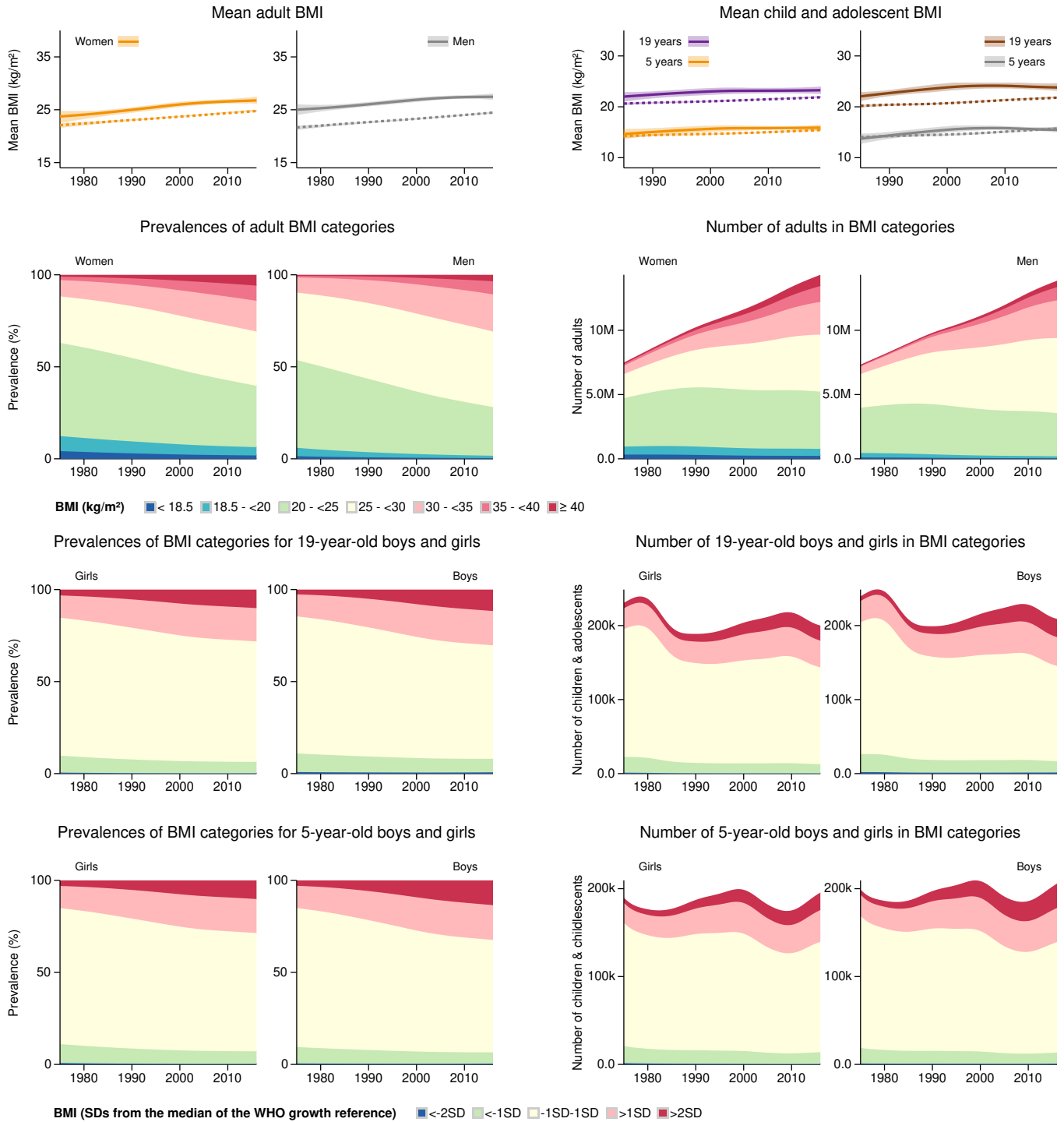
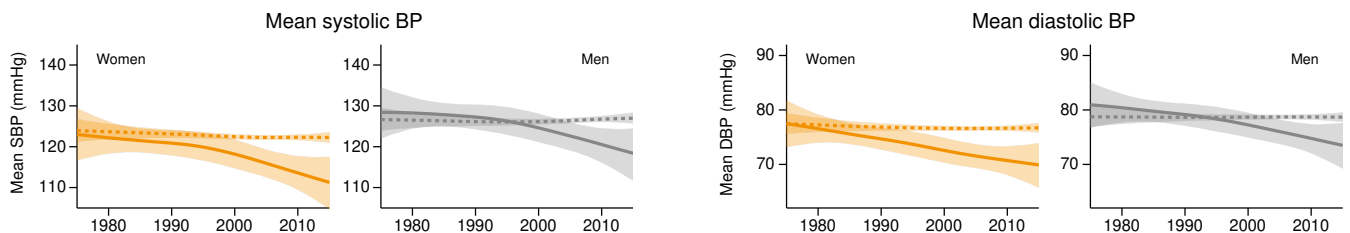
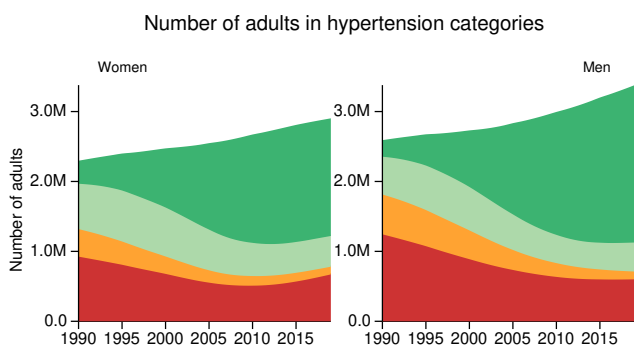
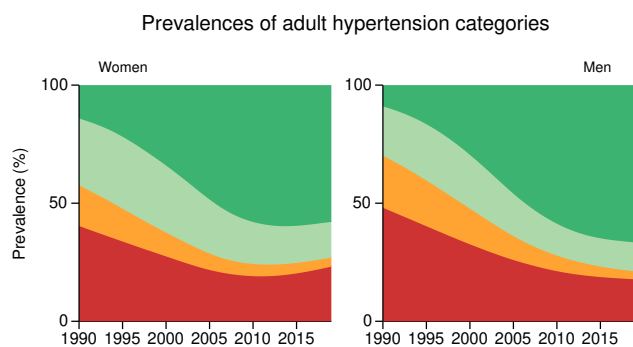
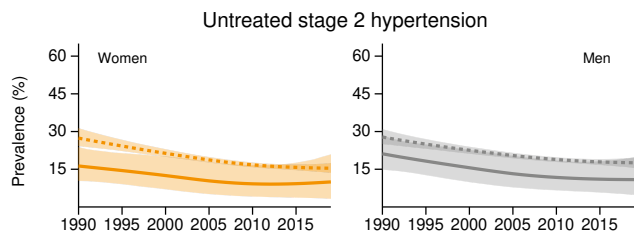
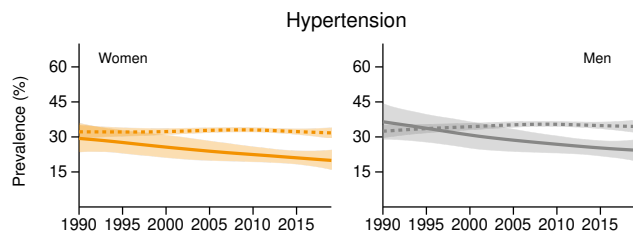
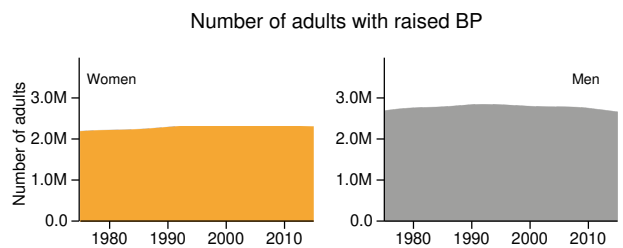
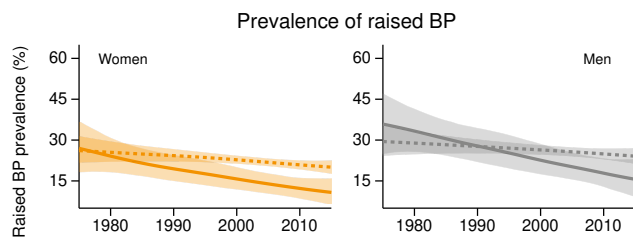


