NCDs AT A GLANCE

Noncommunicable Disease Mortality and Risk Factor Prevalence in the Americas

PAHO
Pan American Health Organization
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REGIONAL OFFICE FOR THE Americas

NCDs at a Glance: NCD Mortality and Risk Factor Prevalence in the Americas
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Introduction

Noncommunicable diseases (NCDs), principally cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory diseases, are the leading causes of death, and are responsible for approximately 80% of all deaths in the Region of the Americas. NCDs can be prevented through reduction of their main risk factors, namely tobacco use, harmful use of alcohol, unhealthy diet, and physical inactivity. Premature deaths from NCDs can be mitigated through timely disease detection, treatment and care.

The NCD agenda has been expanded beyond this concept of four diseases and four risk factors. Mental health is now included in the global NCD agenda, and air pollution, globally recognized as a significant risk factor for cardiovascular diseases and chronic respiratory diseases, is now included as the fifth NCD risk factor.

This document considers the 5x5 NCD agenda and presents a snapshot of data on NCDs and risk factors for the Region of the Americas, for each category of disease and risk factor, by sex and for the 35 Member States of the Pan American Health Organization. It is intended to provide a visual snapshot of the current status of NCD mortality and risk factor prevalence and convey the significance of the burden of NCDs throughout the Region.

Noncommunicable Diseases

NCD Deaths in the Americas

6.9 million deaths

Total deaths in the Americas

5.5 million NCD deaths

81% of total deaths

2.2 million NCD deaths <70 years of age

39% of NCD deaths are in people under 70 years of age

NCD deaths by subregion*

North America	2,700,200	3,058,000 total deaths
Central America, Mexico and Latin Caribbean	868,600	1,146,000 total deaths
South America and Andean Area	1,940,800	2,617,000 total deaths
Non-Latin Caribbean	40,480	51,920 total deaths

* See page 31 for countries included in each subregion.

NCD deaths by disease

Cardiovascular diseases	Cancer	Chronic respiratory diseases	Diabetes	Other NCDs
1,935,109	1,347,752	496,695	342,603	1,427,741
28.1%	19.6%	7.2%	5.0%	20.8%

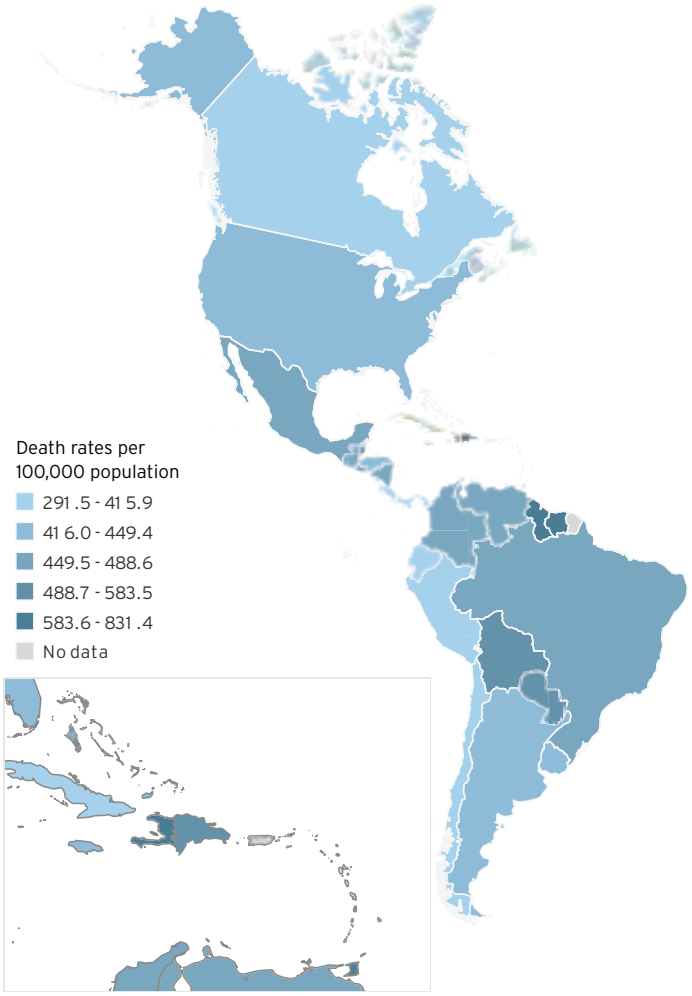
NCD Mortality Rates

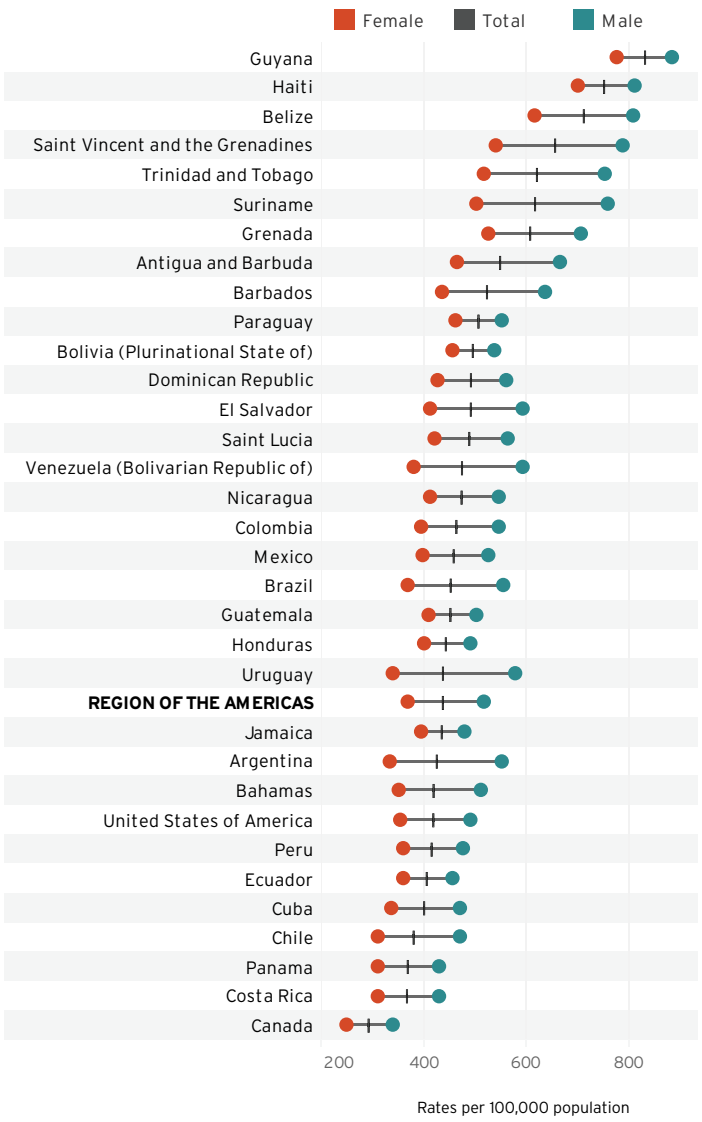
5.5 million deaths

The regional NCD mortality rate is 436.5/100,000, ranging from a high in Guyana of 831.4 per 100,000 to a low in Canada of 291.5 per 100,000. Countries in the Non-Latin Caribbean subregion have among the highest NCD mortality rates.

