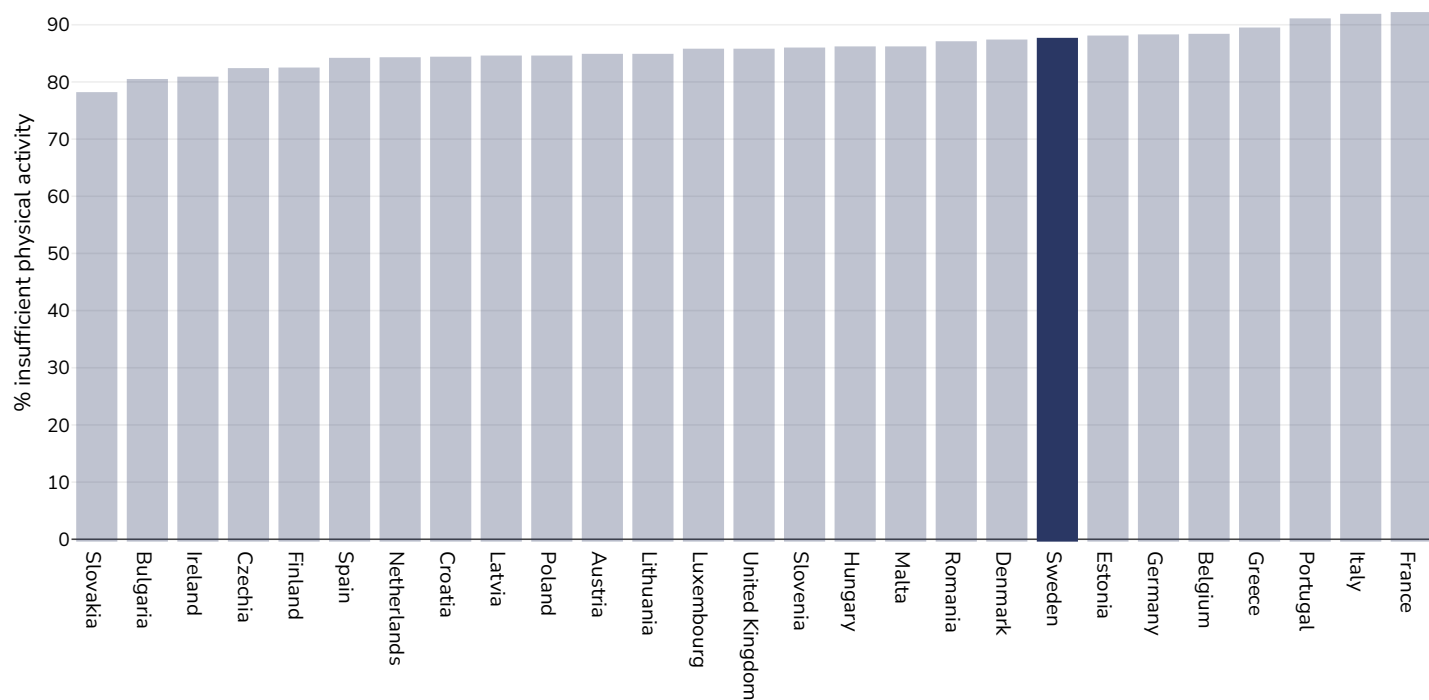
Notes:

% 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



Survey type: Self-reported

Age: 11-17

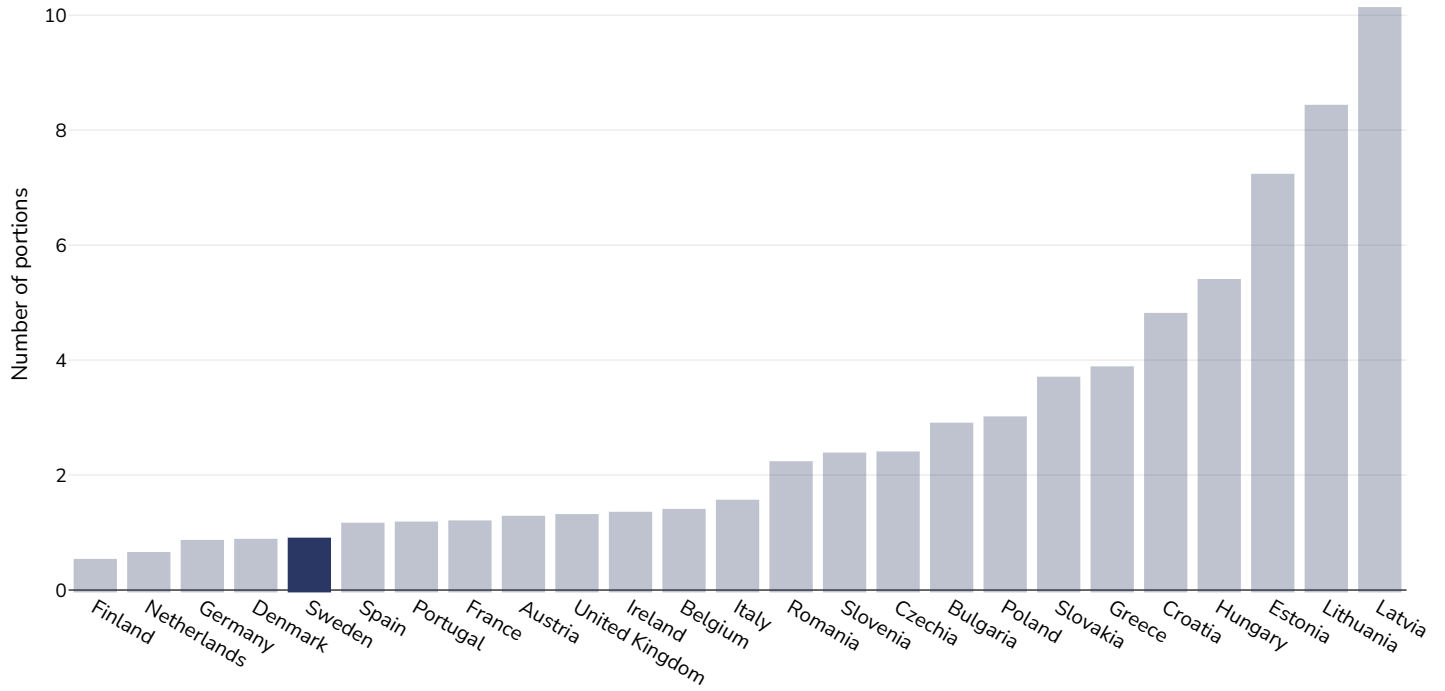
References: Global Health Observatory data repository, World Health Organisation, <https://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.A893ADO?lang=en> (last accessed 16.03.21)

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)

## Sugar consumption

Adults, 2016



References:

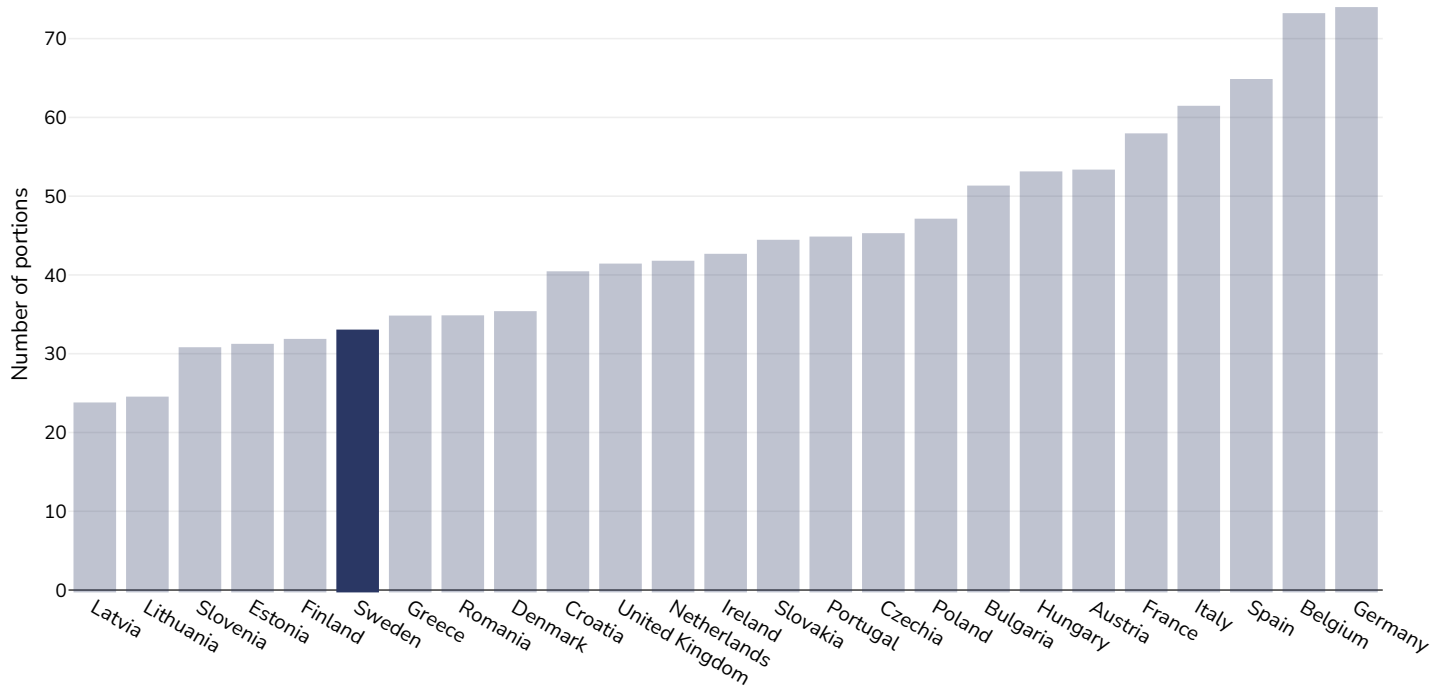
Source: Euromonitor International

Definitions:

Sugar consumption (Number of 500g sugar portions/person/month)

## Estimated per capita sugar sweetened beverages intake

Adults, 2016

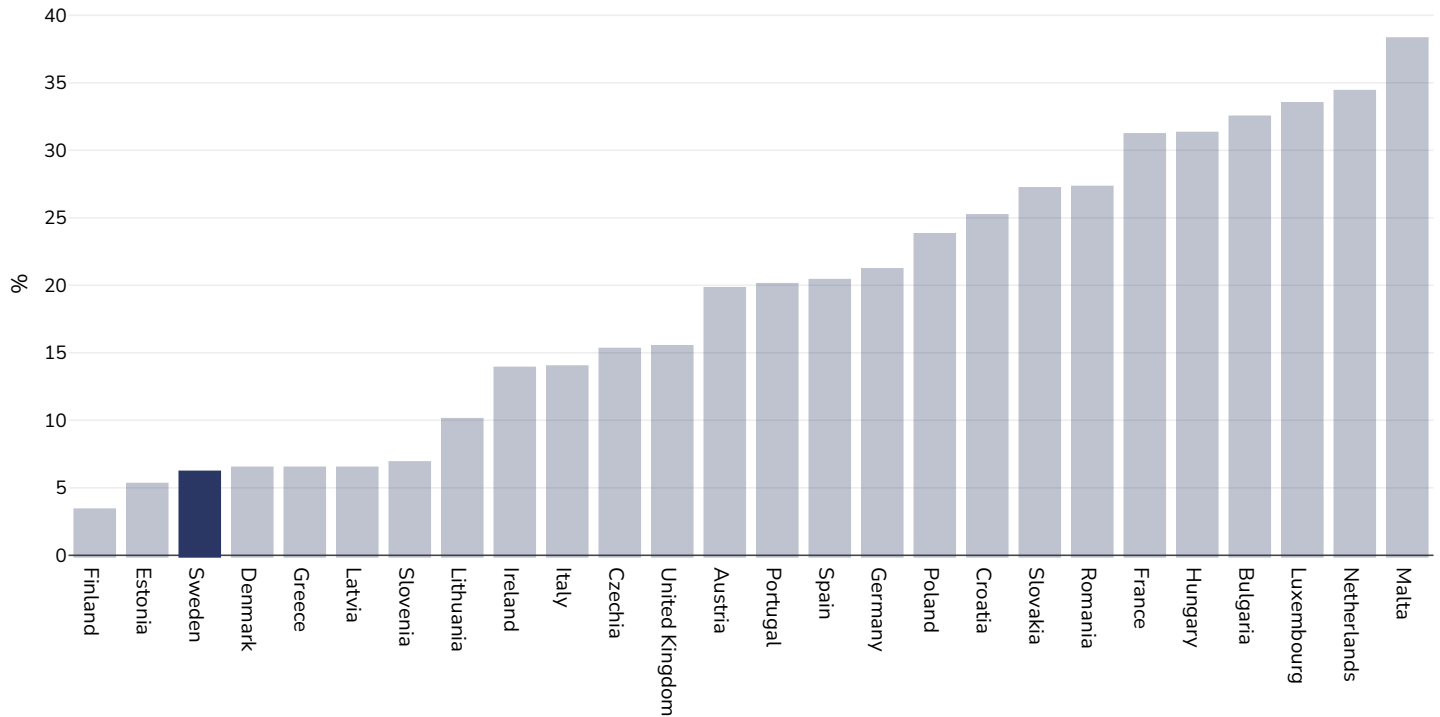


References:

Source: Euromonitor International

## Prevalence of at least daily carbonated soft drink consumption

### Children, 2014



Survey type:

Measured

References: World Health Organization. (2017). Adolescent obesity and related behaviours: Trends and inequalities in the who european region, 2002-2014: observations from the Health Behavior in School-aged Children (HBSC) WHO collaborative cross-national study (J. Inchley, D. Currie, J. Jewel, J. Breda, & V. Barnekow, Eds.). World Health Organization. Sourced from Food Systems Dashboard <http://www.foodsystemsdashboard.org>

Notes:

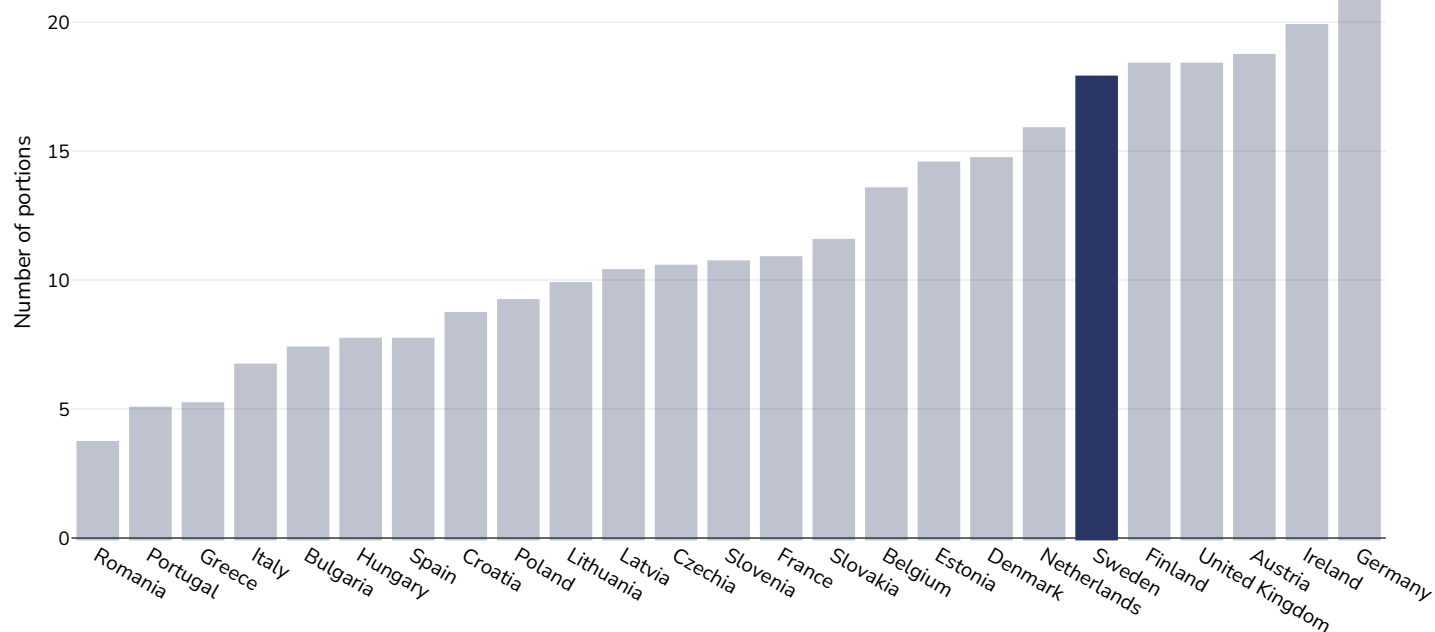
15-year-old adolescents

Definitions:

Prevalence of at least daily carbonated soft drink consumption (% of at least daily carbonated soft drink consumption)

## Prevalence of confectionery consumption

Adults, 2016



References:

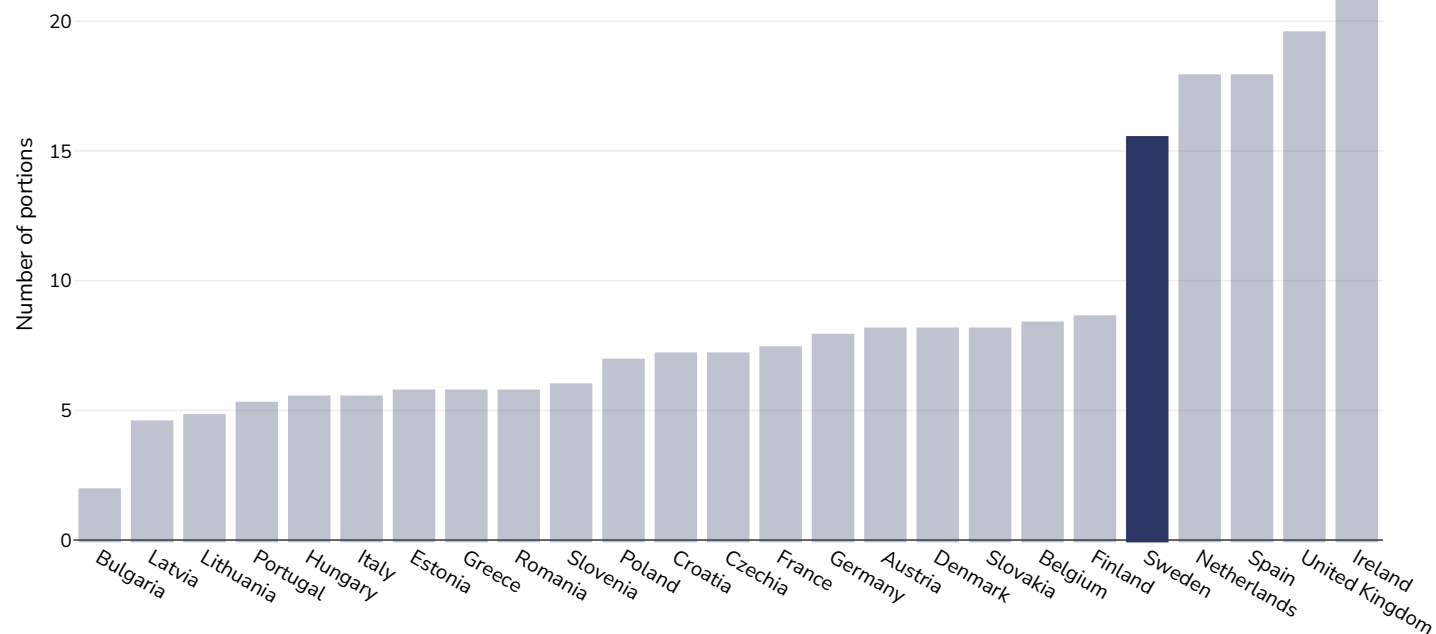
Source: Euromonitor International

Definitions:

Prevalence of confectionery consumption (Number of 50g confectionery portions/person/month)

## Prevalence of sweet/savoury snack consumption

Adults, 2016



References:

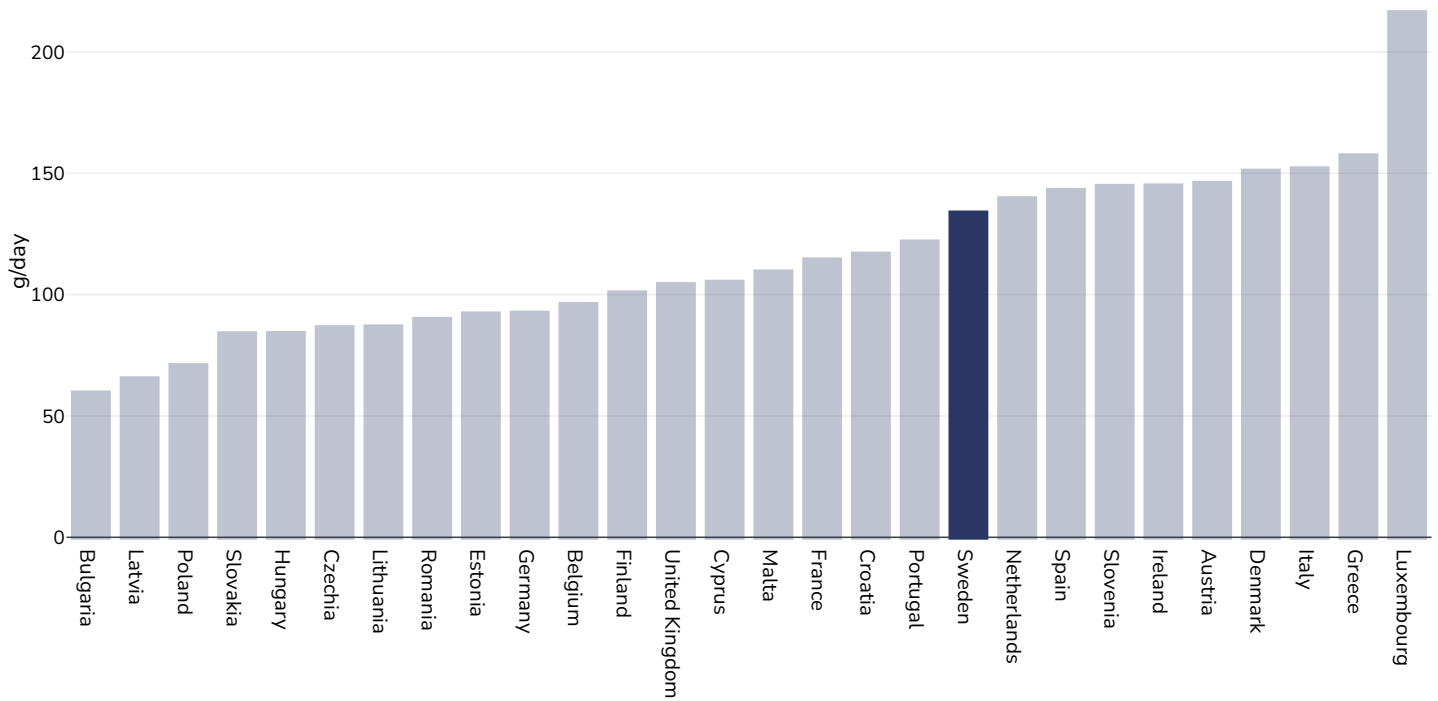
Source: Euromonitor International

Definitions:

Prevalence of sweet/savoury snack consumption (Number of 35g sweet/savoury snack portions/person/month)

## Estimated per capita fruit intake

Adults, 2017



Survey type:

Measured

Age:

25+

References:

Global Burden of Disease, the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation <http://ghdx.healthdata.org/>

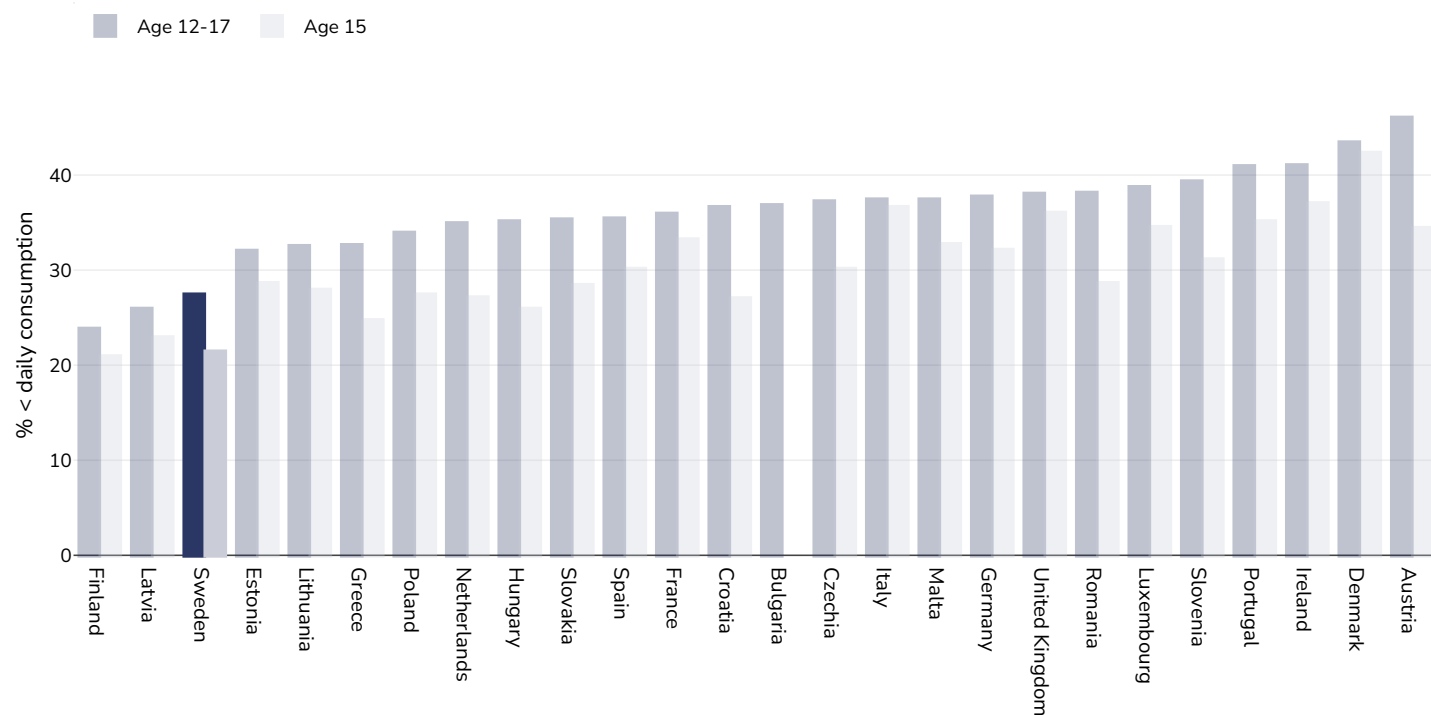
Definitions:

Estimated per-capita fruit intake (g/day)



## Prevalence of less than daily fruit consumption

### Children, 2014



Survey type:

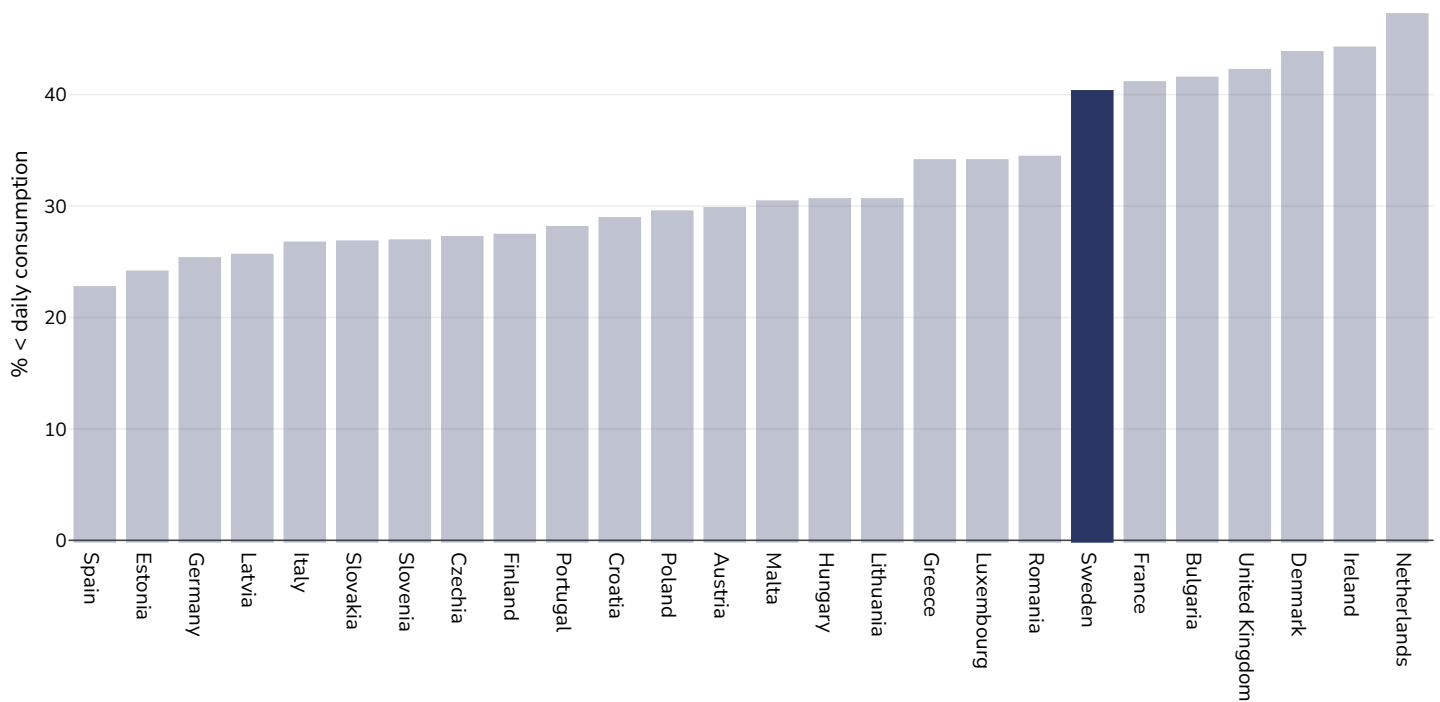
Measured

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 <http://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, 2014



Survey type:

Measured

Age:

12-17

References:

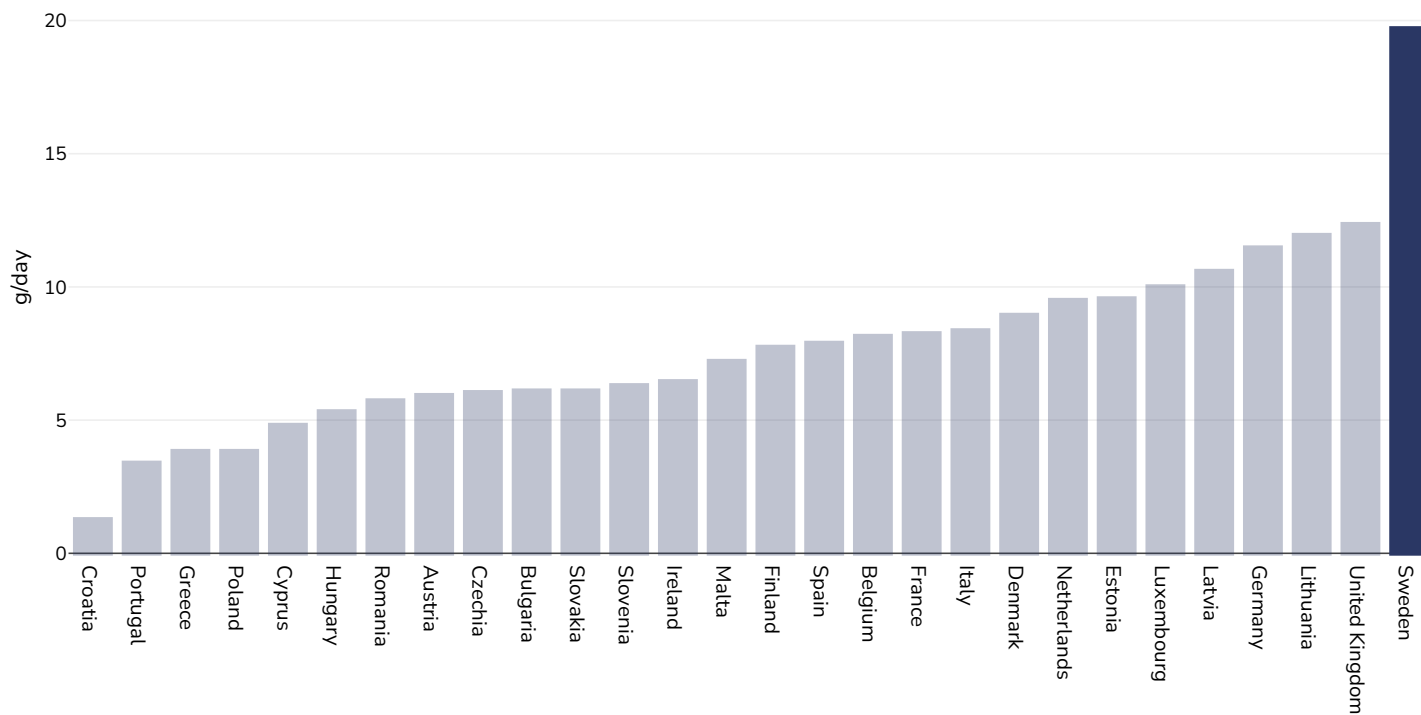
Beal et al. (2019). Global Patterns of Adolescent Fruit, Vegetable, Carbonated Soft Drink, and Fast-food consumption: A meta-analysis of global school-based student health surveys. Food and Nutrition Bulletin. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0379572119848287> sourced from Food Systems Dashboard <http://www.foodsystemsdashboard.org/food-system>

Definitions:

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

## Estimated per-capita processed meat intake

### Adults, 2017



Survey type: Measured

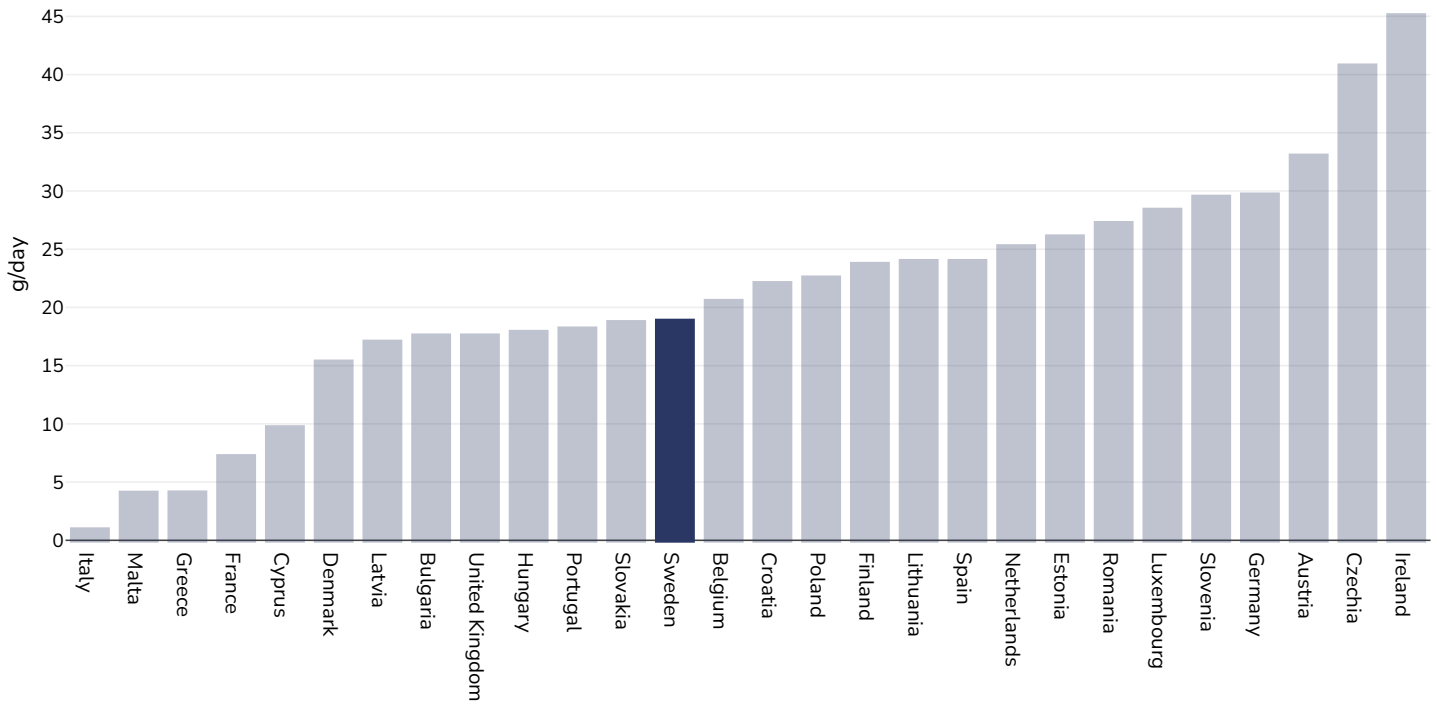
Age: 25+

References: Global Burden of Disease, the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation <http://ghdx.healthdata.org/>

Definitions: Estimated per-capita processed meat intake (g per day)

## Estimated per capita whole grains intake

### Adults, 2017



Survey type:

Measured

Age:

25+

References:

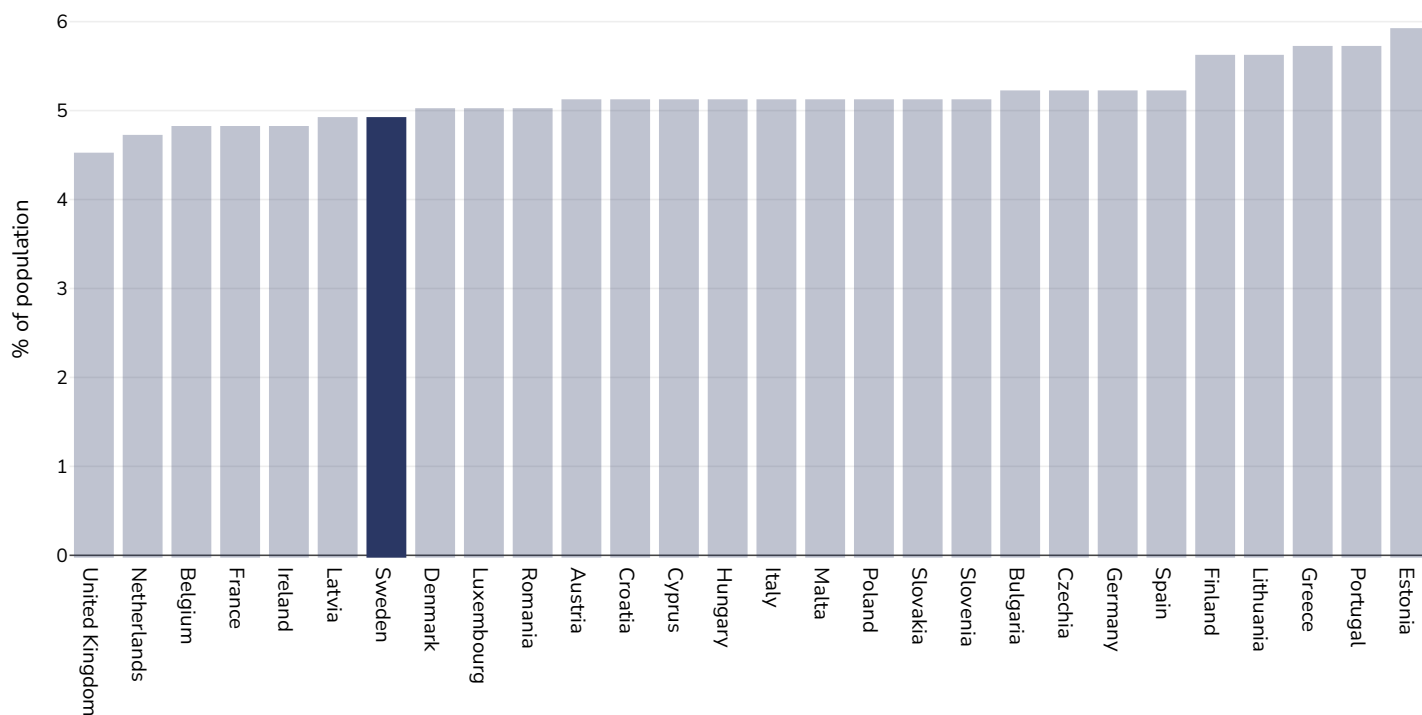
Global Burden of Disease, the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation <http://ghdx.healthdata.org/>

Definitions:

Estimated per-capita whole grains intake (g/day)

## Mental health - depression disorders

### Adults, 2015

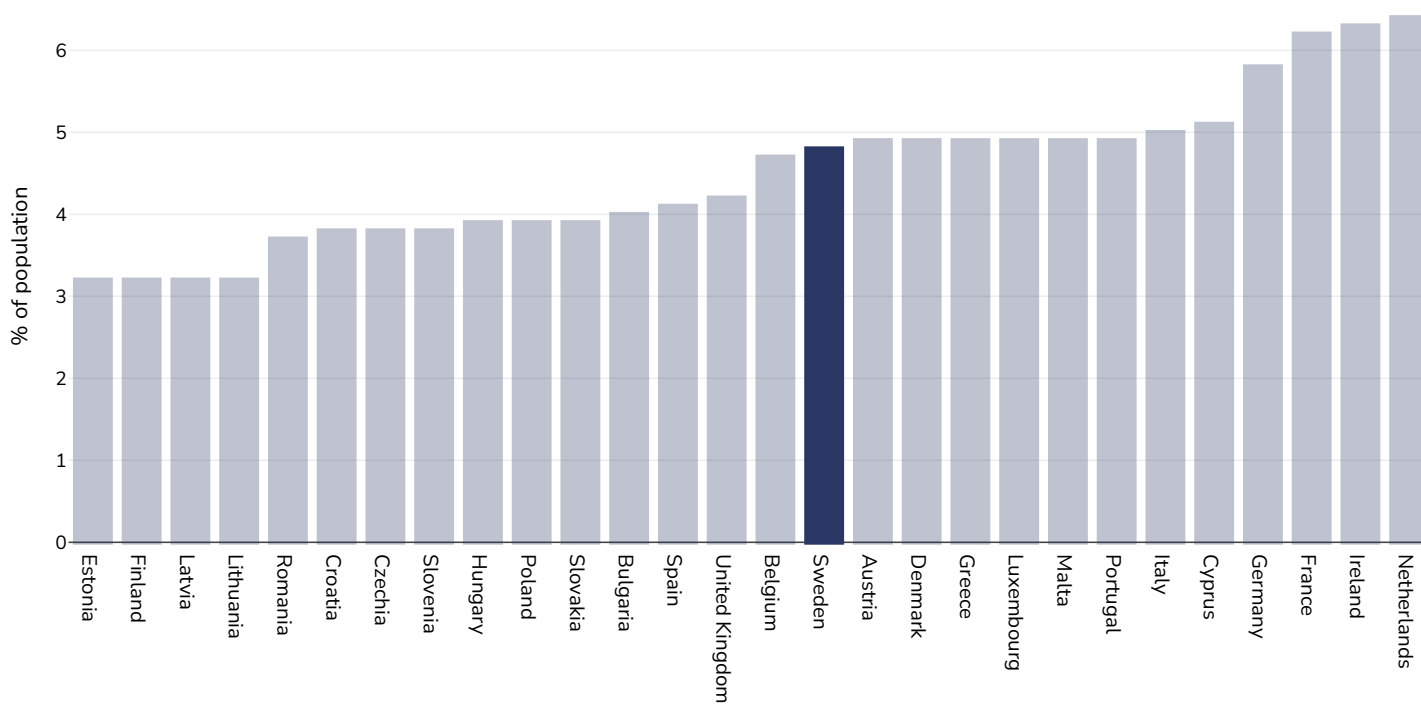


References: Prevalence data from Global Burden of Disease study 2015 (<http://ghdx.healthdata.org>) published in: Depression and Other Common Mental Disorders: Global Health Estimates. Geneva:World Health Organization; 2017. Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO.

