# Nutrition, Physical Activity and Obesity San Marino





# Monitoring and surveillance

Overweight and obesity in three age groups

Adults (20 years and over) No data are available.

Adulthood obesity prevalence forecasts (2010–2030) predict that in 2020, 38% of men and 27% of women will be obese. By 2030, the model predicts that 41% of men and 30% of women will be obese.<sup>1</sup>

#### Adolescents (10–19 years)

No data are available from the Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) survey (2009/2010).

PREVALENCE OF OBESITY (%) (BMI ≥30.0 KG/M²) AMONG ADULTS IN THE WHO EUROPEAN REGION BASED ON WHO 2008 ESTIMATES 35 30 25 20 15 10 5 0 KAZ VINE AKD AKD ARM ЪГ UR UX - UX SUF SVK СҮР SRB ISL BGR 실 NOR ٩٧-ZΕ ALB GEO 704 GRC JKR SWE ٨LD DNK JOE =RA ADA NU SR ШH ЭEU PRT BEL EST JZB CZE 0 NO DATA 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 PREVALENCE OF OVERWEIGHT (%) (BMI ≥25.0 KG/M²) AMONG ADULTS IN THE WHO EUROPEAN REGION BASED ON WHO 2008 ESTIMATES

Notes. The country codes refer to the ISO 3166-1 Alpha-3 country codes. Data ranking for obesity is intentionally the same as for the overweight data. BMI: body mass index.

Source: WHO Global Health Observatory Data Repository (1).

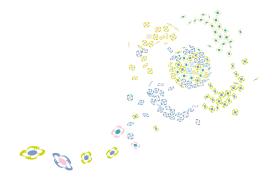
<sup>1</sup> Report on modelling adulthood obesity across the WHO European Region, prepared by consultants (led by T. Marsh and colleagues) for the WHO Regional Office for Europe in 2013.

The Regional Office is grateful to the European Commission (EC) for its financial support for the development of the nutrition, obesity and physical activity database that provided data for this country profile.

Inits to not of a dobesity in the WHO curopean Region. The full set of individual profiles and an overview report including methodology and summary can be downloaded from the WHO Regional Office for Europe web site: http://www.euro.who.int/en/nutrition-country-profiles. @World Health Organization 2013 All rights reserved.

This is one of the 53 country profiles covering developments in nutrition,

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA	
Total population	32 000
Median age (years)	42.8
Life expectancy at birth (years) female   male	84.6   78.0
GDP per capita (US\$)	47 170.6
GDP spent on health (%)	7.1

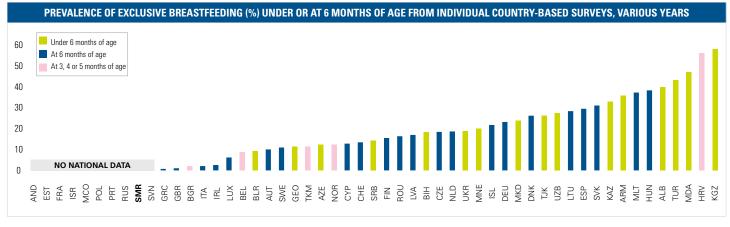


#### Children (0–9 years)

No prevalence figures are available for overweight and obesity in schoolchildren based on measured intercountry comparable data. San Marino is not yet participating in the WHO European Childhood Obesity Surveillance Initiative (COSI). 

# Exclusive breastfeeding until 6 months of age

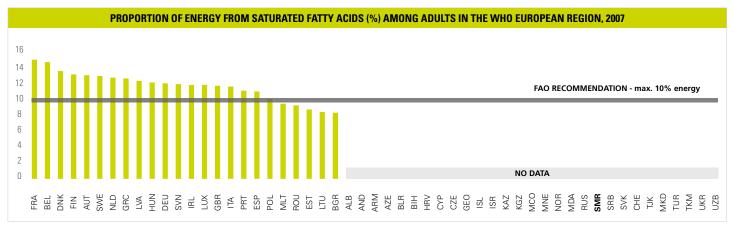
No data are available.



Notes. The country codes refer to the ISO 3166-1 Alpha-3 country codes. Data were derived from country-specific publications on surveys carried out in this field, not as part of a Europeanwide survey. Due to different data collection methods of the country-specific surveys, any comparisons between countries must be made with caution. Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe grey literature from 2012 on breastfeeding.

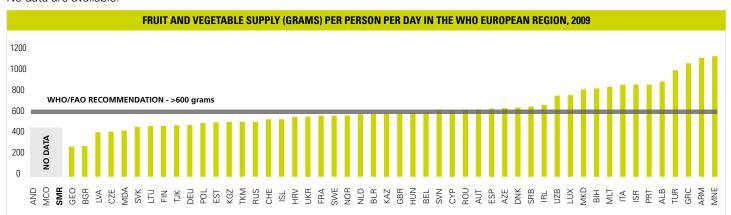
## Saturated fat intake

No data are available.