NCD mortality rate per 100,000 population

436.5





Age-standardized NCD death rates per 100,000 population, 2016

Reference: [2]

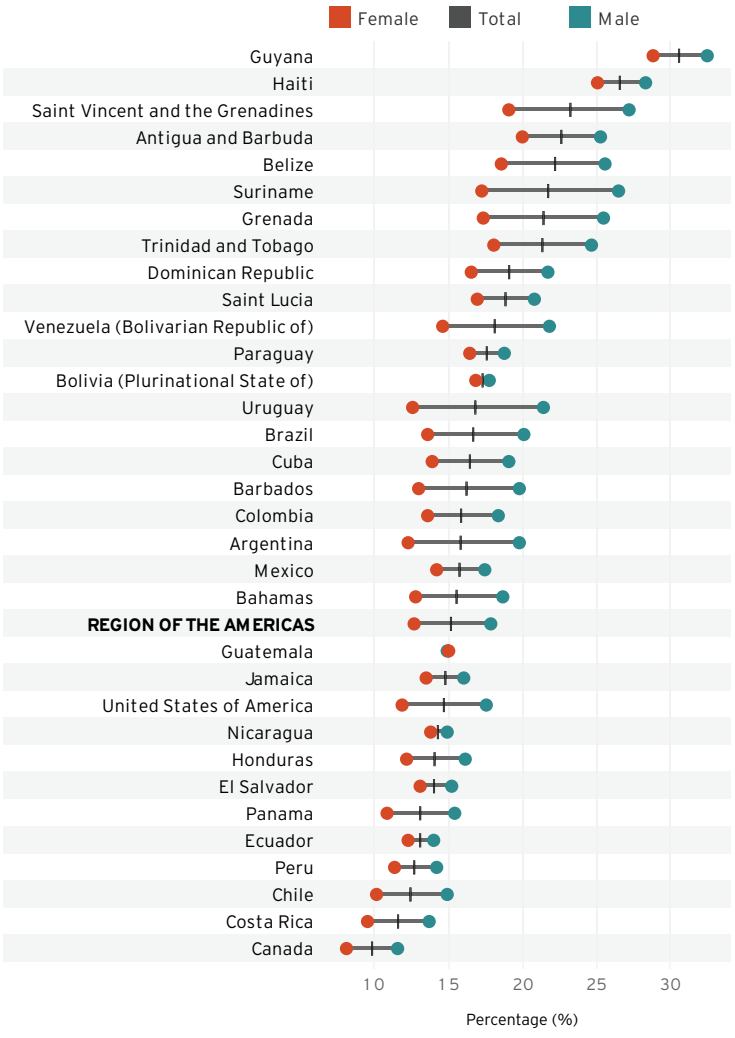
PREMATURE NCD MORTALITY

2.2 million deaths

Approximately 39% of NCD deaths occur in people under 70 years of age, and this varies by country depending on the population age structure. It is highest in Guyana (57.9%) and Haiti (52.4%) and lowest in Barbados (28.4%) and Canada (28.5%).

39%
of NCD deaths in people < 70 years of age

Proportion (%) of NCD deaths in people under 70 years of age, 2016



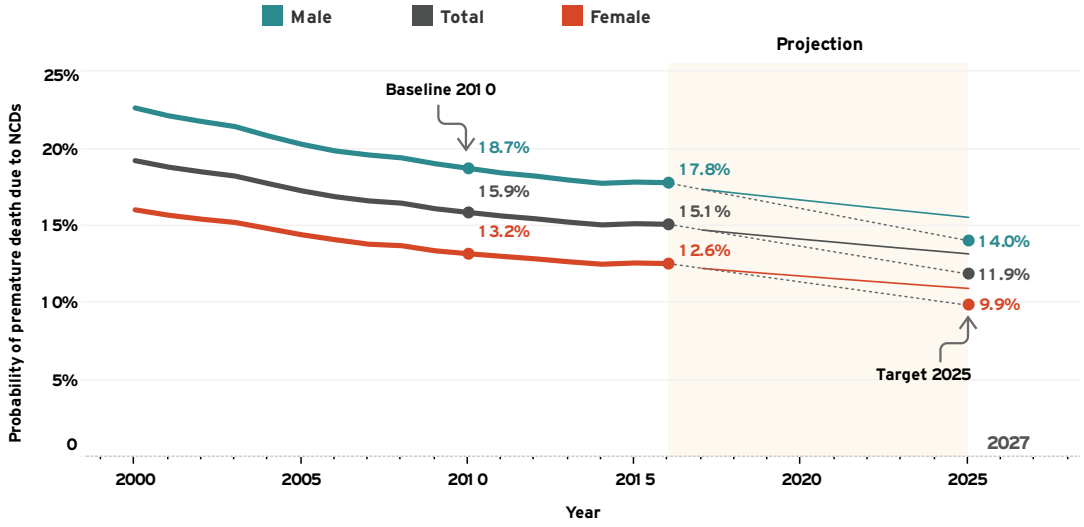
Probability (%) of dying prematurely (30-70 years of age) from NCDs, 2016

Reference: [2]