Definitions: % of population with depression disorders

## Mental health - anxiety disorders

Adults, 2015

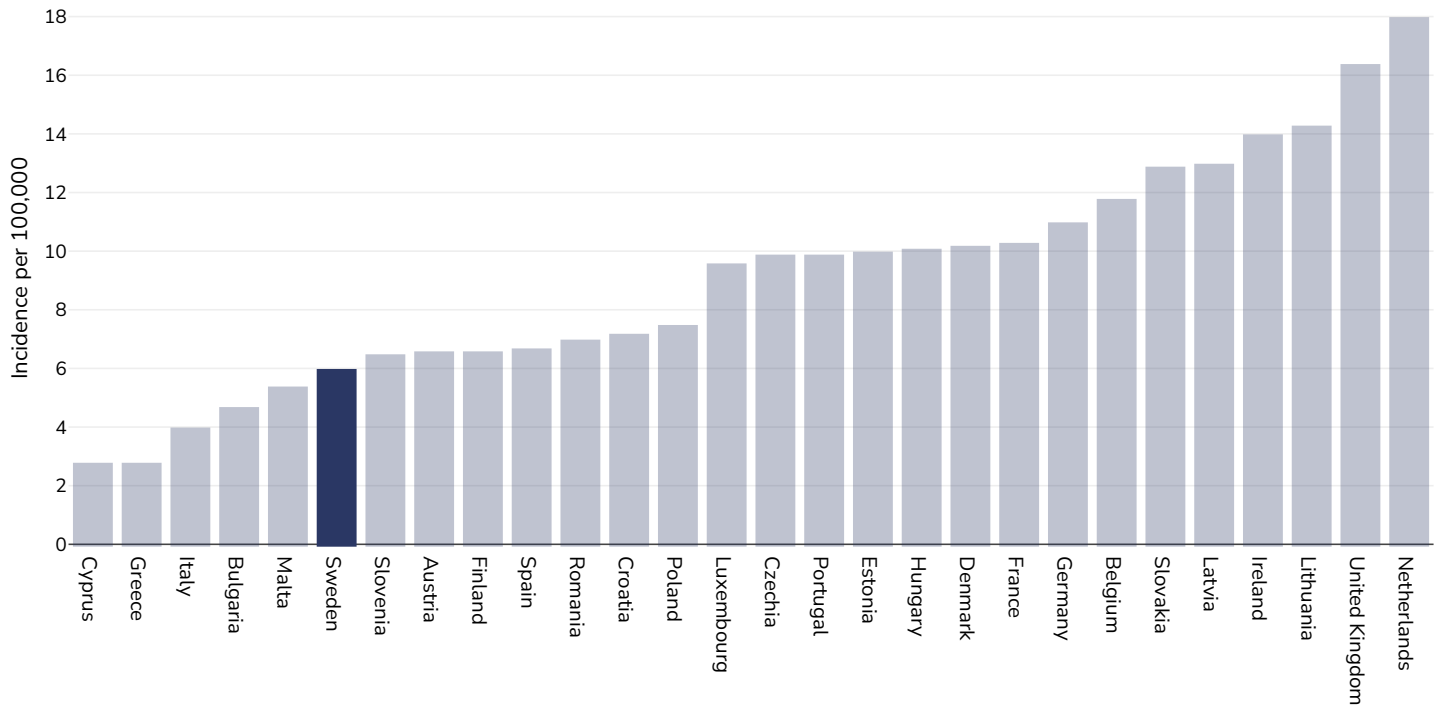


References: Prevalence data from Global Burden of Disease study 2015 (<http://ghdx.healthdata.org>) published in: Depression and Other Common Mental Disorders: Global Health Estimates. Geneva:World Health Organization; 2017. Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO.

Definitions: % of population with anxiety disorders

## Oesophageal cancer

### Men, 2020



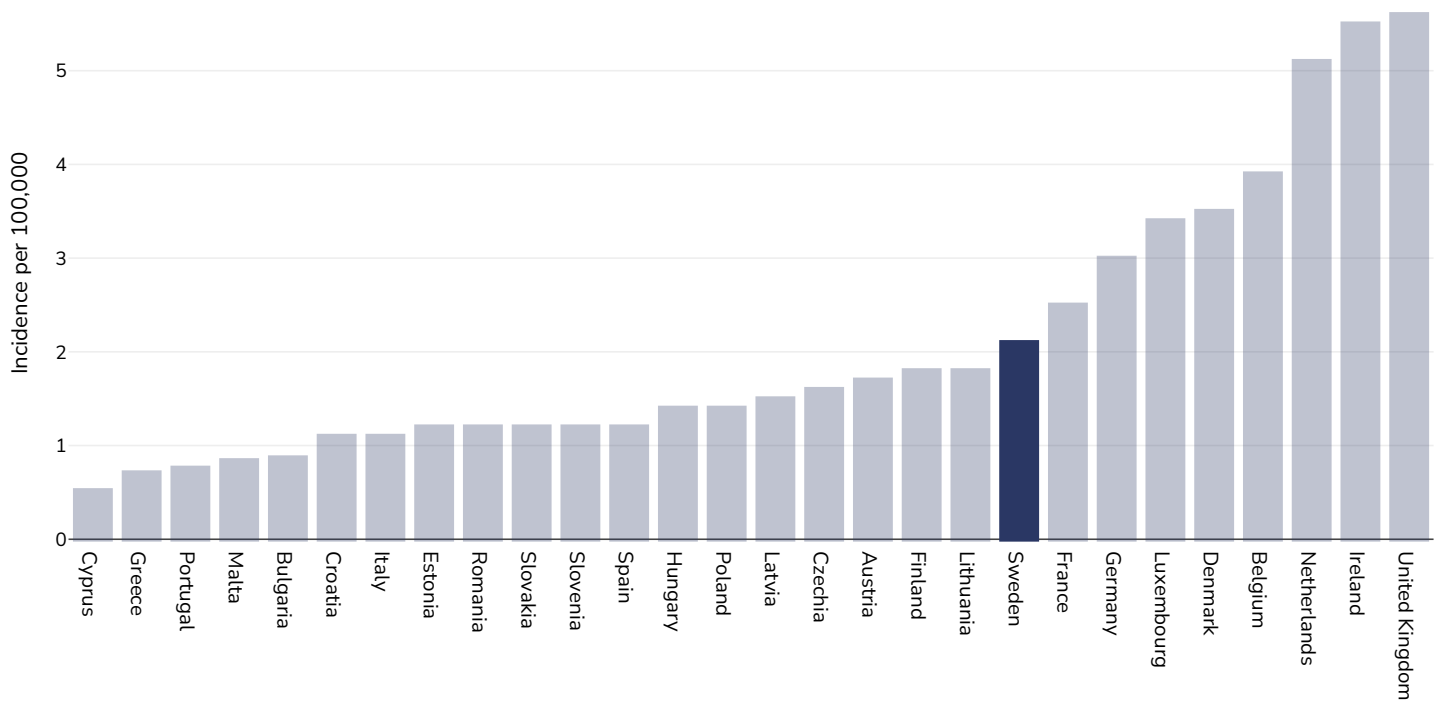
Age: 20+

Area covered: National

References: Ferlay J, Ervik M, Lam F, Colombet M, Mery L, Piñeros M, Znaor A, Soerjomataram I, Bray F (2020). Global Cancer Observatory: Cancer Today. Lyon, France: International Agency for Research on Cancer. Available from: <https://gco.iarc.fr/today>, accessed 10.01.2337

Definitions: Age-standardized incidence rates per 100 000

## Women, 2020



Age: 20+

Area covered: National

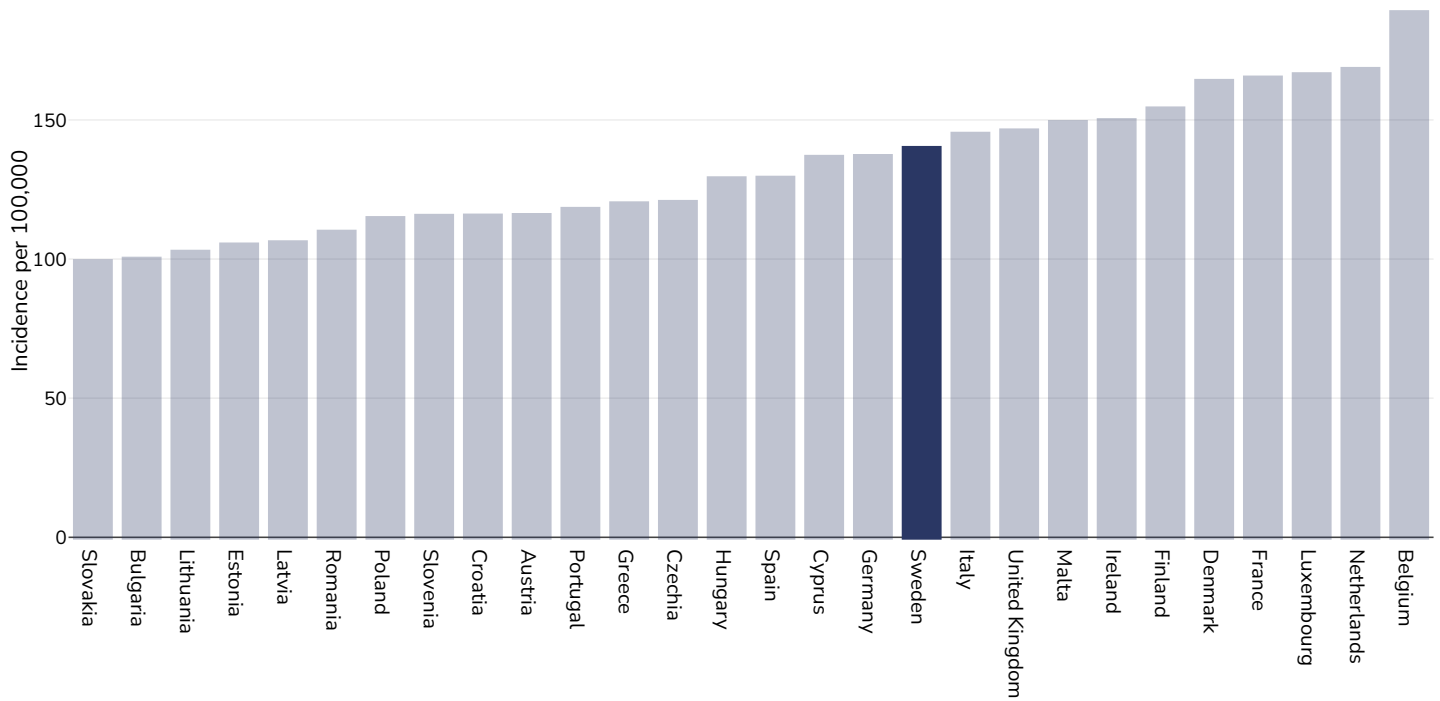
References: Ferlay J, Ervik M, Lam F, Colombet M, Mery L, Piñeros M, Znaor A, Soerjomataram I, Bray F (2020). Global Cancer Observatory: Cancer Today. Lyon, France: International Agency for Research on Cancer. Available from: <https://gco.iarc.fr/today>, accessed 10.01.2337

Definitions: Age-standardized incidence rates per 100 000



## Breast cancer

### Women, 2020



Age: 20+

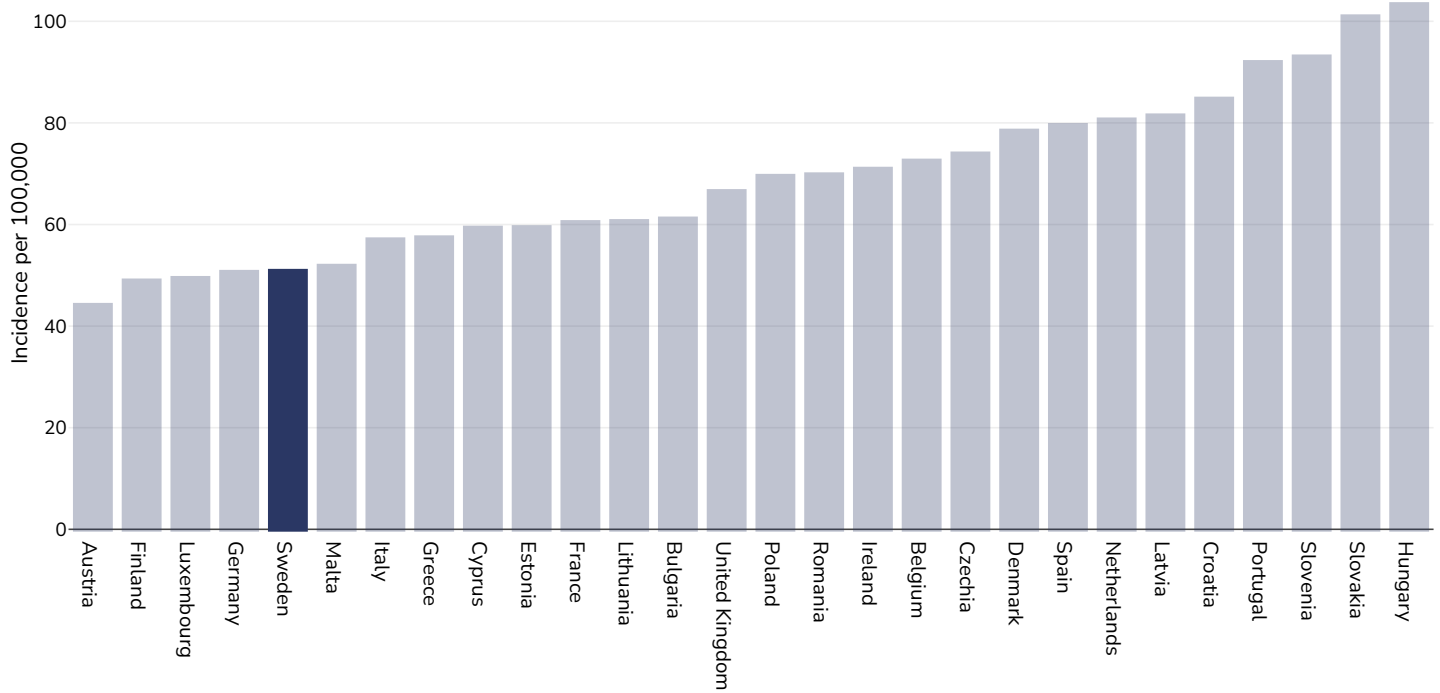
Area covered: National

References: Ferlay J, Ervik M, Lam F, Colombet M, Mery L, Piñeros M, Znaor A, Soerjomataram I, Bray F (2020). Global Cancer Observatory: Cancer Today. Lyon, France: International Agency for Research on Cancer. Available from: <https://gco.iarc.fr/today>, accessed 10.01.2337

Definitions: Age-standardized incidence rates per 100 000

## Colorectal cancer

### Men, 2020



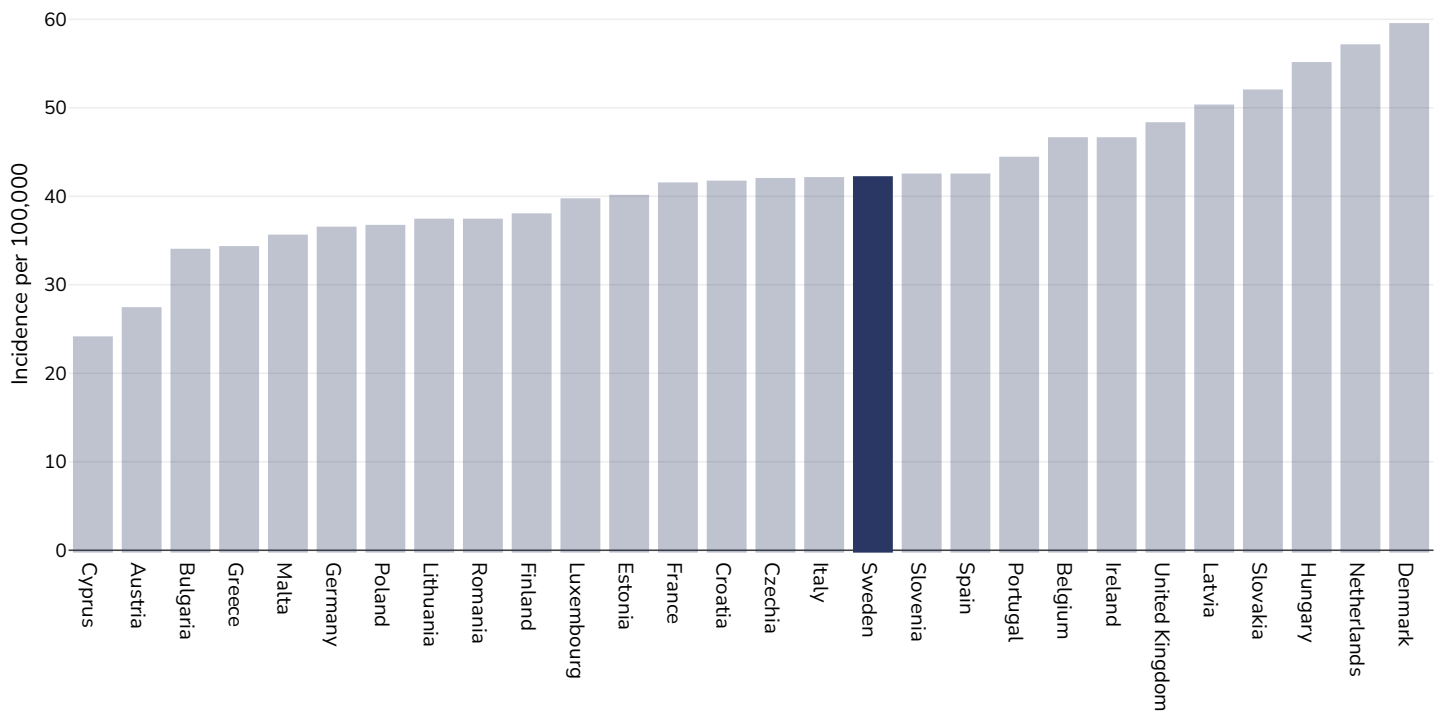
Age: 20+

Area covered: National

References: Ferlay J, Ervik M, Lam F, Colombet M, Mery L, Piñeros M, Znaor A, Soerjomataram I, Bray F (2020). Global Cancer Observatory: Cancer Today. Lyon, France: International Agency for Research on Cancer. Available from: <https://gco.iarc.fr/today>, accessed 10.01.2337

