

# **Drivers Czechia**



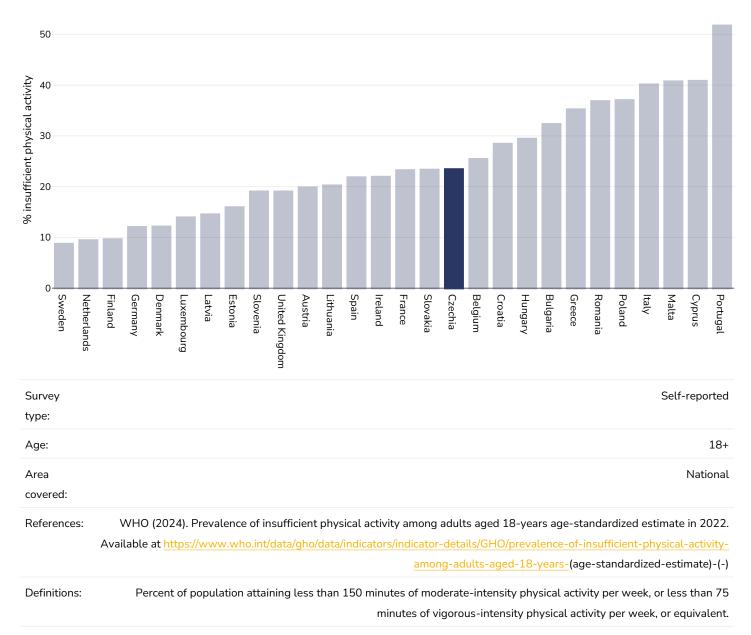
# High income

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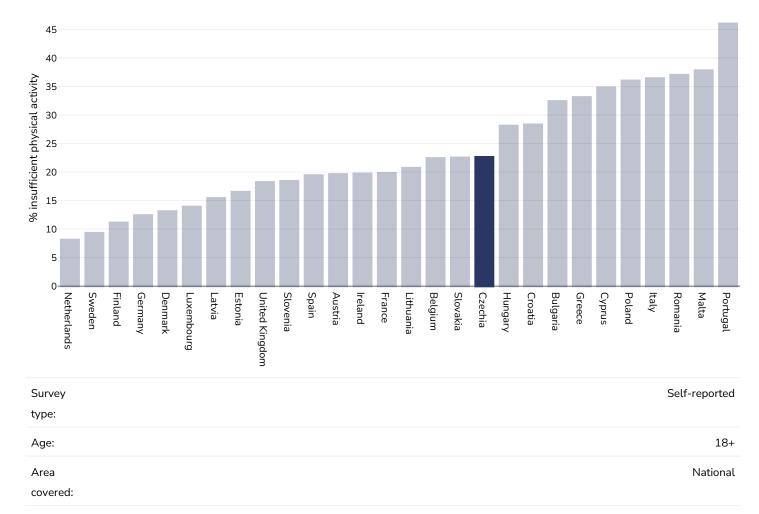
## Insufficient physical activity

#### Adults, 2022





#### Men, 2022



References:

WHO (2024). Prevalence of insufficient physical activity among adults aged 18-years age-standardized estimate in 2022.

Available at https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/prevalence-of-insufficient-physical-activity-

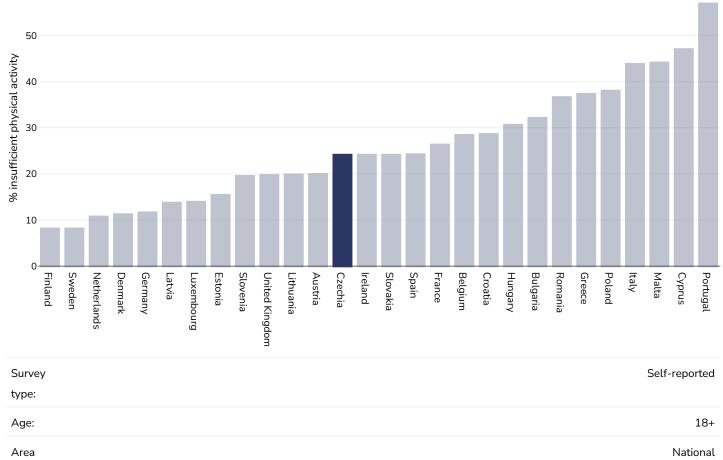
among-adults-aged-18-years-(age-standardized-estimate)-(-)