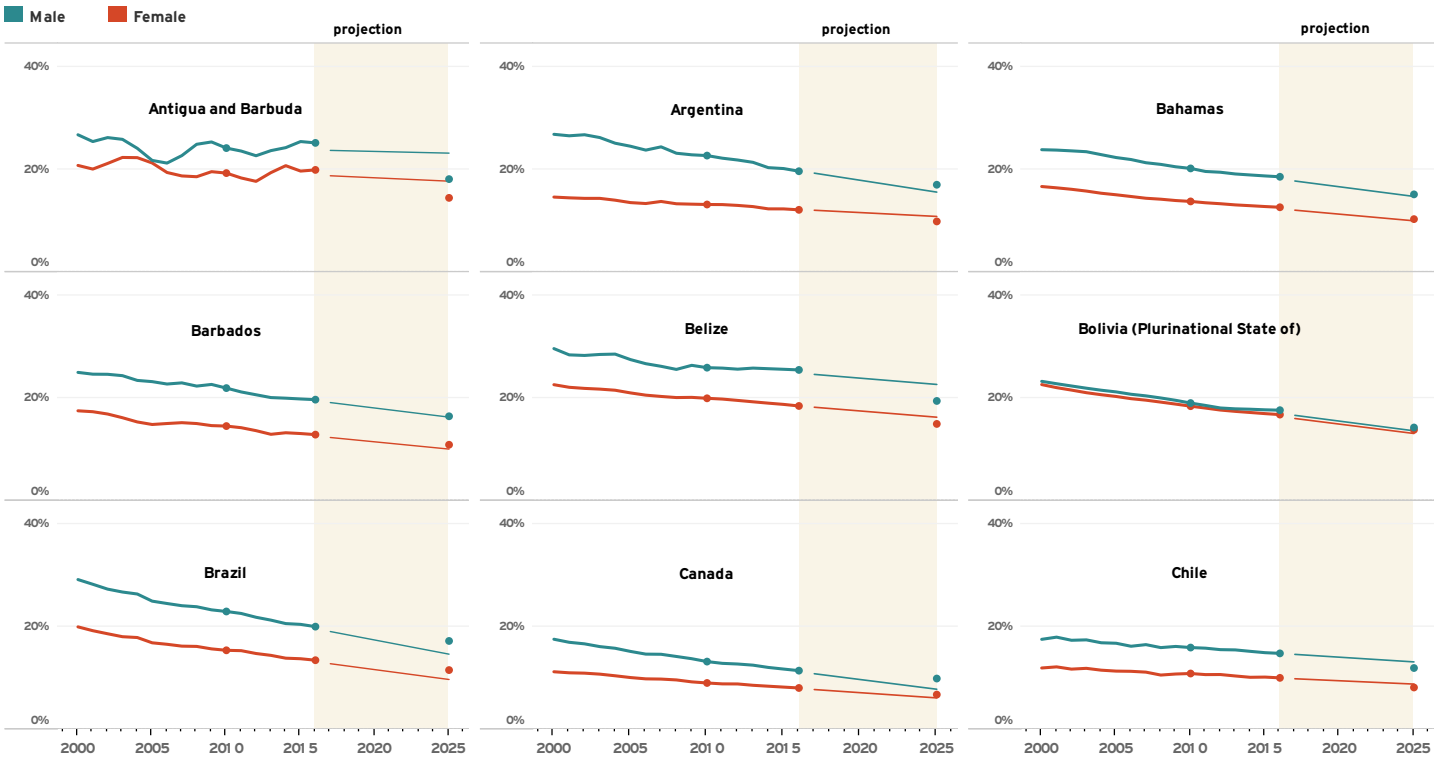
Risk of Dying Prematurely from NCDs

The probability of dying from one of the four main NCDs, between the ages of 30-70 years, was 15% (18% for males, 13% for females) in the Region of the Americas in 2016. This has decreased substantially since 2000, when the risk of premature NCD death was 19% (23% for males, 16% for females). Based on this trend, and a simple linear projection for 2016-2025, the target of 25% reduction in premature NCD mortality by 2025, relative to the 2010 baseline will not be met for the overall region.

In the Region of the Americas: Unconditional probability of dying between the ages of 30-70 years from one of the four main NCDs, by sex, 2000-2016 with projections to 2025