BODY-MASS INDEX (BMI)



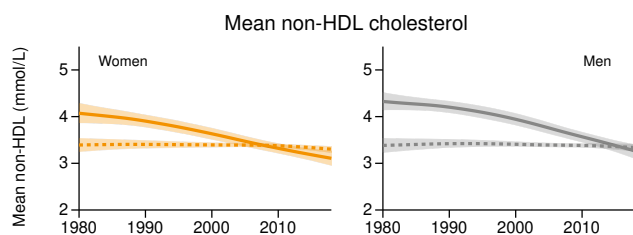
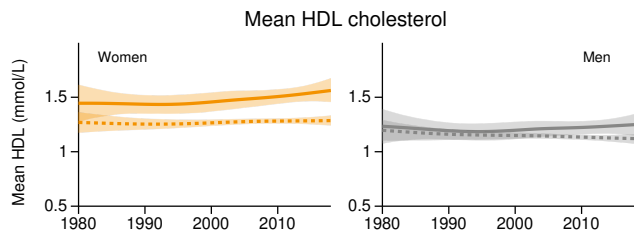
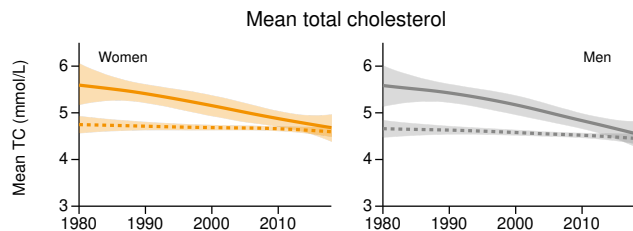
BLOOD PRESSURE (BP)