Definitions: Age-standardized incidence rates per 100 000

## Women, 2020



Age: 20+

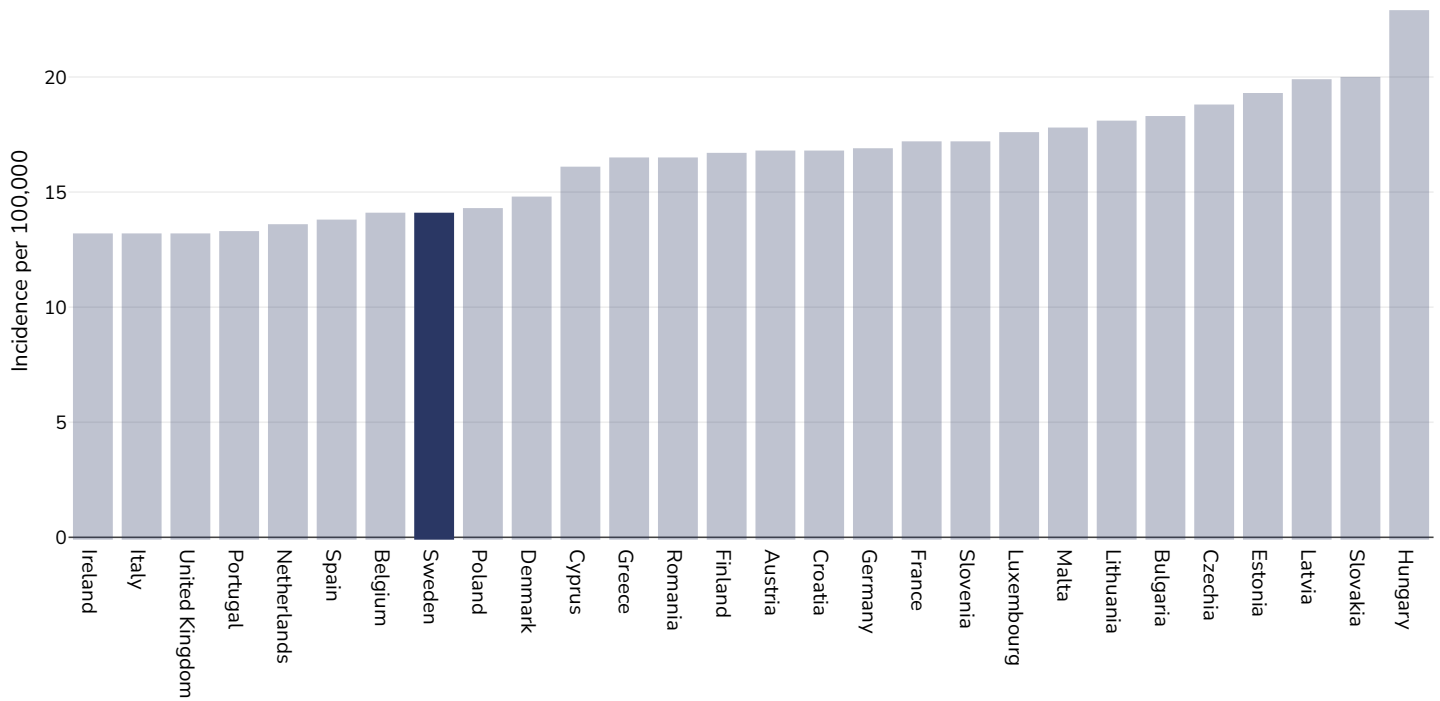
Area covered: National

References: Ferlay J, Ervik M, Lam F, Colombet M, Mery L, Piñeros M, Znaor A, Soerjomataram I, Bray F (2020). Global Cancer Observatory: Cancer Today. Lyon, France: International Agency for Research on Cancer. Available from: <https://gco.iarc.fr/today>, accessed 10.01.2337

Definitions: Age-standardized incidence rates per 100 000

## Pancreatic cancer

Men, 2020



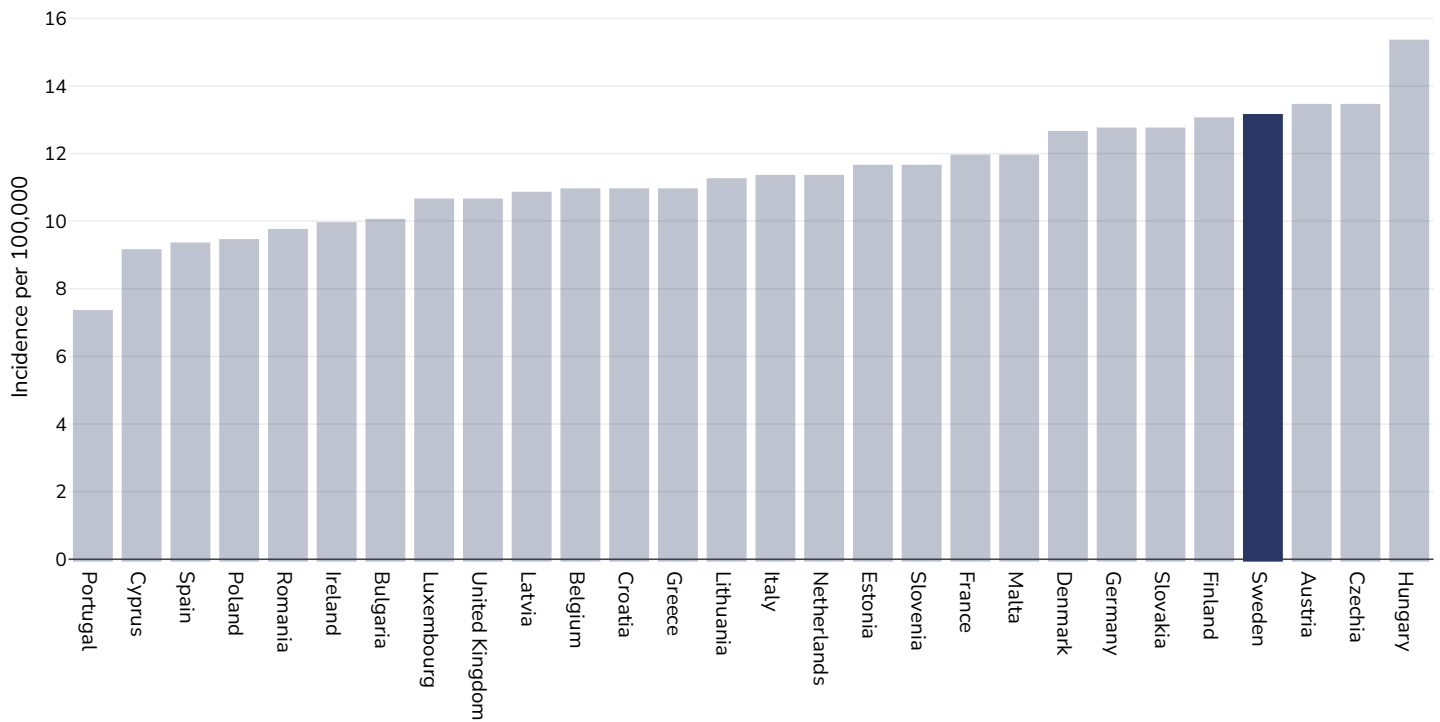
Age: 20+

Area covered: National

References: Ferlay J, Ervik M, Lam F, Colombet M, Mery L, Piñeros M, Znaor A, Soerjomataram I, Bray F (2020). Global Cancer Observatory: Cancer Today. Lyon, France: International Agency for Research on Cancer. Available from: <https://gco.iarc.fr/today>, accessed 10.01.2337

Definitions: Age-standardized incidence rates per 100 000

## Women, 2020



Age: 20+

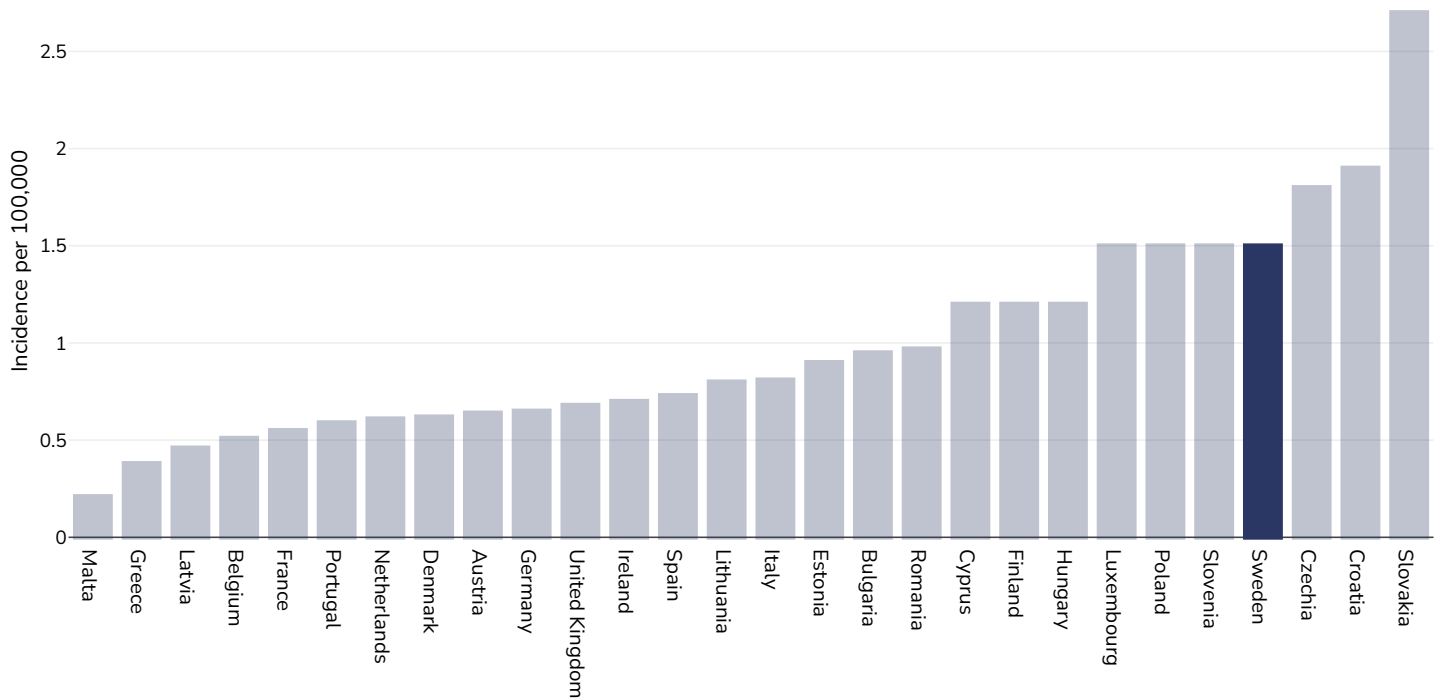
Area covered: National

References: Ferlay J, Ervik M, Lam F, Colombet M, Mery L, Piñeros M, Znaor A, Soerjomataram I, Bray F (2020). Global Cancer Observatory: Cancer Today. Lyon, France: International Agency for Research on Cancer. Available from: <https://gco.iarc.fr/today>, accessed 10.01.2337

Definitions: Age-standardized incidence rates per 100 000

## Gallbladder cancer

### Men, 2020



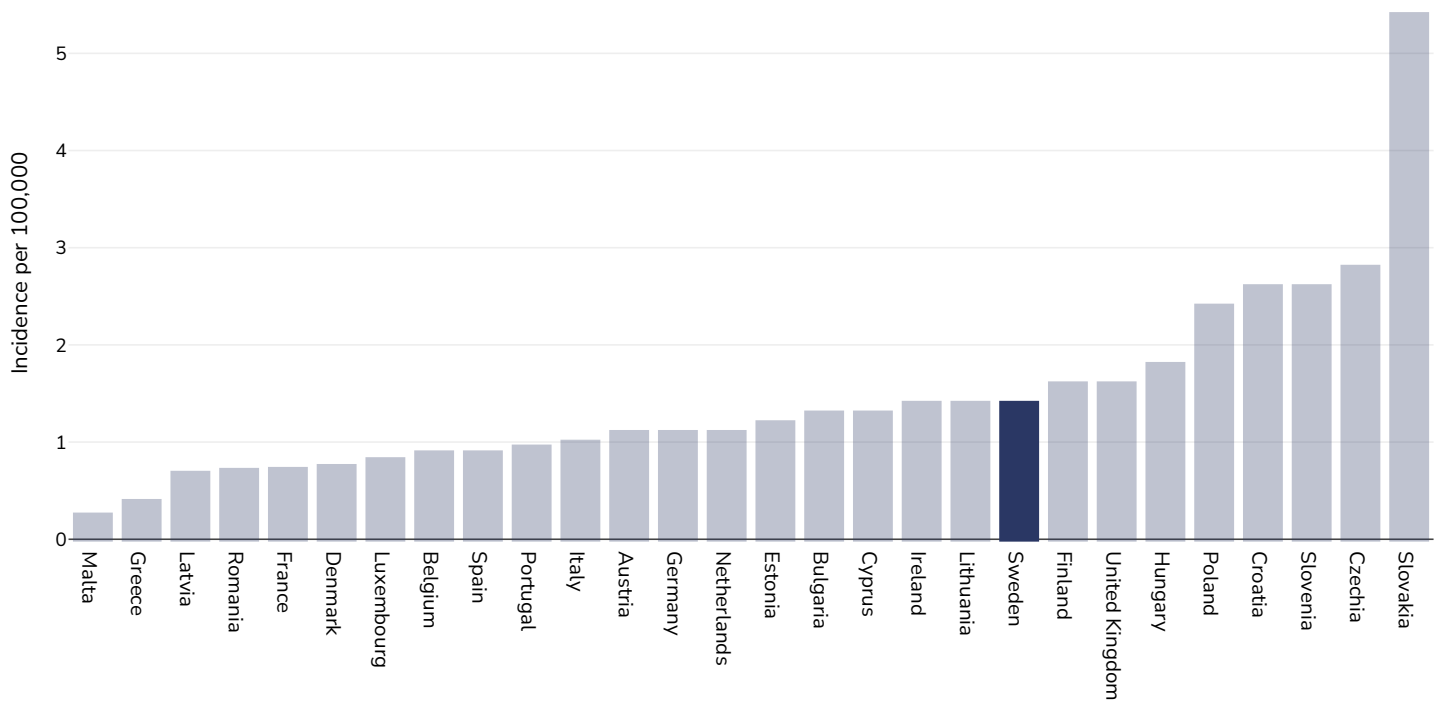
Age: 20+

Area covered: National

References: Ferlay J, Ervik M, Lam F, Colombet M, Mery L, Piñeros M, Znaor A, Soerjomataram I, Bray F (2020). Global Cancer Observatory: Cancer Today. Lyon, France: International Agency for Research on Cancer. Available from: <https://gco.iarc.fr/today>, accessed 10.01.2337