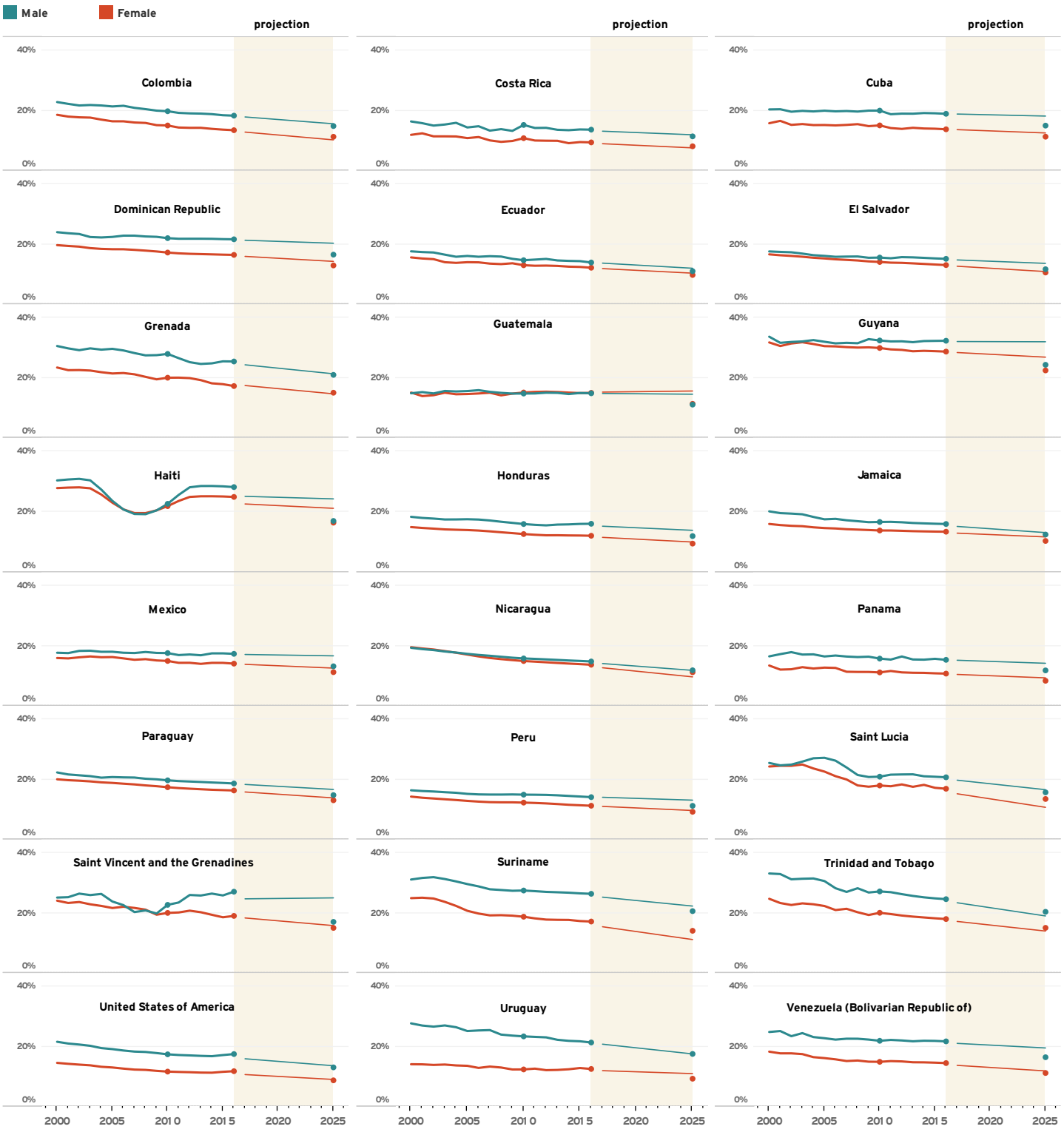


By country: Unconditional probability of dying between the ages of 30-70 years from one of the four main NCDs, by sex, 2000-2016 with projections to 2025



Reference: [2]

[cont.]



Reference: [2]

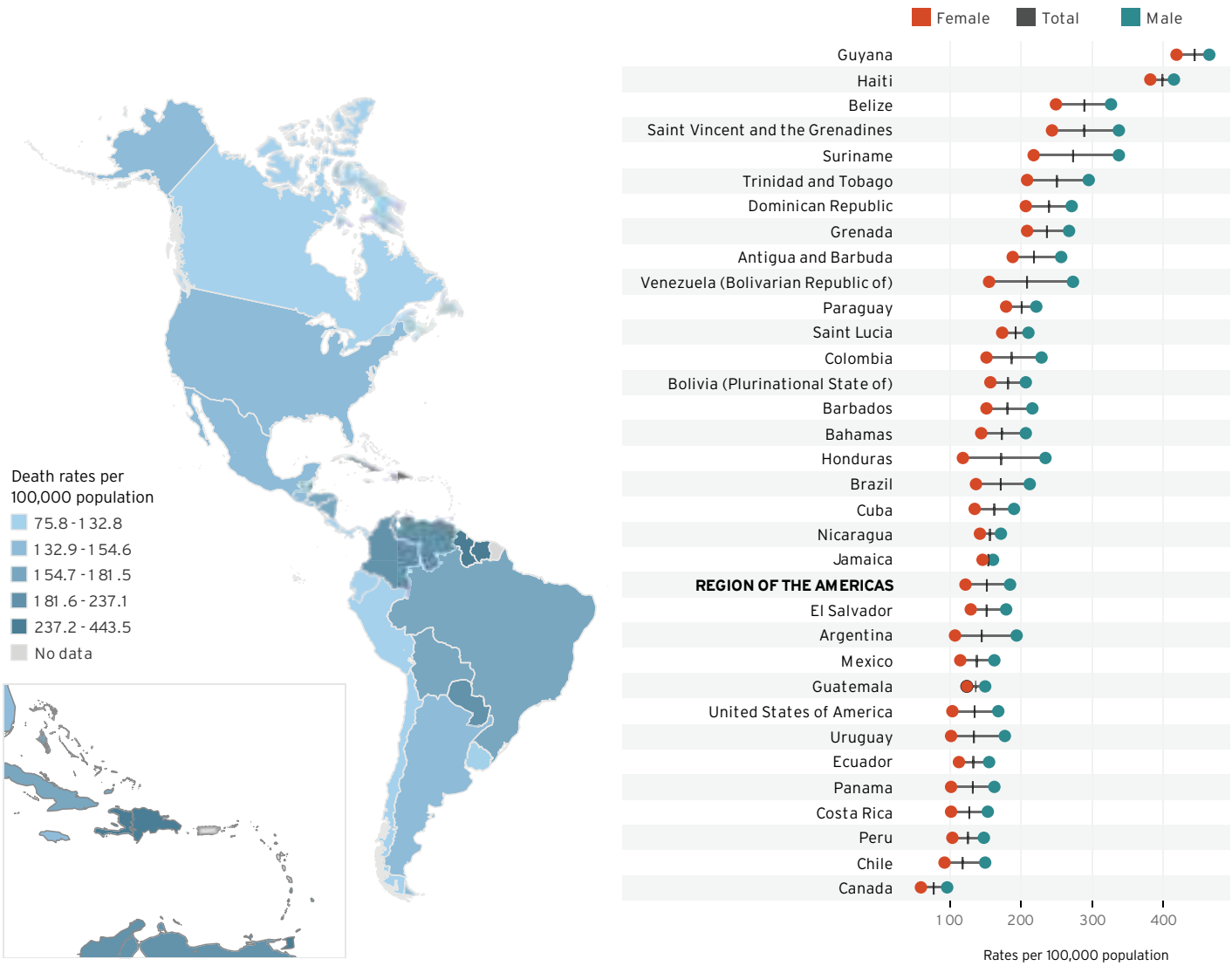
Cardiovascular Diseases

1.9 million deaths

Cardiovascular diseases (CVD), including ischemic heart disease, cerebrovascular disease, and rheumatic heart disease are the leading causes of NCD deaths in all countries, with the exception of Canada. The regional CVD mortality rate in 2016 was 150.7/100,000 and it was much higher in men (185.2/100,000) than in women (121.6/100,000). CVD mortality rates differ substantially by country, with a six-fold difference between the highest rate in Guyana (443.5/100,000) and the lowest rate in Canada (75.8/100,000).