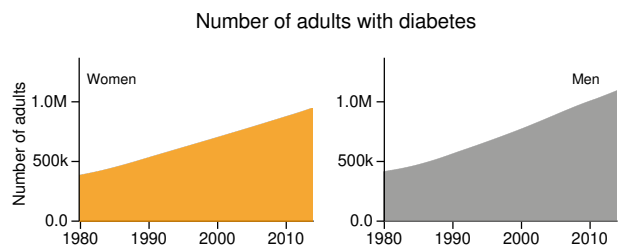
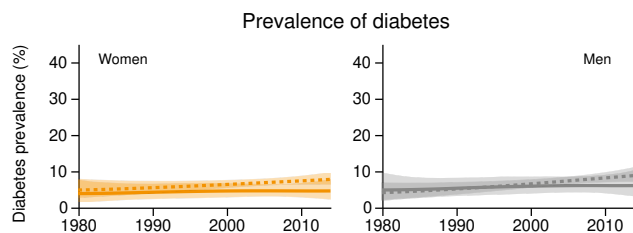


Hypertension categories: ■ Undiagnosed ■ Diagnosed but untreated ■ Treated but not controlled ■ Controlled hypertension

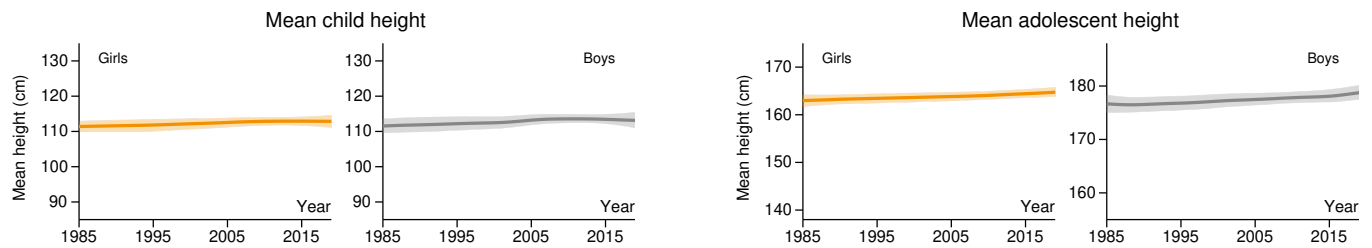
CHOLESTEROL



DIABETES



HEIGHT



PROJECTIONS FOR 2025

	Estimated prevalence in 2010		Projection for 2025		Probability of meeting global target	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Obesity	27.2% (23.3-31.3)	26.7% (22.6-31.0)	36.1% (27.7-45.0)	37.3% (28.0-47.0)	0%	0%
Diabetes	4.8% (3.1-6.8)	6.2% (4.2-9.0)	5.2% (1.7-12.2)	7.0% (2.3-16.5)	52%	49%

NOTES

- We use age-standardised estimates for adults 20 years and older for BMI, 30 to 79 years for hypertension and its treatment, and 18 years and older for mean BP, raised BP and other risk factors, and estimates for children and adolescents aged 5 to 19 years.
- For all line charts, the solid line represents the trend for the selected country, and the dotted line represents the global trend. The shaded areas represent the 95% uncertainty intervals.
- Raised BP is defined as SBP ≥ 140 mmHg, or DBP ≥ 90 mmHg.
- Hypertension is defined as SBP ≥ 140 mmHg, DBP ≥ 90 mmHg, or taking medication for hypertension.
- Hypertension diagnosis and treatment are defined as the proportion of all people with hypertension who had been diagnosed or taking medication for hypertension, respectively. Hypertension control is defined as the proportion of all people with hypertension whose SBP < 140 mmHg and DBP < 90 mmHg. Untreated stage 2 hypertension is defined as the proportion of all people with hypertension who had SBP ≥ 160 and DBP ≥ 100 mmHg but were not taking medication for hypertension.
- HDL: high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; Non-HDL: non-HDL cholesterol; TC: total cholesterol.
- Diabetes is defined as fasting plasma glucose ≥ 7.0 mmol/L, or history of diagnosis with diabetes, or use of insulin or oral hypoglycaemic drugs.
- Global target for obesity and diabetes is to halt, by 2025, the rise in the age-standardised adult prevalence at their 2010 levels.