Definitions: Age-standardized incidence rates per 100 000

## Women, 2020



Age: 20+

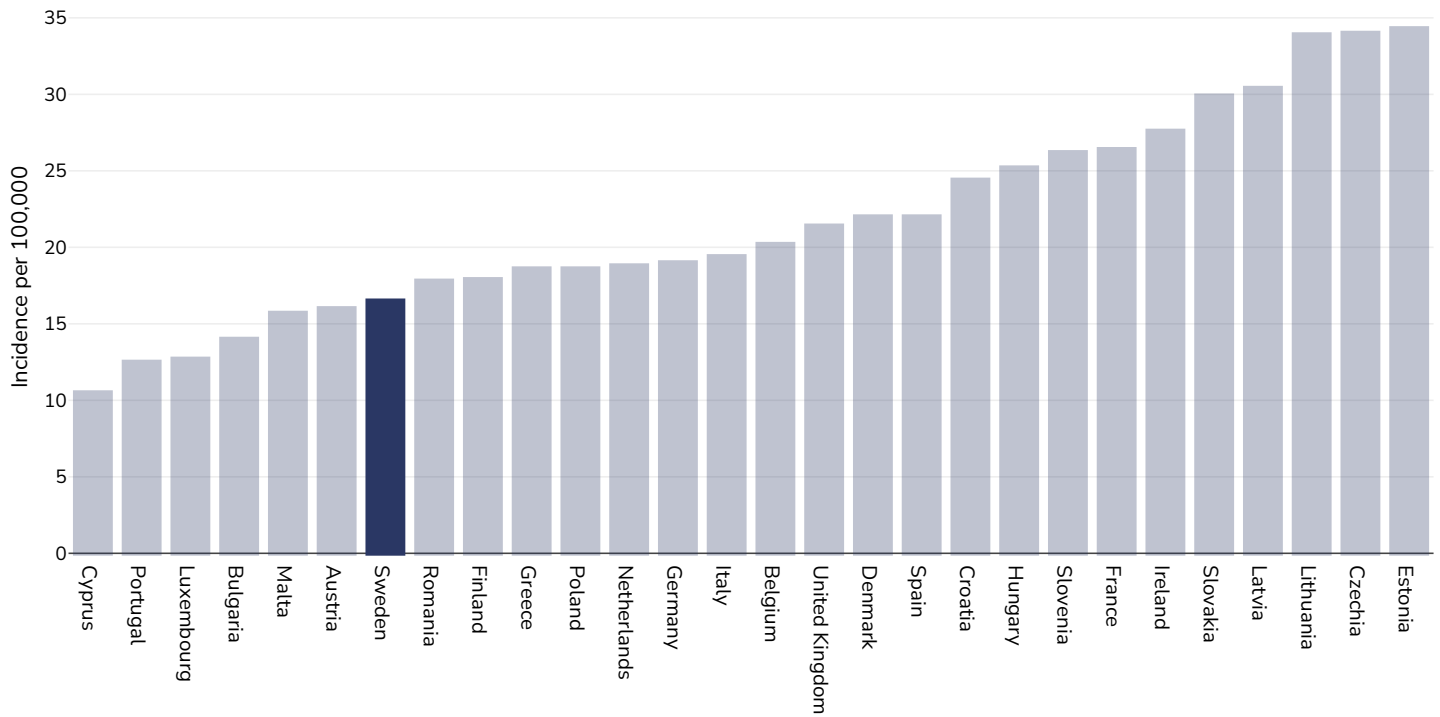
Area covered: National

References: Ferlay J, Ervik M, Lam F, Colombet M, Mery L, Piñeros M, Znaor A, Soerjomataram I, Bray F (2020). Global Cancer Observatory: Cancer Today. Lyon, France: International Agency for Research on Cancer. Available from: <https://gco.iarc.fr/today>, accessed 10.01.2337

Definitions: Age-standardized incidence rates per 100 000

## Kidney cancer

### Men, 2020



Age: 20+

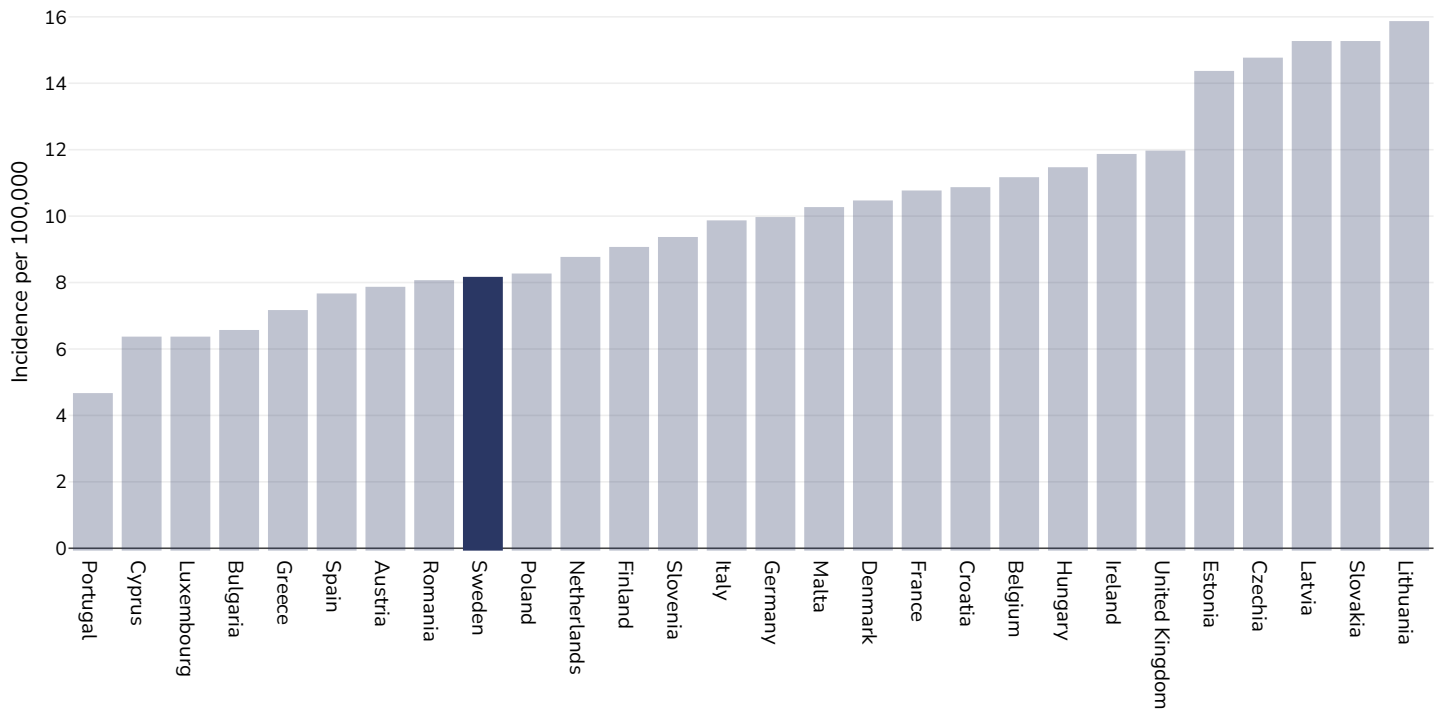
Area covered: National

References: Ferlay J, Ervik M, Lam F, Colombet M, Mery L, Piñeros M, Znaor A, Soerjomataram I, Bray F (2020). Global Cancer Observatory: Cancer Today. Lyon, France: International Agency for Research on Cancer. Available from: <https://gco.iarc.fr/today>, accessed 10.01.2337

Definitions: Age-standardized incidence rates per 100 000



## Women, 2020



Age: 20+

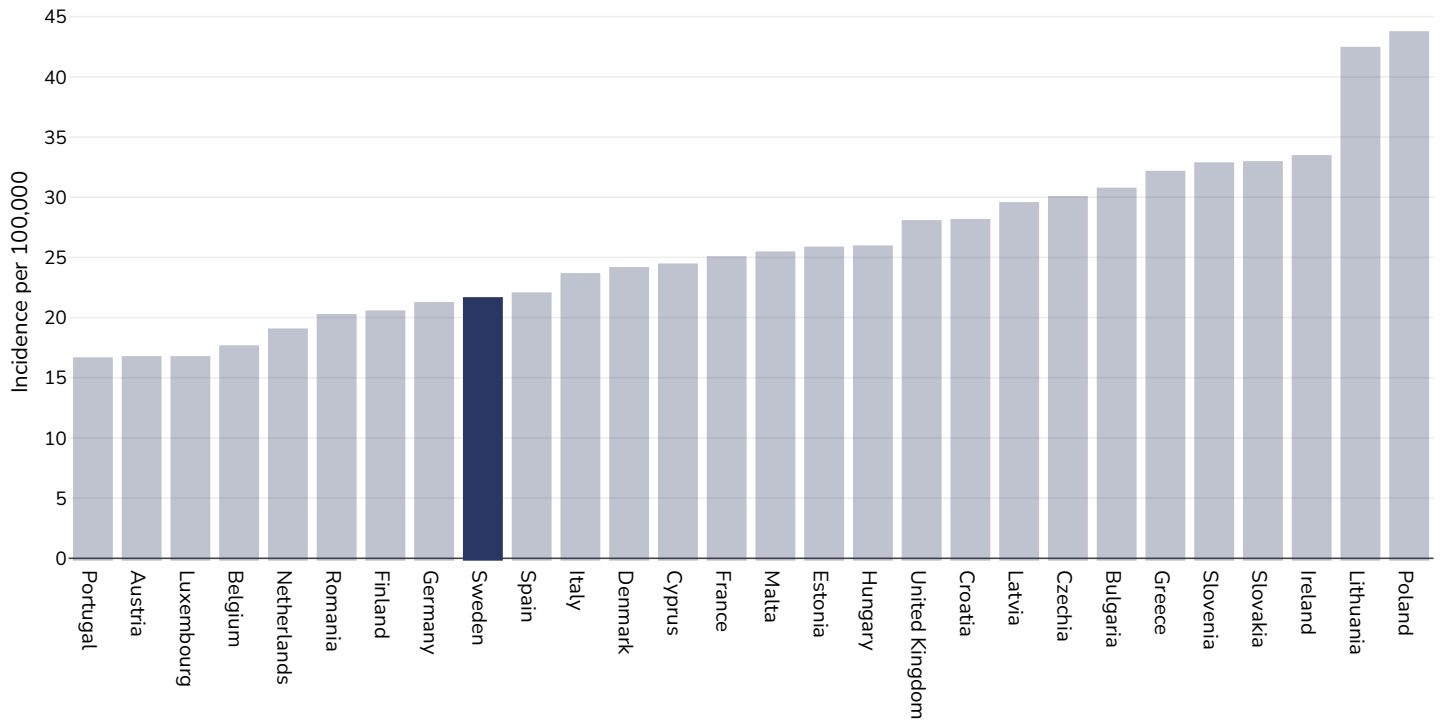
Area covered: National

References: Ferlay J, Ervik M, Lam F, Colombet M, Mery L, Piñeros M, Znaor A, Soerjomataram I, Bray F (2020). Global Cancer Observatory: Cancer Today. Lyon, France: International Agency for Research on Cancer. Available from: <https://gco.iarc.fr/today>, accessed 10.01.2337

Definitions: Age-standardized incidence rates per 100 000

## Cancer of the uterus

### Women, 2020



Age: 20+

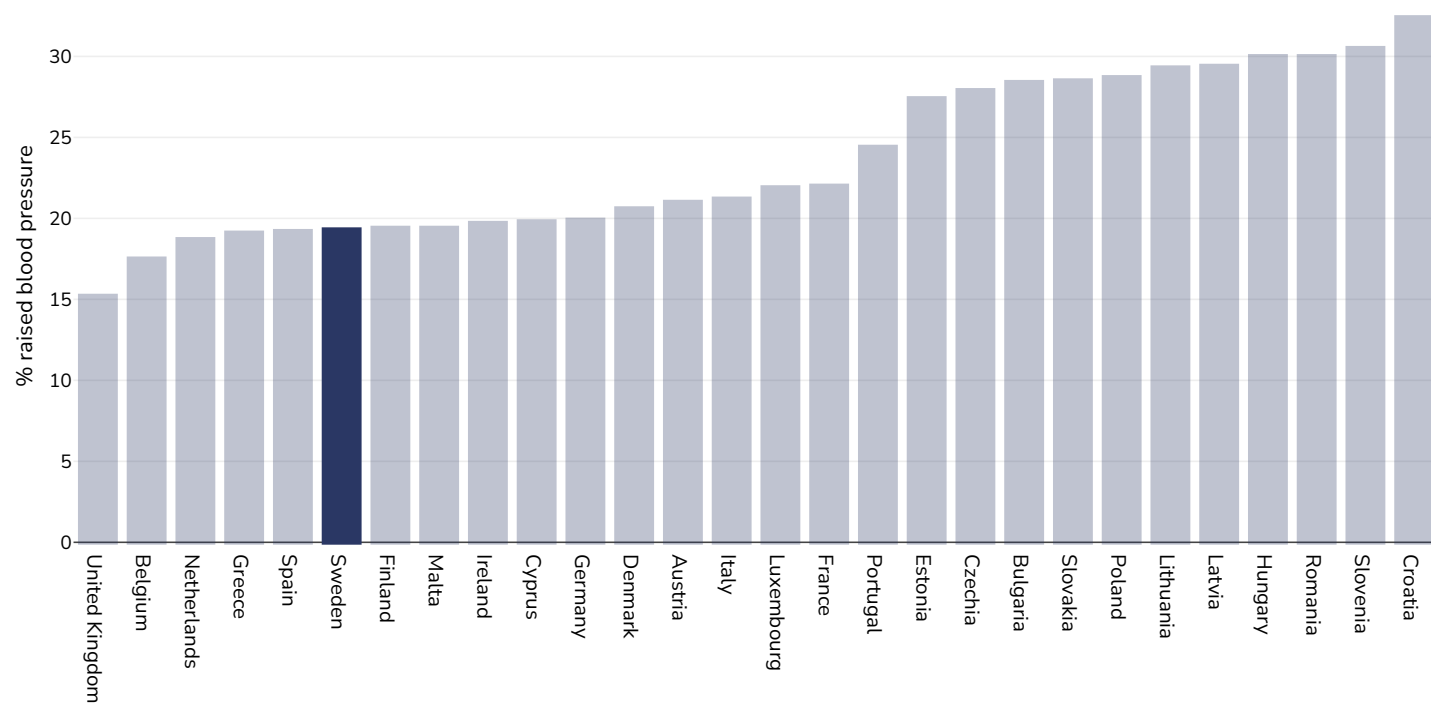
Area covered: National

References: Ferlay J, Ervik M, Lam F, Colombet M, Mery L, Piñeros M, Znaor A, Soerjomataram I, Bray F (2020). Global Cancer Observatory: Cancer Today. Lyon, France: International Agency for Research on Cancer. Available from: <https://gco.iarc.fr/today>, accessed 10.01.2337