CVD death rate per 100,000 population

150.7



Age-standardized cardiovascular disease death rates per 100,000 population, 2016

Reference: [2]

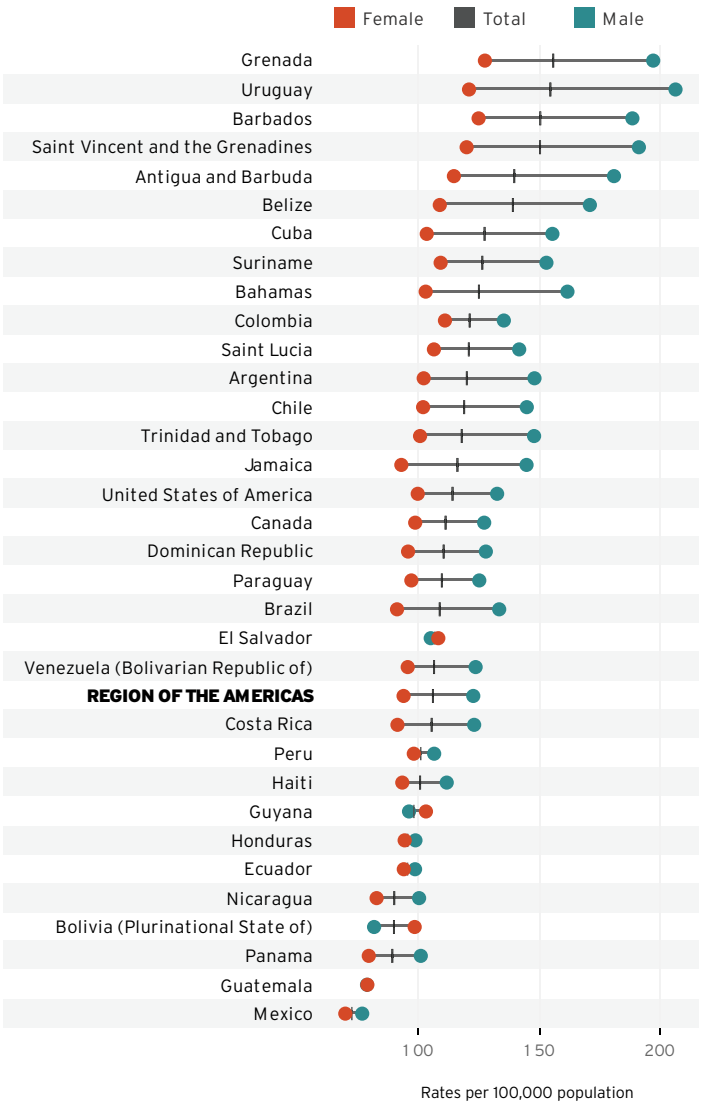
Cancer

1.3 million deaths

Cancer is the second leading cause of NCD deaths in the Region of the Americas. The cancer death rate in the region was 105.7/100,000 in 2016, and it was highest in Grenada (155.5/100,000) and Uruguay (154.3/100,000), and lowest in Mexico (72.1/100,000) and Guatemala (78.3/100,000). Overall, men have higher cancer death rates than women, except in Bolivia, Guyana, and El Salvador where rates are higher among women. An estimated 40% of cancers can be prevented through healthy lifestyles, a third of cancers can be diagnosed in a timely manner through screening and early detection, and all people can benefit from appropriate treatment and palliative care.

Cancer death rate per 100,000 population

105.7



Age-standardized cancer death rates per 100,000 population, 2016

Reference: [2]

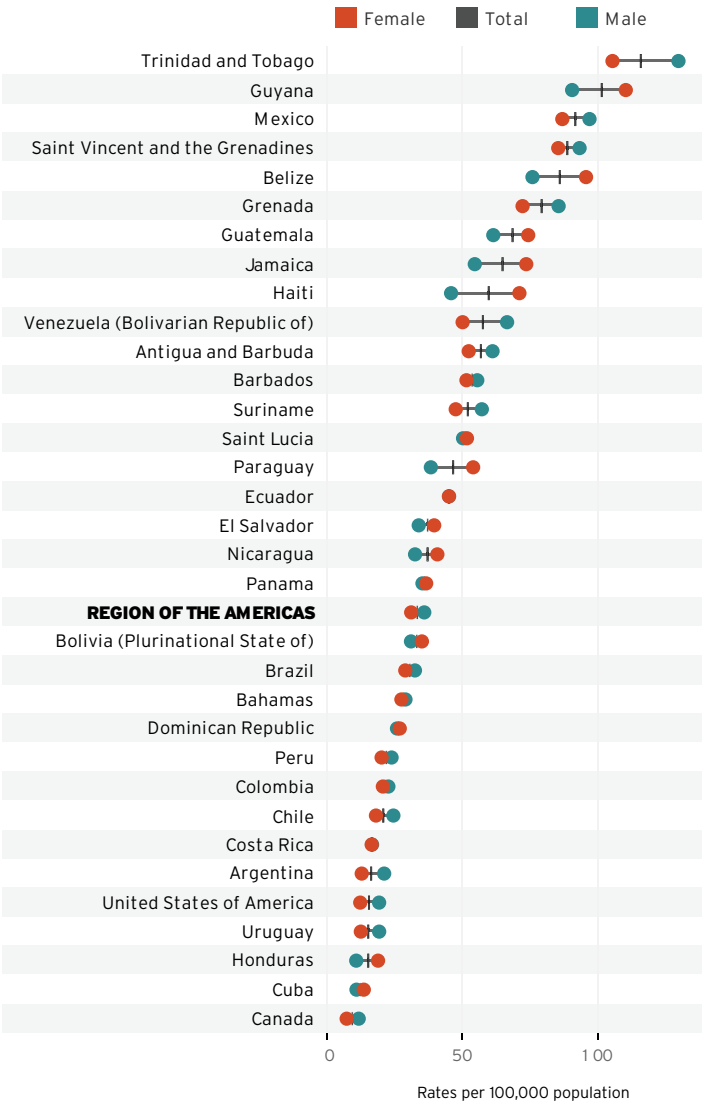
Diabetes

342,603 deaths

Diabetes, a metabolic disease characterized by elevated levels of blood glucose, and in particular type 2 diabetes has increased dramatically over the past three decades, largely as a consequence of the rise in obesity. The diabetes death rate in the Americas was 33.1/100,000 in 2016, and it was highest in the Non-Latin Caribbean. Diabetes death rates range from a high of 115.5/100,000 in Trinidad and Tobago to a low of 9.1/100,000 in Canada. Diabetes can be prevented through adoption of healthy lifestyles and maintaining a healthy body weight, and in persons with diabetes, it can be effectively controlled with drug therapy and healthy lifestyles.

