

Over half of adults in the EU are overweight

21/07/2021

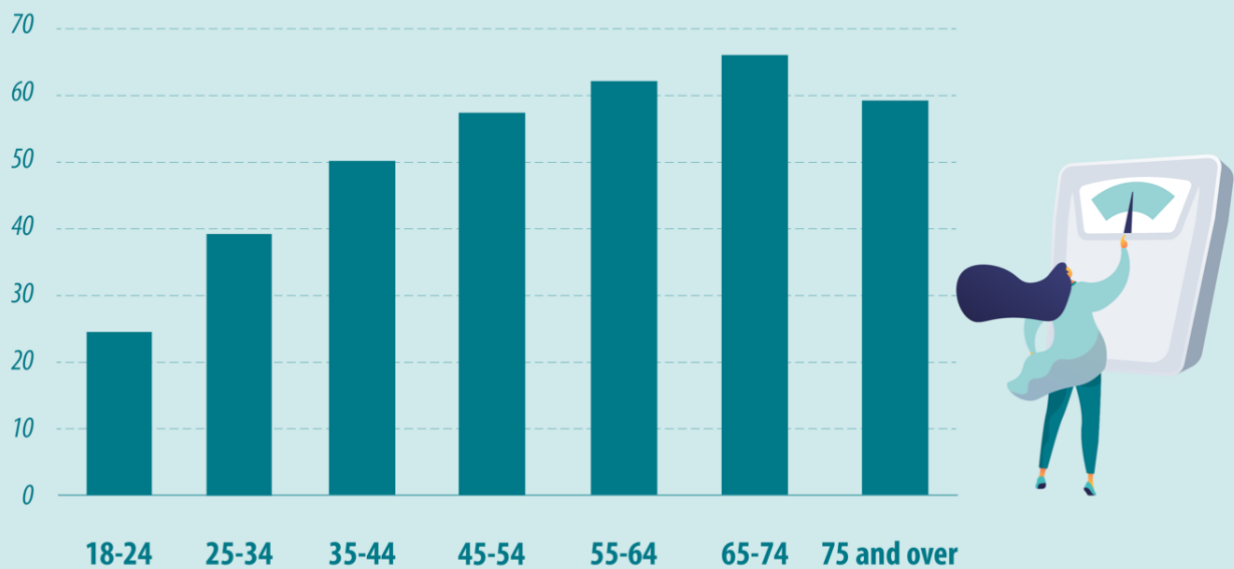


While 45% of adults living in the [EU](#) had a normal weight in 2019, slightly more than half (53%) were considered as overweight (36% pre-obese and 17% obese) and almost 3% as underweight, according to their body mass index (BMI). BMI is a measure of a person's weight relative to their height that links fairly well with body fat.

With the exception of those aged 75 or over, the older the age group, the higher the share of overweight people: the lowest share was recorded among those aged 18 to 24 (25%), while those aged 65 to 74 had the highest share (66%) – similarly for the obesity rate (6% vs. 22%).

Overweight population in the EU, by age (BMI ≥ 25.0)

% of adult population, 2019



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Source dataset: [hlth_ehis_bm1e](#)

The pattern is also clear for education level: the proportion of overweight people falls as the educational level rises: while the percentage of overweight adults among those with low education level stood at 59% in 2019, it was 54% for those with a medium education level and 44% for adults with a high education level. Obesity rate also decreases with the education level: from 20% of adults with low and 17% with medium to 11% of adults with high education level.

This information comes from the [first results](#) of the [European Health Interview Survey \(EHIS; third wave\)](#) published by Eurostat today. The EHIS measures the health status, health determinants and use of health care services of EU citizens.

This news item shows a handful of findings from the more detailed [Statistics Explained](#) article on overweight and obesity statistics.