Definitions: Age-standardized incidence rates per 100 000

## Raised blood pressure

### Adults, 2015



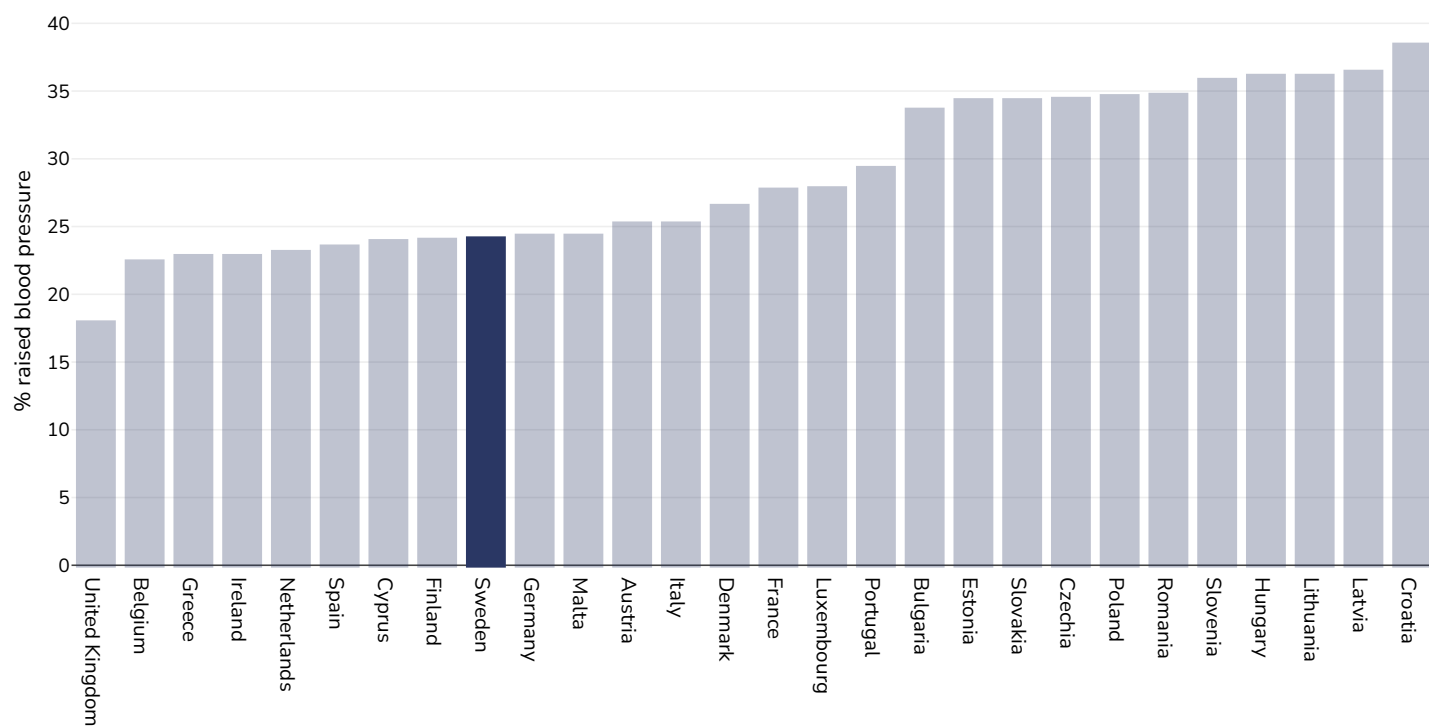
References:

Global Health Observatory data repository, World Health Organisation,  
<http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.A875?lang=en>

Definitions:

Age Standardised estimated % Raised blood pressure 2015 (SBP $\geq$ 140 OR DBP $\geq$ 90).

## Men, 2015



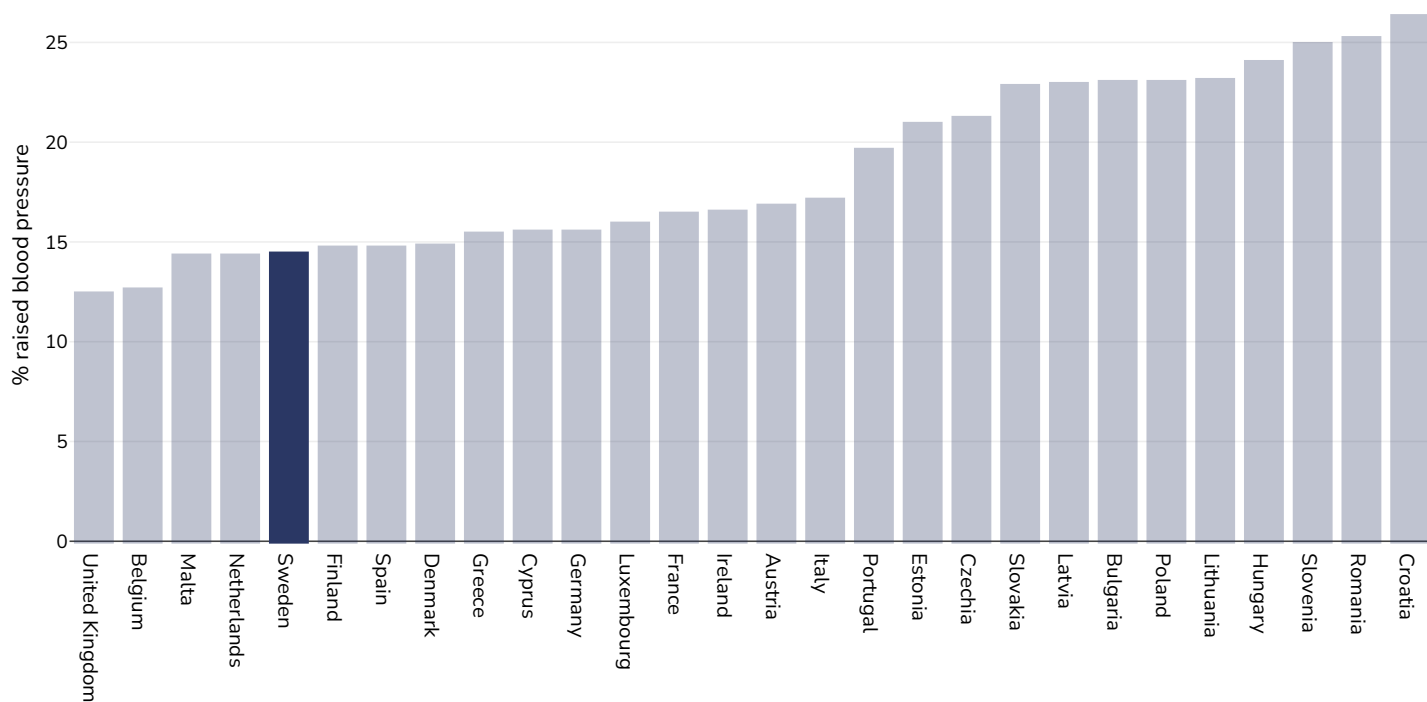
References:

Global Health Observatory data repository, World Health Organisation,  
<http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.A875?lang=en>

Definitions:

Age Standardised estimated % Raised blood pressure 2015 (SBP $\geq$ 140 OR DBP $\geq$ 90).

## Women, 2015



References:

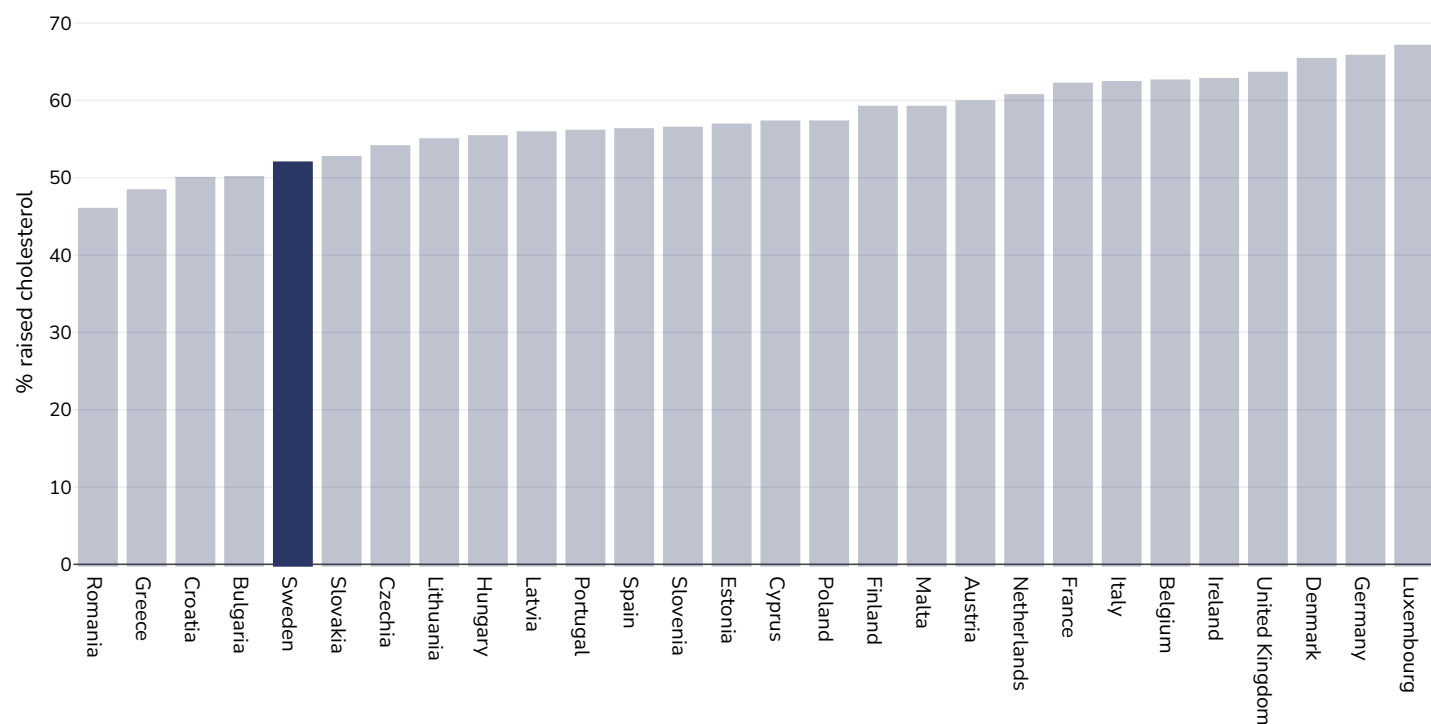
Global Health Observatory data repository, World Health Organisation,  
<http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.A875?lang=en>

Definitions:

Age Standardised estimated % Raised blood pressure 2015 (SBP $\geq$ 140 OR DBP $\geq$ 90).

## Raised cholesterol

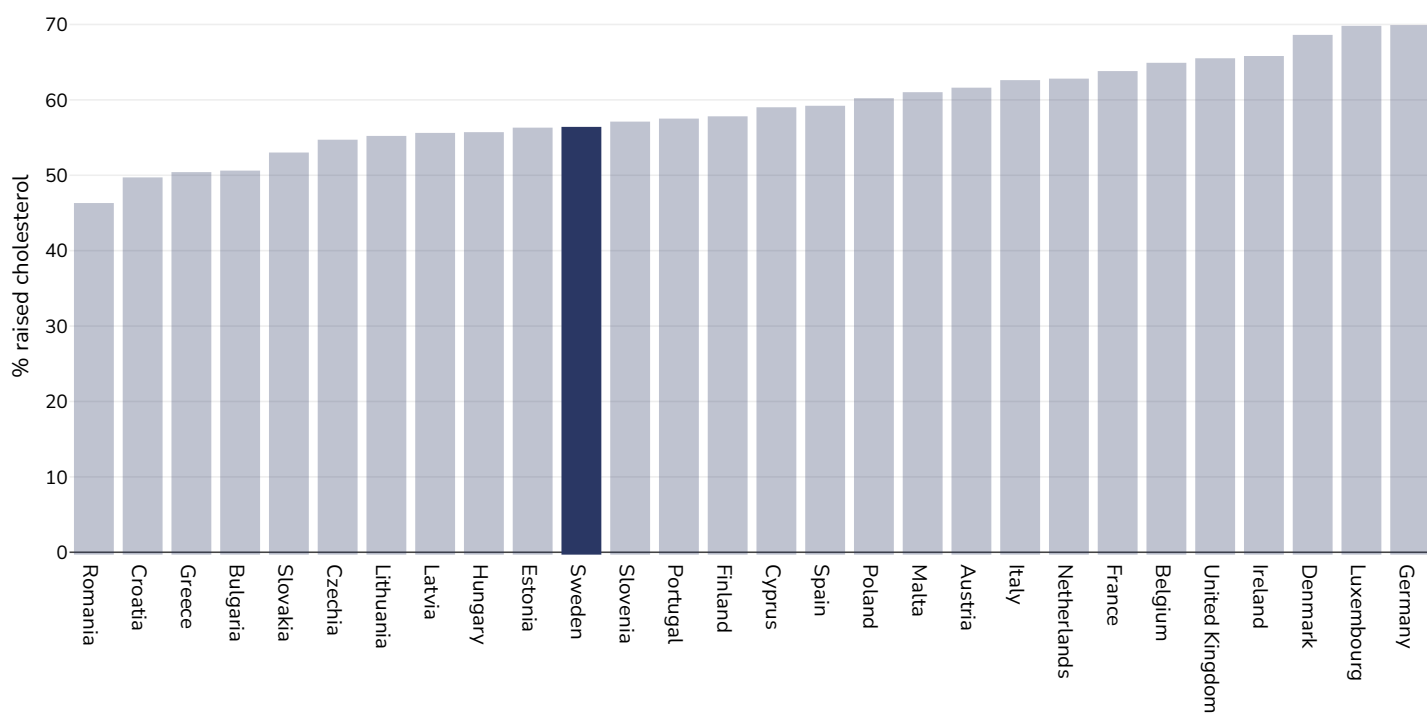
### Adults, 2008



References: Global Health Observatory data repository, World Health Organisation, <http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.A885>

Definitions: % Raised total cholesterol ( $\geq 5.0$  mmol/L) (age-standardized estimate).