Diabetes death rate per 100,000 population

33.1



Age-standardized diabetes death rates per 100,000 population, 2016

Reference: [2]

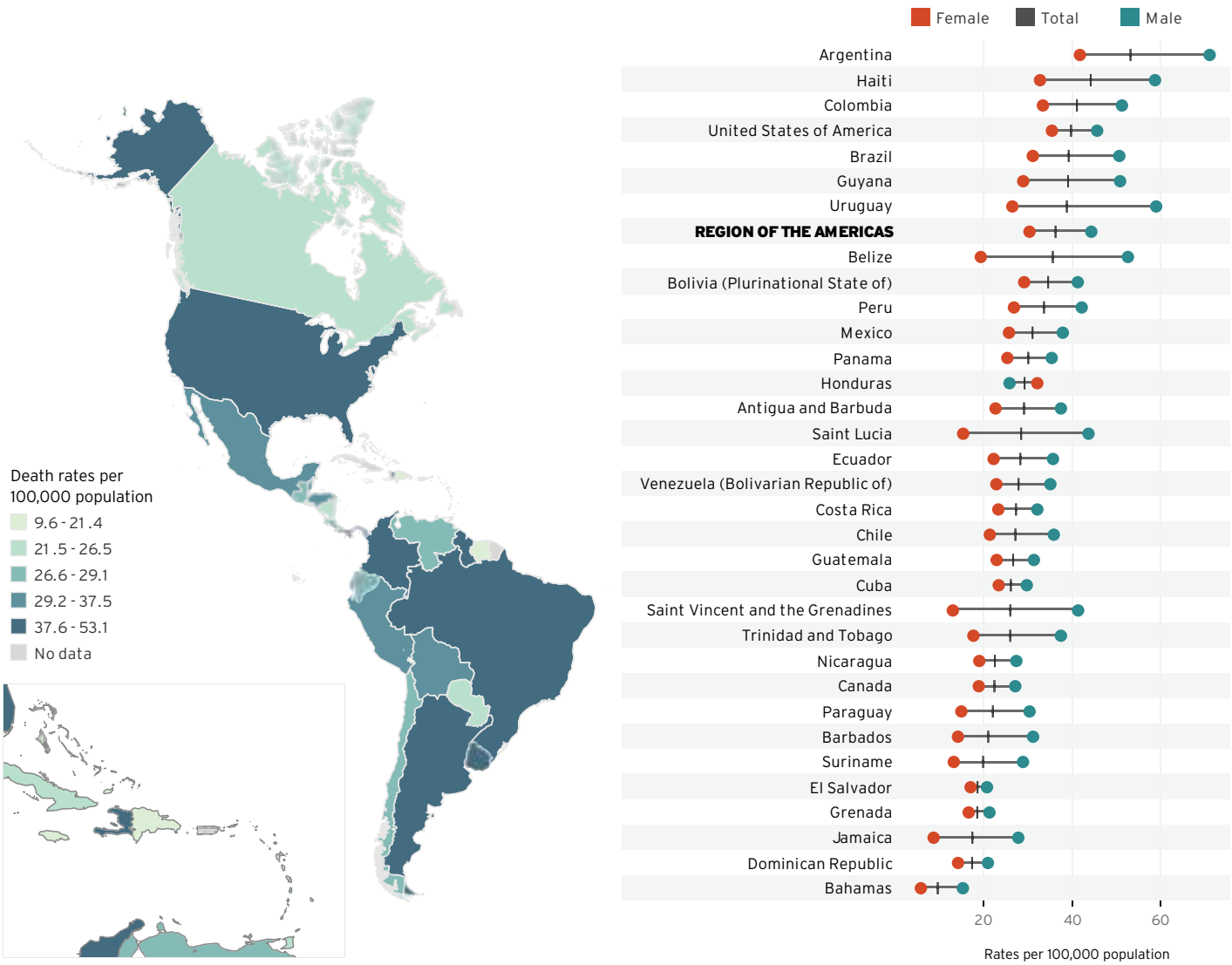
Chronic Respiratory Diseases

496,695 deaths

Chronic respiratory diseases (CRD) include chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma, occupational lung diseases and pulmonary hypertension. Tobacco smoke is perhaps the most significant CRD risk factor, and other risk factors include air pollution, occupational chemicals and dusts. The CRD death rate in the Americas was 36.2/100,000 in 2016, and it was higher among men than in women. It was highest in Argentina (53.1/100,000), Haiti (44.1/100,000), and Colombia (41.0/100,000), while lowest in the Bahamas (9.6/100,000). These diseases are not curable; however, treatment can help control symptoms and improve the quality of life for people with CRD.

CRD death rate per 100,000 population

36.2



Age-standardized chronic respiratory disease death rates per 100,000 population, 2016

Reference: [2]