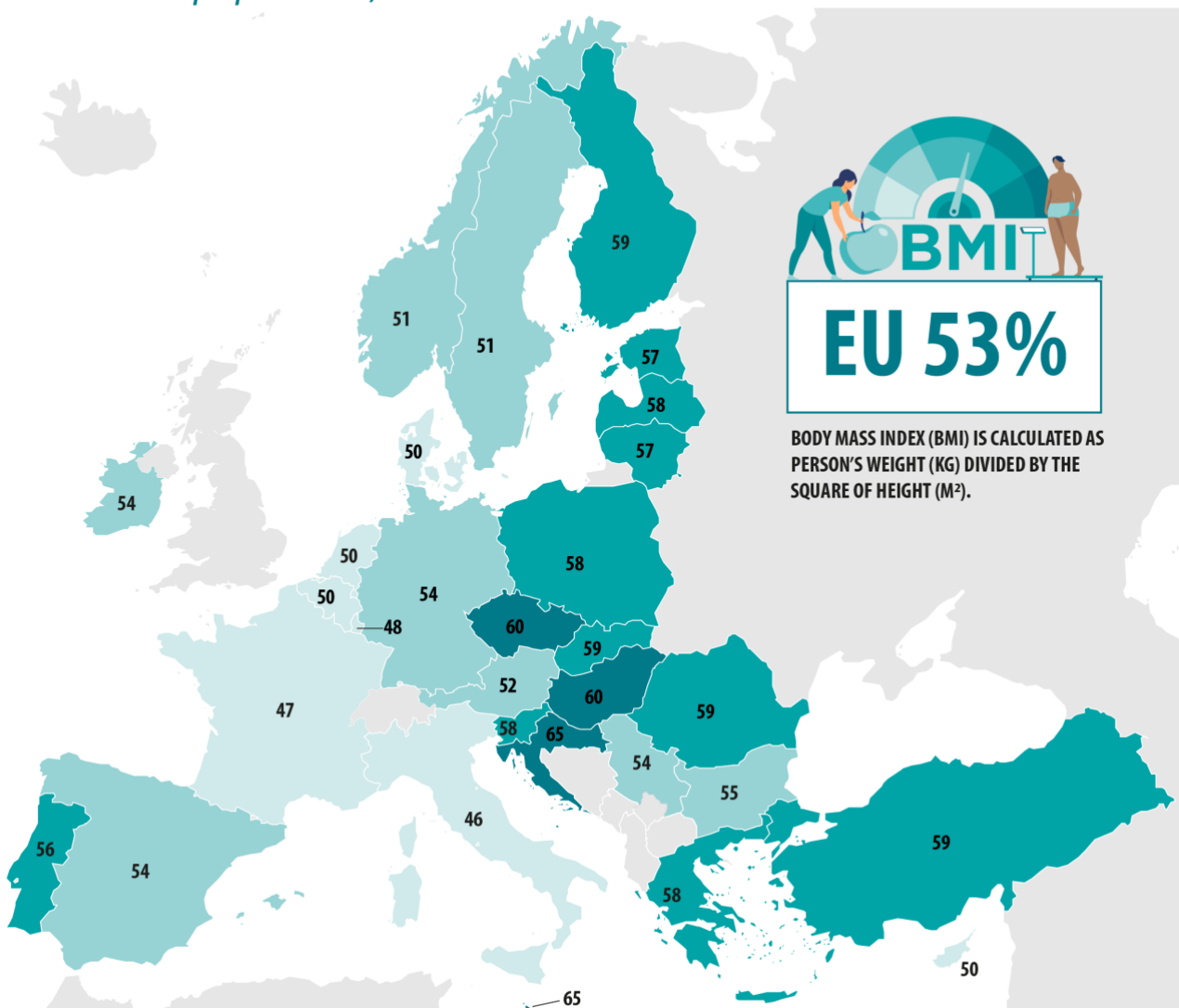
Highest share of overweight adults in Croatia and Malta, lowest in Italy

The proportion of overweight adults varies across the EU Member States, with the highest shares recorded in Croatia and Malta, where 65% of adults were considered overweight in 2019.

In contrast, the lowest shares were recorded in Italy (46%), France (47%) and Luxembourg (48%).