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



covered:

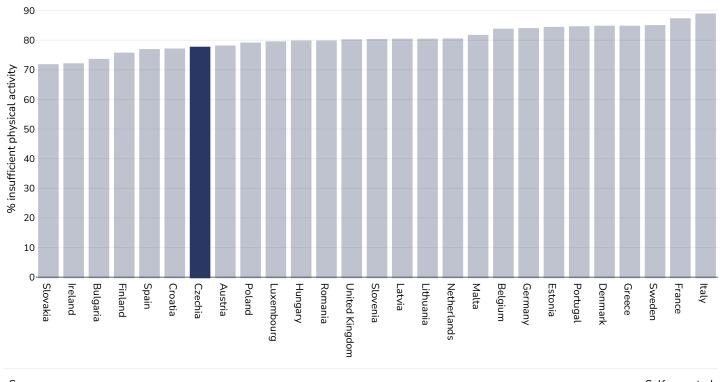
WHO (2024). Prevalence of insufficient physical activity among adults aged 18-years age-standardized estimate in 2022. References: Available at https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/prevalence-of-insufficient-physical-activity-

among-adults-aged-18-years-(age-standardized-estimate)-(-)

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.



## Children, 2016

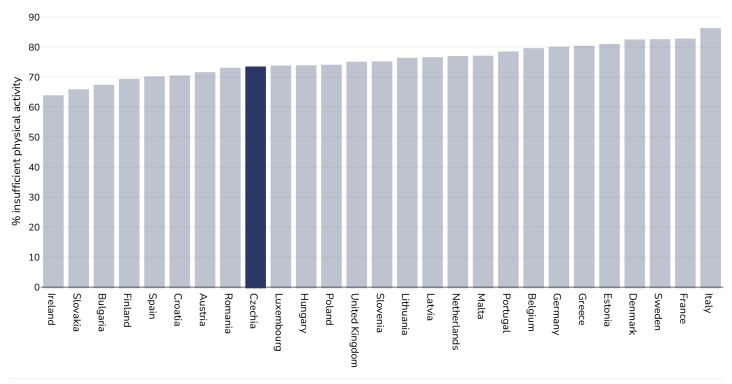


Survey	Self-reported Self-reported
type:	
Age:	11-17
References:	Global Health Observatory data repository, World Health Organisation, <a href="https://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.A893ADO?lang=en">https://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.A893ADO?lang=en</a> (last accessed 16.03.21)
Notes:	% of school 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



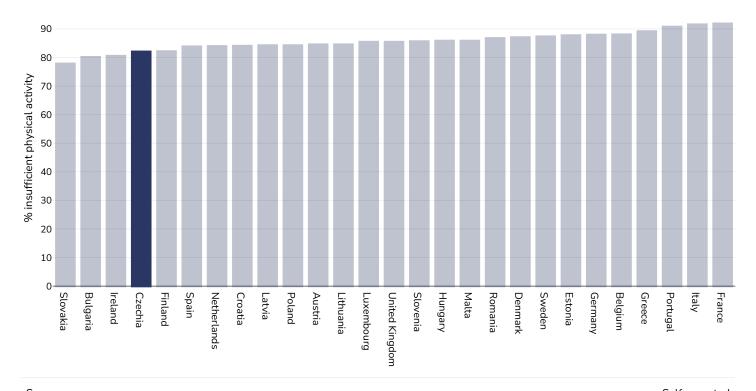
Survey	Self-reported
type:	
Age:	11-17
References:	Global Health Observatory data repository, World Health Organisation, <a href="https://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.A893ADO?lang=en">https://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.A893ADO?lang=en</a> (last accessed 16.03.21)
Notes:	% of school going adolescents 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

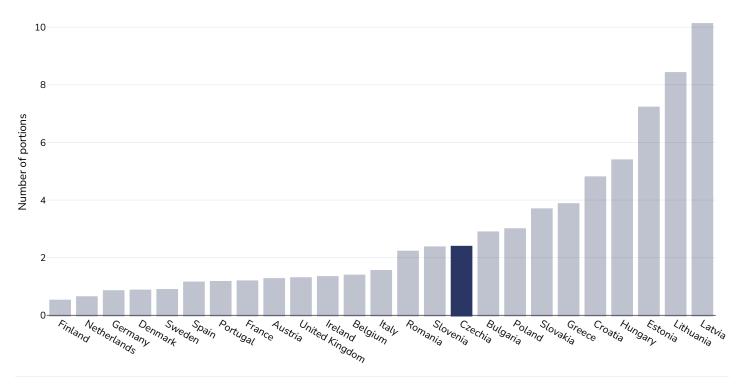


Survey	Self-reported Self-reported
type:	
Age:	11-17
References:	Global Health Observatory data repository, World Health Organisation, <a href="https://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.A893ADO?lang=en">https://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.A893ADO?lang=en</a> (last accessed 16.03.21)
Notes:	% of school 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