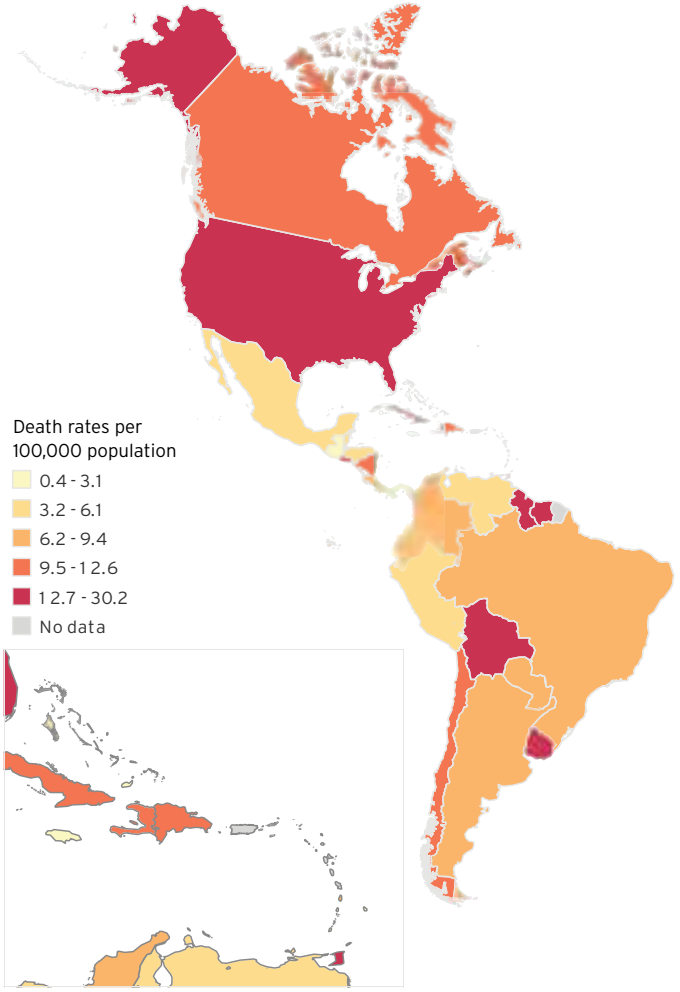
Suicide

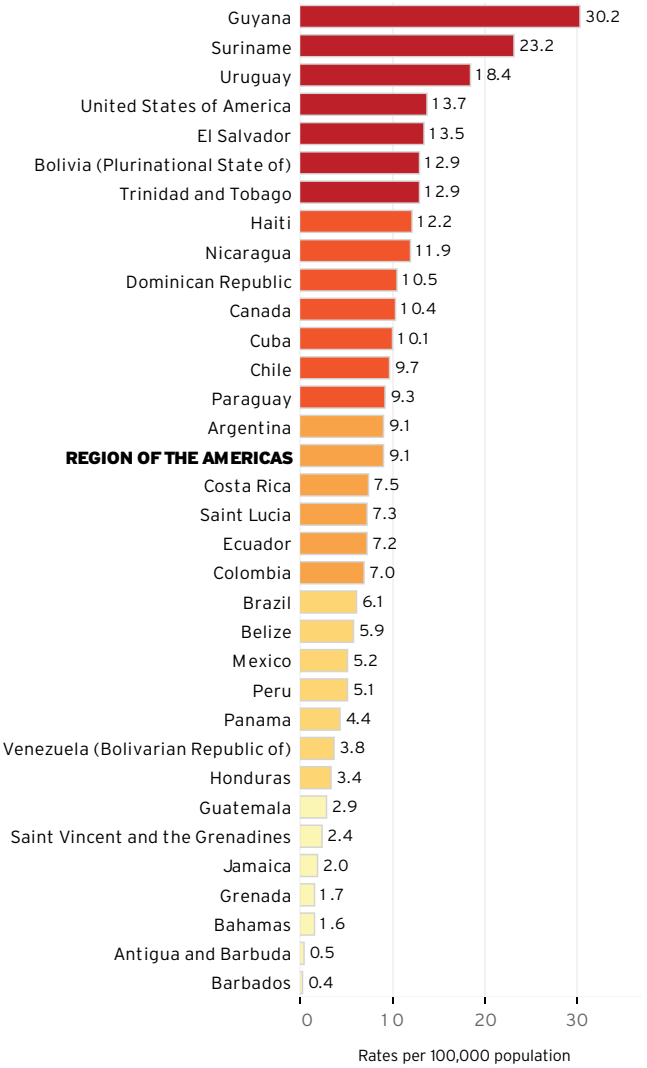
97,288 deaths

Suicide is a tragedy that affects families, communities and entire countries and has long-lasting effects on the people left behind. Suicide is a common phenomenon in all countries, occurring throughout the lifespan, but is more common among adolescents and young adults. The regional suicide mortality rate was 9.1/100,000 in 2016. Guyana had the highest rate (30.2/100,000), some three times higher than the regional average, followed by Suriname (23.2/100,000) and Uruguay (18.4/100,000). Suicides are preventable with timely, evidence-based, and often low-cost mental health support and interventions.

Suicide death rate per 100,000 population

9.1





Age-standardized suicide death rates per 100,000 population, 2016

Reference: [2]

Risk Factors

Risk Factor Prevalence in the Americas

Male Female

Tobacco Use

Prevalence of current tobacco smoking in adults

19.3%
11.1%

Prevalence of current tobacco use in adolescents (13-15 years of age)

12.1%
10.5%

Overweight and Obesity

Prevalence of overweight and obesity in adults

64.1%
60.9%

Prevalence of obesity in adults

25.9%
31.0%

Prevalence of obesity in adolescents (10-19 years of age)

14.0%
11.5%

Physical Inactivity

Prevalence of physical inactivity in adults

33.1%
45.2%

Harmful Use of Alcohol

Alcohol per capita consumption in adults (liters/person/year)

12.2
3.6

Raised Blood Glucose

Prevalence of raised fasting blood glucose

8.5%
8.1%

Raised Blood Pressure

Prevalence of raised blood pressure

20.3%
14.8%

Salt Intake

Salt intake in adults (grams/day)