Overweight population (BMI ≥ 25)

% of adult population, 2019



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Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 7/2021

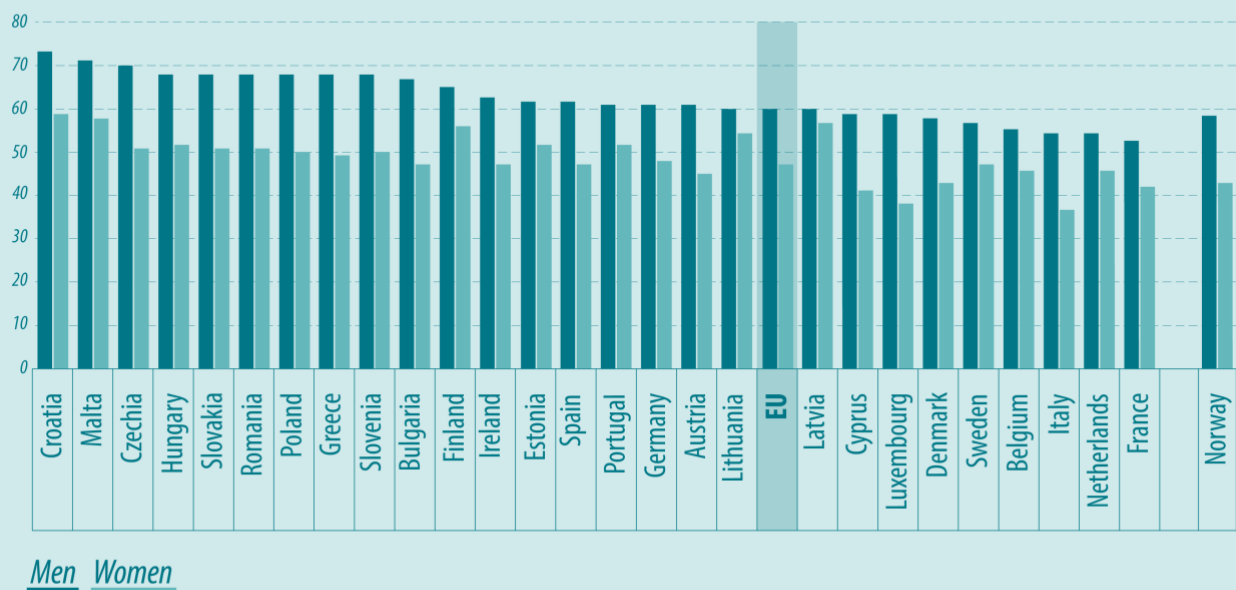
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Source dataset: [hlth_ehis_bm1e](#)

In all EU Member States, a higher share of men than women were overweight in 2019, with the largest gaps recorded in Luxembourg (59% of men vs. 38% of women), Czechia (70% vs. 51%) and Cyprus (59% vs. 41%).

Overweight population in the EU, by sex (BMI≥25.0)

% of adult population, 2019



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Source dataset: [hlth_ehis_bm1e](#)

For more information:

- Eurostat [Statistics Explained](#) article on overweight and obesity – BMI statistics
- Eurostat [dedicated section](#) on health statistics
- Eurostat [database](#) on health statistics
- The data presented in this article are the first results of the third wave of the [European Health Interview Survey](#) (EHIS). You can read more about the EHIS in the methodological [Statistics Explained](#) article.
- The [body mass index \(BMI\)](#) is a measure of a person's weight relative to their height that links fairly well with body fat. The BMI is accepted as the most useful measure of obesity for adults (those aged 18 years and over) when only weight and height data are available. It is calculated as a person's weight (in kilograms) divided by the square of his or her height (in meters). $BMI = \text{weight (kg)} / \text{height (m)}^2$. The following subdivision (according to the WHO) is used to classify results for the BMI: < 18.5: underweight; 18.5 – < 25.0: normal range; ≥ 25.0 : overweight; and ≥ 30.0 : obese.

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