Notes. The country codes refer to the ISO 3166-1 Alpha-3 country codes. Ranking of data was carried out so that country data at the right-hand side of the graph – with values below the FAO recommendation – fall within the positive frame of the indicator. FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Source: FAOSTAT (2).

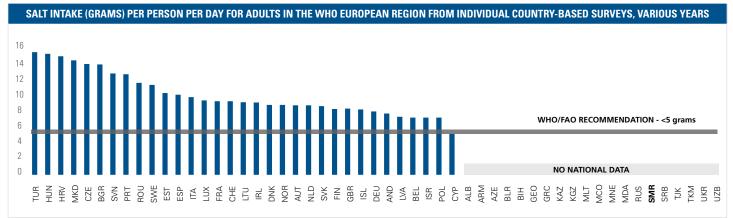
#### Fruit and vegetable supply No data are available.



Notes. The country codes refer to the ISO 3166-1 Alpha-3 country codes. Ranking of data was carried out so that country data at the right-hand side of the graph – with values above the WHO/FAO recommendation – fall within the positive frame of the indicator. Source: FAOSTAT (2).

# Salt intake

No data are available.



*Notes.* The country codes refer to the ISO 3166-1 Alpha-3 country codes. Data were derived from country-specific publications on surveys carried out in this field, not as part of a Europeanwide survey. Due to different data collection methods of the country-specific surveys, any comparisons between countries must be made with caution. Ranking of data was carried out so that country data at the right-hand side of the graph – with values below the WHO/FAO recommendation – fall within the positive frame of the indicator. *Source:* WHO Regional Office for Europe (3).

#### **lodine status**

No data are available.

#### **Physical inactivity**

No data are available for the adult population.

# **Policies and actions**

The table below displays (a) monitoring and evaluation methods of salt intake in San Marino; (b) the stakeholder approach toward salt reduction; and (c) the population approach in terms of labelling and consumer awareness initiatives (3).

## Salt reduction initiatives

Monitoring & evaluation	Sta	Stakeholder approach			Population approach					
				Labelling		(	Consumer av	vareness init	iatives	
Industry self-reporting			Specific		Brochure	TV	Web site	Education	Conference	Reporting
Salt content in food	Industry involvement	Food reformulation	food category		Print	Radio	Software	Schools		
Salt intake								Health		
Consumer awareness								care facilities		
Behavioural change								laonitioo		
Urinary salt excretion (24 hrs)										

Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (3).

#### Trans fatty acids (TFA) policies

Legislation	Type of legislation	Measure		Taxes	School fruit schemes	

 $\it Source:$  WHO Regional Office for Europe grey literature from 2012 on TFA and health, TFA policy and food industry approaches.

*Source:* WHO Regional Office for Europe grey literature from 2012 on diet and the use of fiscal policy in the control and prevention of noncommunicable diseases.

# Marketing of food and non-alcoholic beverages to children (4)

No action has yet been taken regarding a reduction in the marketing of food and beverages to children.

## Physical activity (PA), national policy documents and action plans

Sport	Target groups	Health	Education		Transportation	
Existence of national "sport for all" policy and/or national "sport for all" implementation programme	Existence of specific scheme or programme for community interventions to promote PA in the elderly	Counselling on PA as part of primary health care activities	Mandatory physical education in primary and secondary schools	Inclusion of PA in general teaching training	National or subnational schemes promoting active travel to school	Existence of an incentive scheme for companies or employees to promote active travel to work

Source: country reporting template on San Marino from 2009 developed in the context of a WHO/EC project on monitoring progress on improving nutrition and PA and preventing obesity in the European Union (EU).

## Leadership, partnerships and professional networks on health-enhancing physical activity (HEPA)

Existence of national coordination mechanism on HEPA promotion	Leading institution	Participating bodies

Source: country reporting template on San Marino from 2009 developed in the context of a WHO/EC project on monitoring progress on improving nutrition and PA and preventing obesity in the EU.

## PA recommendations, goals and surveillance

Existence of national recommendation on HEPA	Target groups adressed by national HEPA policy	PA included in the national health monitoring system

Source: country reporting template on San Marino from 2009 developed in the context of a WHO/EC project on monitoring progress on improving nutrition and PA and preventing obesity in the EU.

# References

- 1. WHO Global Health Observatory Data Repository [online database]. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2013 (http://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main, accessed 21 May 2013).
- 2. FAOSTAT [online database]. Rome, Statistics Division of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2013 (http://faostat.fao.org/, accessed 21 May 2013).
- 3. *Mapping salt reduction initiatives in the WHO European Region*. Copenhagen, WHO Regional Office for Europe, 2013 (http://www.euro.who.int/\_\_data/assets/pdf\_file/0009/186462/ Mapping-salt-reduction-initiatives-in-the-WHO-European-Region-final.pdf, accessed 29 May 2013).
- 4. Marketing of foods high in fat, salt and sugar to children: update 2012–2013. Copenhagen, WHO Regional Office for Europe, 2013 (http://www.euro.who.int/\_\_data/assets/pdf\_\_file/0019/191125/e96859.pdf, accessed 10 October 2013).