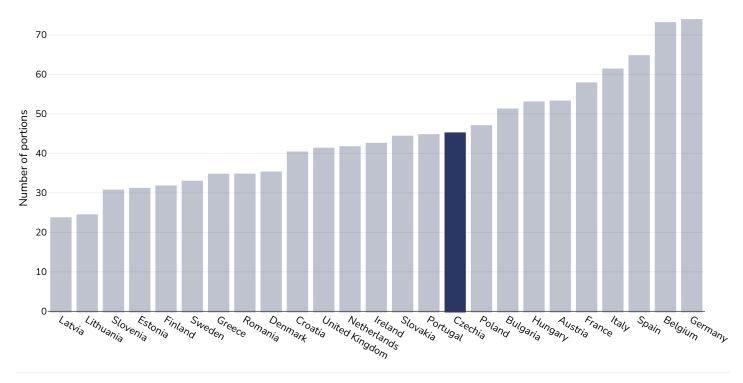
References: Source: Euromonitor International

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



## Estimated per capita sugar sweetened beverages intake

## Adults, 2016



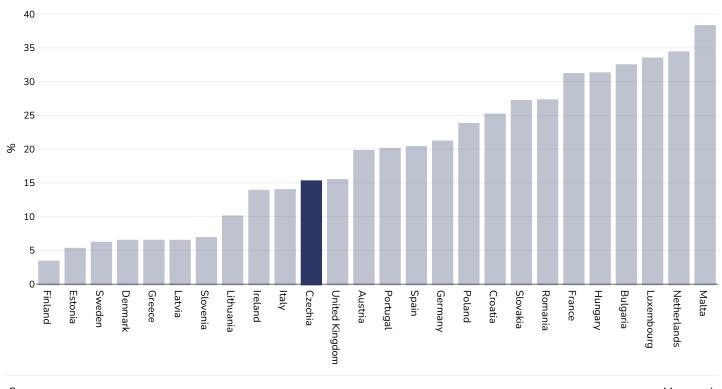
References:

Source: Euromonitor International



## Prevalence of at least daily carbonated soft drink consumption

#### Children, 2014



Survey Measured type:

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 crossnational study (J. Inchley, D. Currie, J. Jewel, J. Breda, & V. Barnekow, Eds.). World Health Organization. Sourced from Food Systems Dashboard http://www.foodsystemsdashboard.org

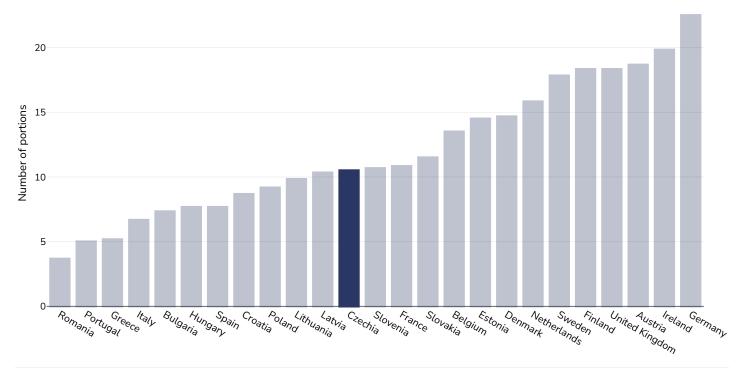
Notes: 15-year-old adolescents

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



# Prevalence of confectionery consumption

#### Adults, 2016



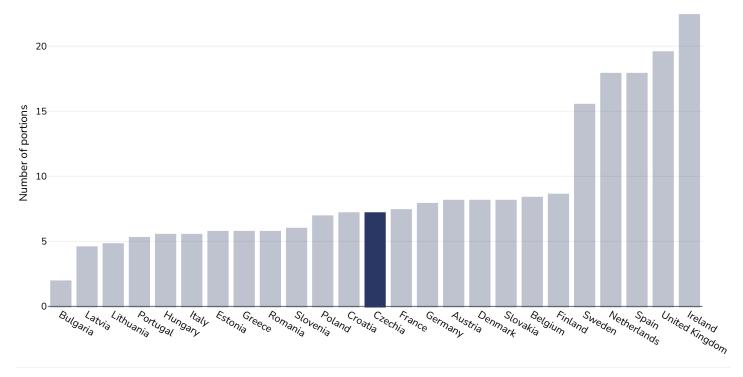
References: Source: Euromonitor International