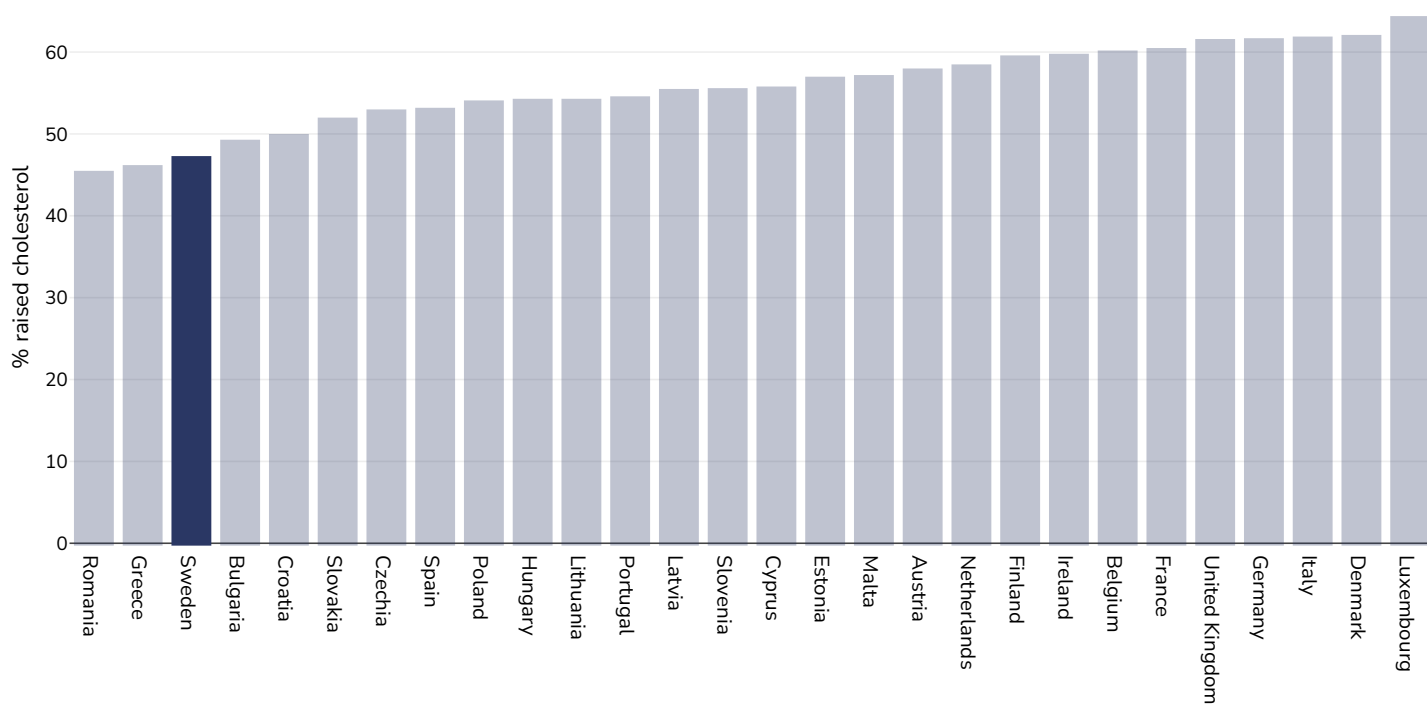
## Men, 2008



References: Global Health Observatory data repository, World Health Organisation, <http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.A885>

Definitions: % Raised total cholesterol ( $\geq 5.0$  mmol/L) (age-standardized estimate).

## Women, 2008



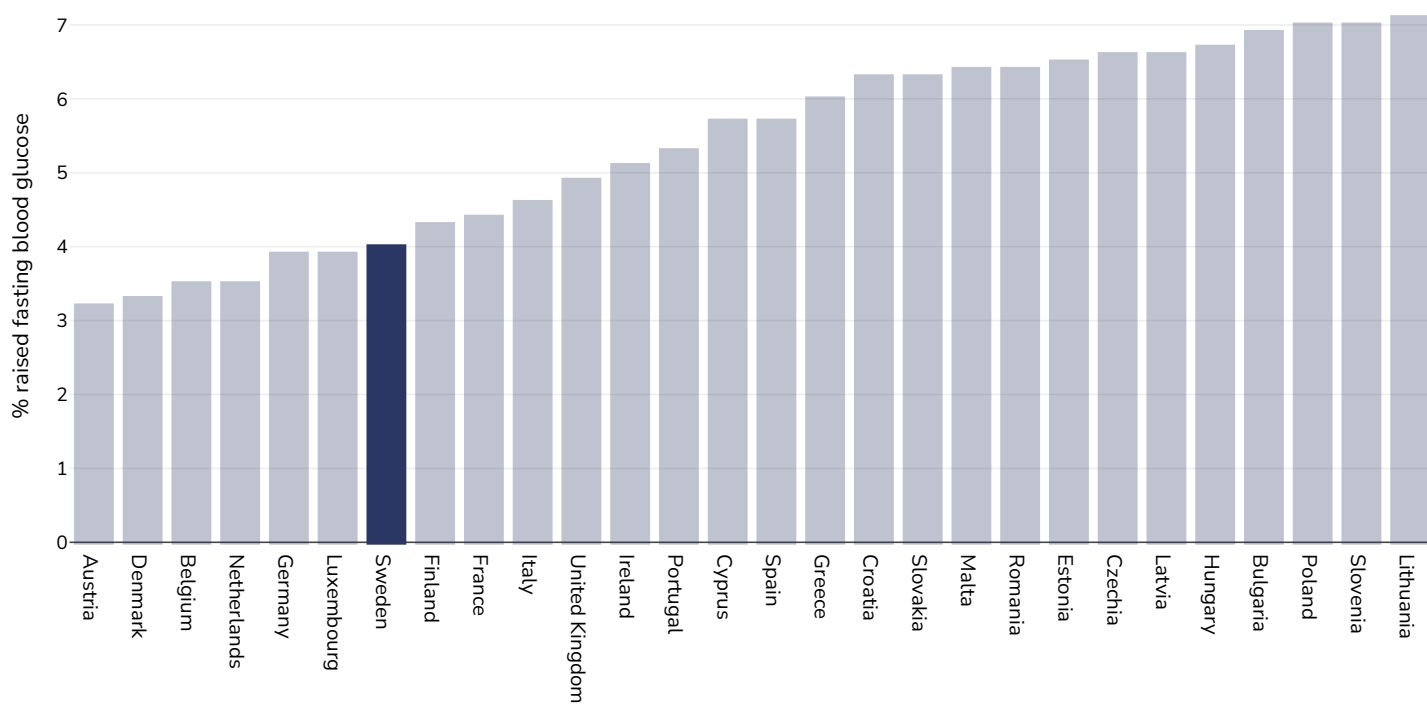
References: Global Health Observatory data repository, World Health Organisation, <http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.A885>

Definitions: % Raised total cholesterol ( $\geq 5.0$  mmol/L) (age-standardized estimate).



## Raised fasting blood glucose

### Men, 2014



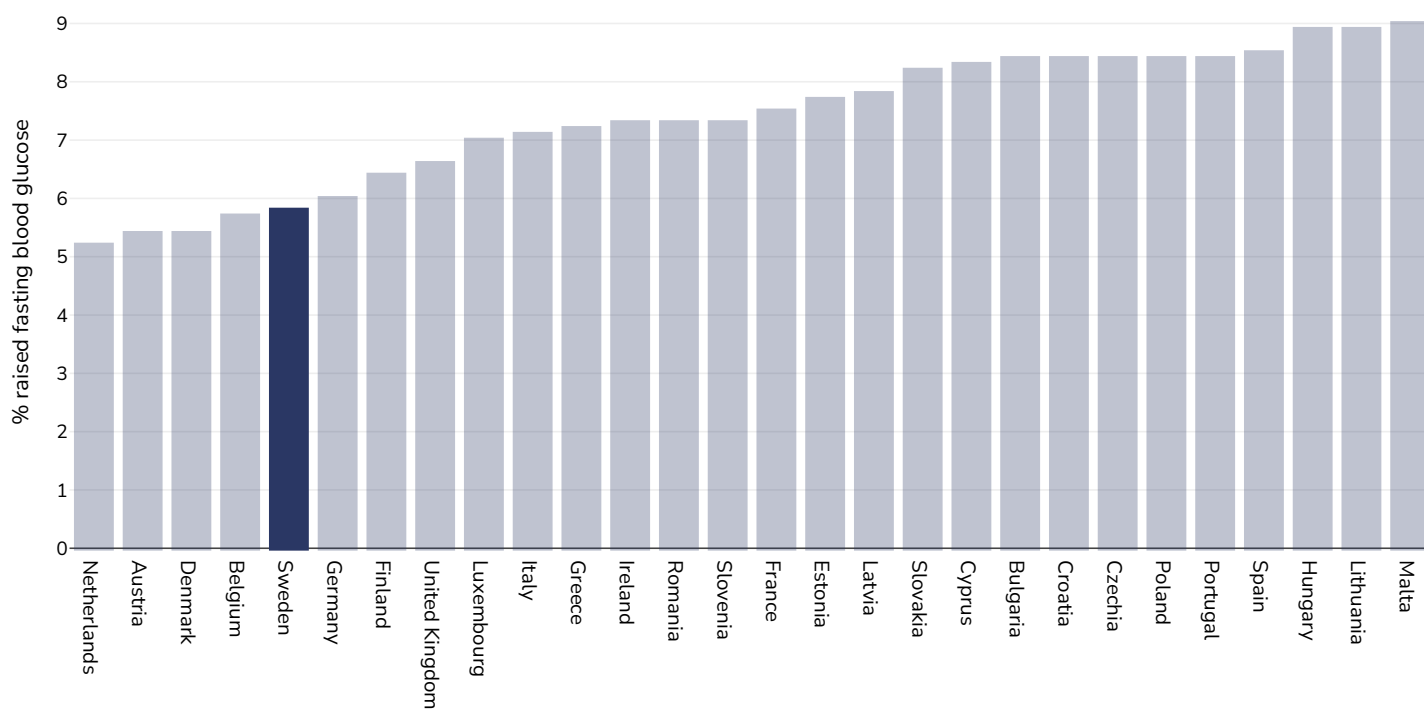
References:

Global Health Observatory data repository, World Health Organisation,  
<http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.A869?lang=en>

Definitions:

Age Standardised % raised fasting blood glucose ( $\geq 7.0$  mmol/L or on medication).

## Women, 2014



References:

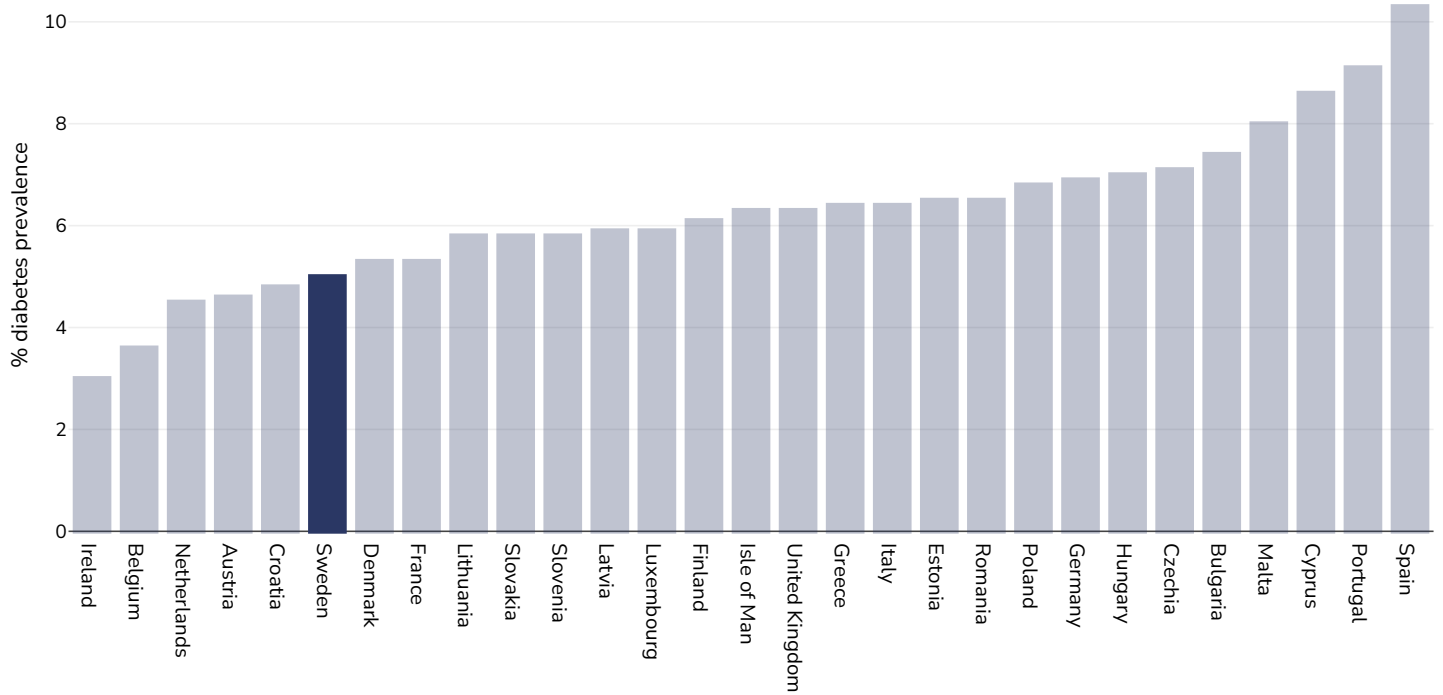
Global Health Observatory data repository, World Health Organisation,  
<http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.A869?lang=en>

Definitions:

Age Standardised % raised fasting blood glucose ( $\geq 7.0$  mmol/L or on medication).

## Diabetes prevalence

### Adults, 2021



Age: 20-79

Area covered: National

References: Reproduced with kind permission International Diabetes Federation. IDF Diabetes Atlas, 10th edn. Brussels, Belgium:International Diabetes Federation, 2021. <http://www.diabetesatlas.org>

Definitions: Age-adjusted comparative prevalence of diabetes, %

## Contextual factors

**Disclaimer:** These contextual factors should be interpreted with care. Results are updated as regularly as possible and use very specific criteria. The criteria used and full definitions are available for download at the bottom of this page.



### Labelling

<b>Is there mandatory nutrition labelling?</b>	
Front-of-package labelling?	
Back-of-pack nutrition declaration?	
Color coding?	
Warning label?	



## Regulation and marketing

<b>Are there fiscal policies on unhealthy products?</b>	<b>✗</b>
Tax on unhealthy foods?	✗
Tax on unhealthy drinks?	✗
<b>Are there fiscal policies on healthy products?</b>	<b>✗</b>
Subsidy on fruits?	✗
Subsidy on vegetables?	✗
Subsidy on other healthy products?	✗
<b>Mandatory limit or ban of trans fat (all settings)?</b>	<b>✓</b>
Mandatory limit of trans fats in place (all settings)?	✓
Ban on trans-fats or phos in place (all settings)?	✗
<b>Are there any mandatory policies/marketing restrictions on the promotion of unhealthy food/drinks to children?</b>	<b>✓</b>
Mandatory restriction on broadcast media?	✓
Mandatory restriction on non-broadcast media?	✗
Voluntary policies/marketing restrictions on the promotion of unhealthy food/drinks to children?	✗
<b>Are there mandatory standards for food in schools?</b>	<b>✓</b>
<b>Are there any mandatory nutrient limits in any manufactured food products?</b>	<b>✗</b>
<b>Nutrition standards for public sector procurement?</b>	<b>✗</b>



## Political will and support

<b>National obesity strategy or nutrition and physical activity national strategy?</b>	✓
National obesity strategy?	✓
National childhood obesity strategy?	✗
Comprehensive nutrition strategy?	✗
Comprehensive physical activity strategy?	✓
<b>Evidence-based dietary guidelines and/or RDAs?</b>	✓
<b>National target(s) on reducing obesity?</b>	✗
<b>Guidelines/policy on obesity treatment?</b>	✓
<b>Promotion of breastfeeding?</b>	✓



## Monitoring and surveillance

<b>Monitoring of the prevalence and incidence for the main obesity-related NCDs and risk factors?</b>	✓
Within 5 years?	✓



## Governance and resource

<b>Multi-sectoral national co-ordination mechanism for obesity or nutrition (including obesity)?</b>	✓
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### Key

✓ Present	✓ <sub>v</sub> Present (voluntary)	✓ Incoming	✗ Absent	? Unknown
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Last updated June 23, 2023

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