available data was carried out by in-country 'informed lay persons'.

Results: Three main messages emerged. First, robust evidence-based population and policy indicators could be postulated related to determinants of obesity. Second, there is a dearth of available data. Attempting to populate the indicators showed many statistics were not scientifically optimum or consistent across Europe. Data were often absent, incomplete or collected as a one-off activity. Even countries with comprehensive data surveillance could not populate all indicators. Third, there is more emphasis on *post hoc* measurement of obesity than on determinants.

Conclusions: National data about children needs to be prioritised. Collecting data at key points, policy analysis and routine analysis from a child-centric perspective of, e.g., census and survey data would yield a clearer picture on behavioural determinants of health and conversely, obesity. At present thorough scientific analysis is compromised and evidence-based policy making very difficult. An indicator set based on potentially available data is identified and feasible.

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80 – Body dissatisfaction in Portuguese adolescents: gender and obesity prevalence

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Introduction: The aim of the present study was to compare body dissatisfaction in Portuguese adolescents by gender and obesity prevalence.

Method: A cross-sectional study including 353 adolescents (167 males, 78 females) aged 12–19 years (16·25 (SD 1·36)). The prevalence of obesity was calculated by BMI and used the cut-offs for overweight and obesity defined by Cole *et al.* (2000). Body image was assessed by a range of seven silhouettes (Stunkard *et al.* 1983) and body dissatisfaction was estimated by the difference between current and ideal body image. Chi-square test was used to compare groups.

Results: Significant differences was found between gender ($X^2 = 50·488$, $P = 0·000$). A greater proportion of girls perceived themselves as fat (70·6% *v.* 26%) and a higher percentage of boys perceived themselves as thin (74% *v.* 26%). Differences in body dissatisfaction according to the prevalence of obesity were statistically significant in both gender (male: $X^2 = 42·636$, $P = 0·000$; female: $X^2 = 17·658$, $P = 0·000$). For males, 17·5% of normal weight perceived themselves as fat, 29·2% were satisfied with their image and 53·3% perceived themselves as thin. For obese (overweight + obese), 76·7% perceived themselves as fat, 10% were satisfied with their image and 13·3% perceived themselves as thin. For females, 54·4% of normal weight perceived as being fat, 28·5% were satisfied with their image and 17·1% perceived themselves as being thin. For the obese, 96·4% perceived as obese and 3·6% were satisfied with their image.

Conclusions: Gender and obesity prevalence are variables that differentiate body image dissatisfaction. The female adolescents see themselves as being fatter compared with male adolescents, who perceived themselves as being thinner. The standards of beauty imposed by our society for girls may justify their greater body dissatisfaction.

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81 – Does body image self-perception matches reality in elementary-school children?

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