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



## Prevalence of sweet/savoury snack consumption

#### Adults, 2016



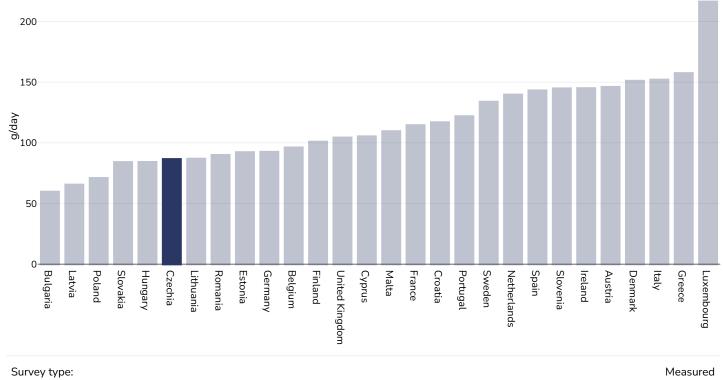
References: Source: Euromonitor International

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:

Age:

Clobal Burden of Disease, the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation <a href="http://ghdx.healthdata.org/">http://ghdx.healthdata.org/</a>

Definitions:

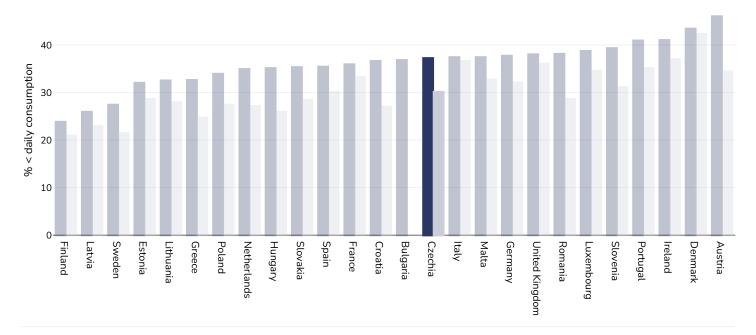
Estimated per-capita fruit intake (g/day)



## Prevalence of less than daily fruit consumption

#### Children, 2014





Survey Measured type:

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. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1177/0379572119848287">https://doi.org/10.1177/0379572119848287</a>. Sourced from Food Systems Dashboard

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

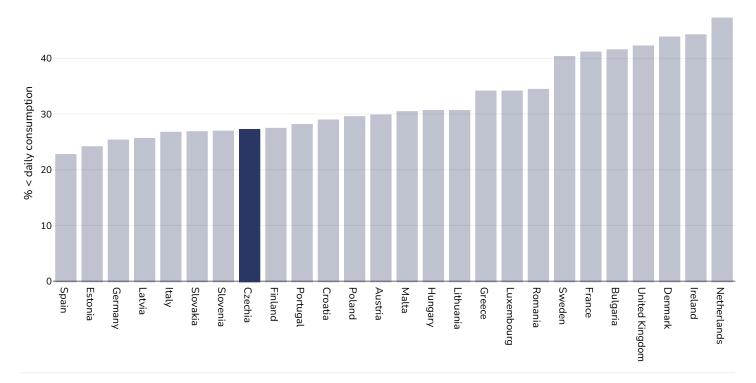
Definitions:

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



## Prevalence of less than daily vegetable consumption

#### Children, 2014



Survey Measured

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.

https://doi.org/10.1177/0379572119848287 sourced from Food Systems Dashboard

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

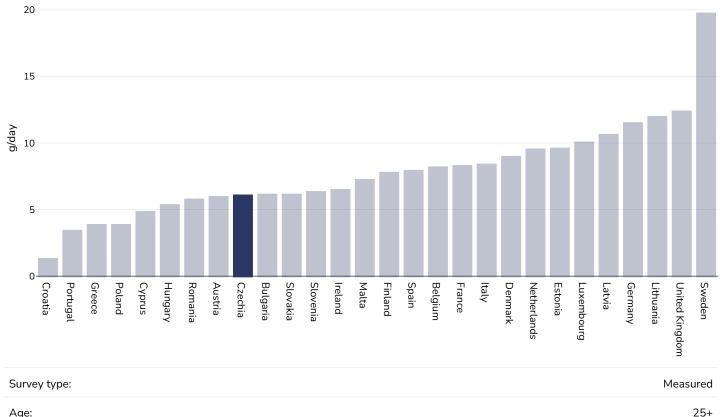
Definitions:

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



## Estimated per-capita processed meat intake

#### Adults, 2017



Survey type:

Age:

Clobal Burden of Disease, the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation <a href="http://ghdx.healthdata.org/">http://ghdx.healthdata.org/</a>

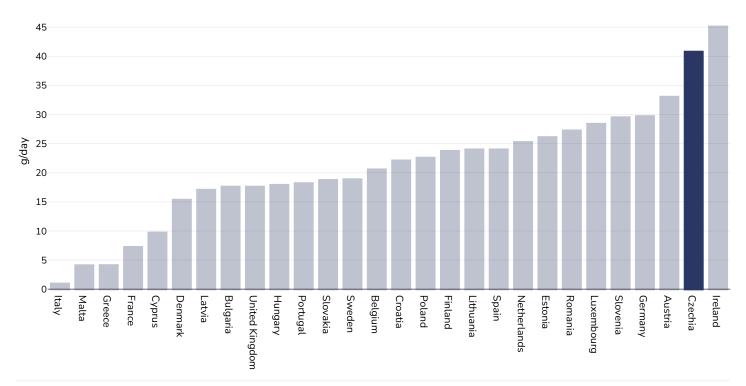
Definitions:

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



# Estimated per capita whole grains intake

## Adults, 2017

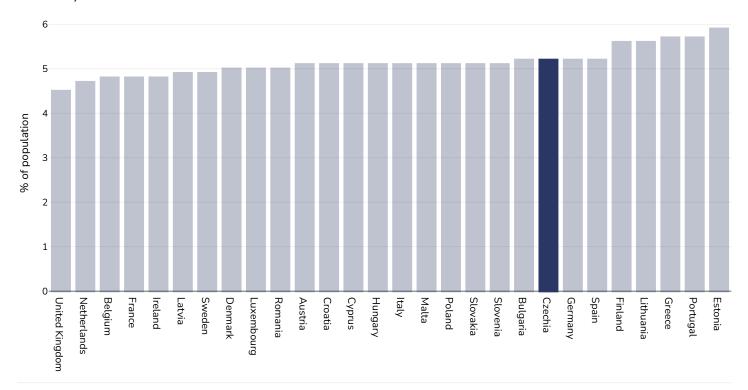


Survey type:	Measured
Age:	25+
References:	Global Burden of Disease, the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation <a href="http://ghdx.healthdata.org/">http://ghdx.healthdata.org/</a>
Definitions:	Estimated per-capita whole grains intake (g/day)



## Mental health - depression disorders

#### Adults, 2015



References:

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

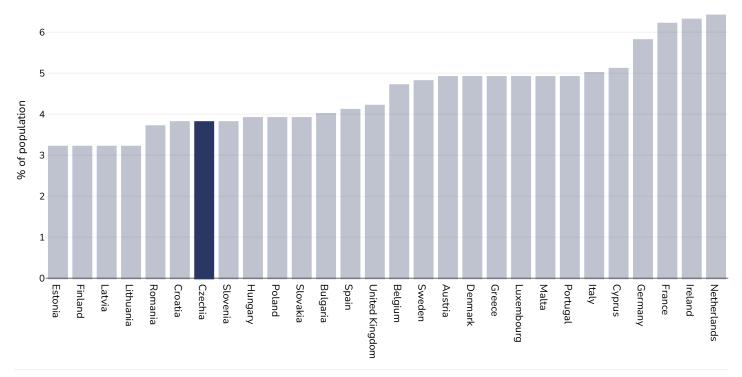
Definitions:

% of population with depression disorders



## Mental health - anxiety disorders

## Adults, 2015



References: Prevalence data from Global Burden of Disease study 2015 (<a href="http://ghdx.healthdata.org">http://ghdx.healthdata.org</a>) 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

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