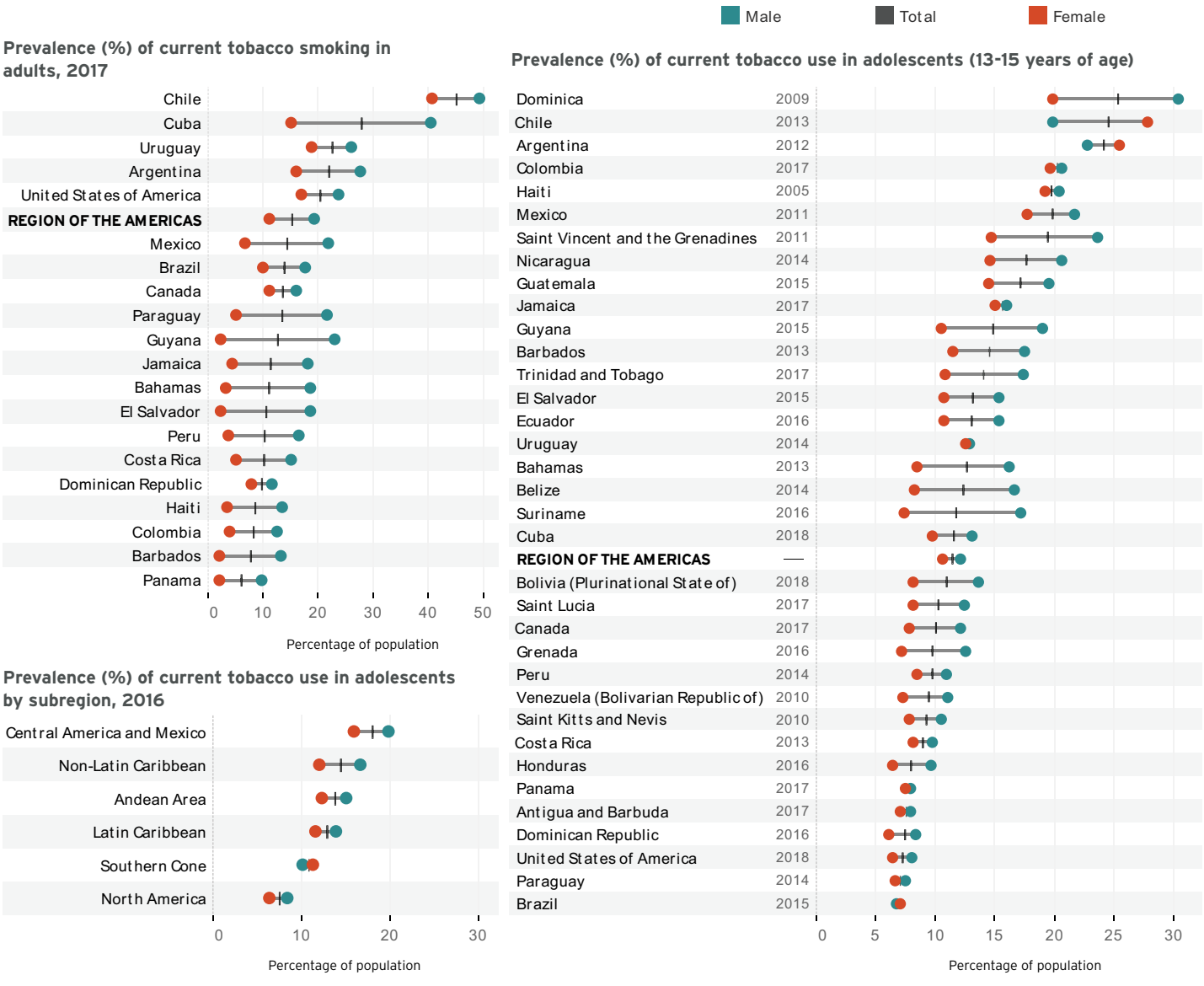
9.4
8.6

Tobacco Use

The estimated prevalence of tobacco smoking in adults was 15.2% (19.3% in men and 11.1% in women) in the Region, in 2017. In general, men smoke more than women. Among adolescents aged 13 to 15 years, the prevalence of tobacco use in the Americas was 11.4%, in 2016, ranging from a high of 25.3% in Dominica to a low of 6.9% in Brazil.

Prevalence of current tobacco smoking in ADULTS
15.2%

Prevalence of current tobacco use in ADOLESCENTS
11.4%



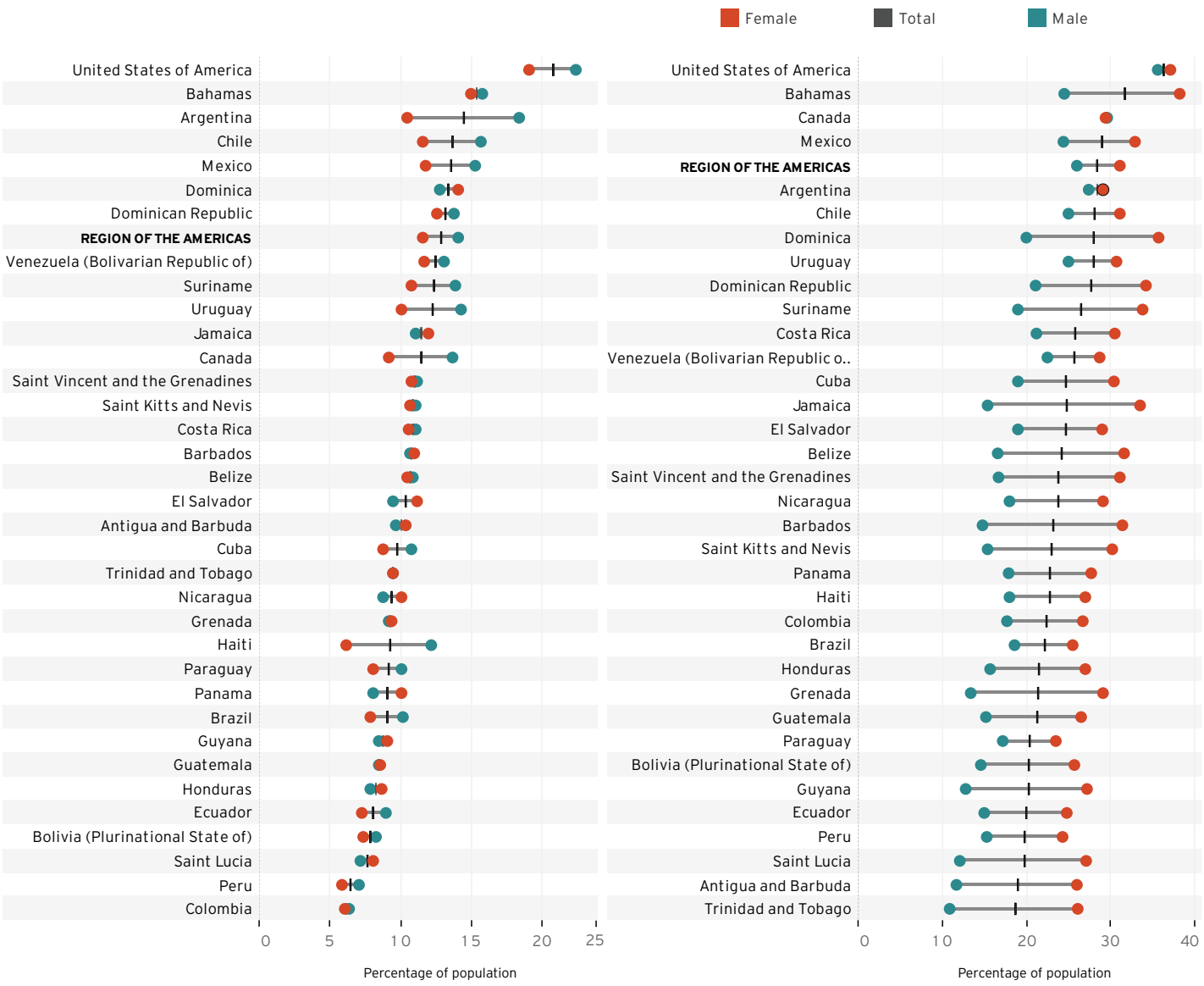
Reference: [10, 11]

Overweight and Obesity

Obesity increases the risk of diabetes, hypertension, coronary heart disease, stroke, and certain cancers, among other conditions. The estimated prevalence of obesity was 28% (26% in men and 31% in women) in the Americas in 2016, the highest among all WHO regions. With the exception of Canada, the prevalence of obesity in adults was much higher among women than men.

Prevalence of obesity in ADULTS
28.3%

Prevalence of obesity in ADOLESCENTS
12.8%



Prevalence (%) of obesity in adolescents, 10-17 years of age, 2016

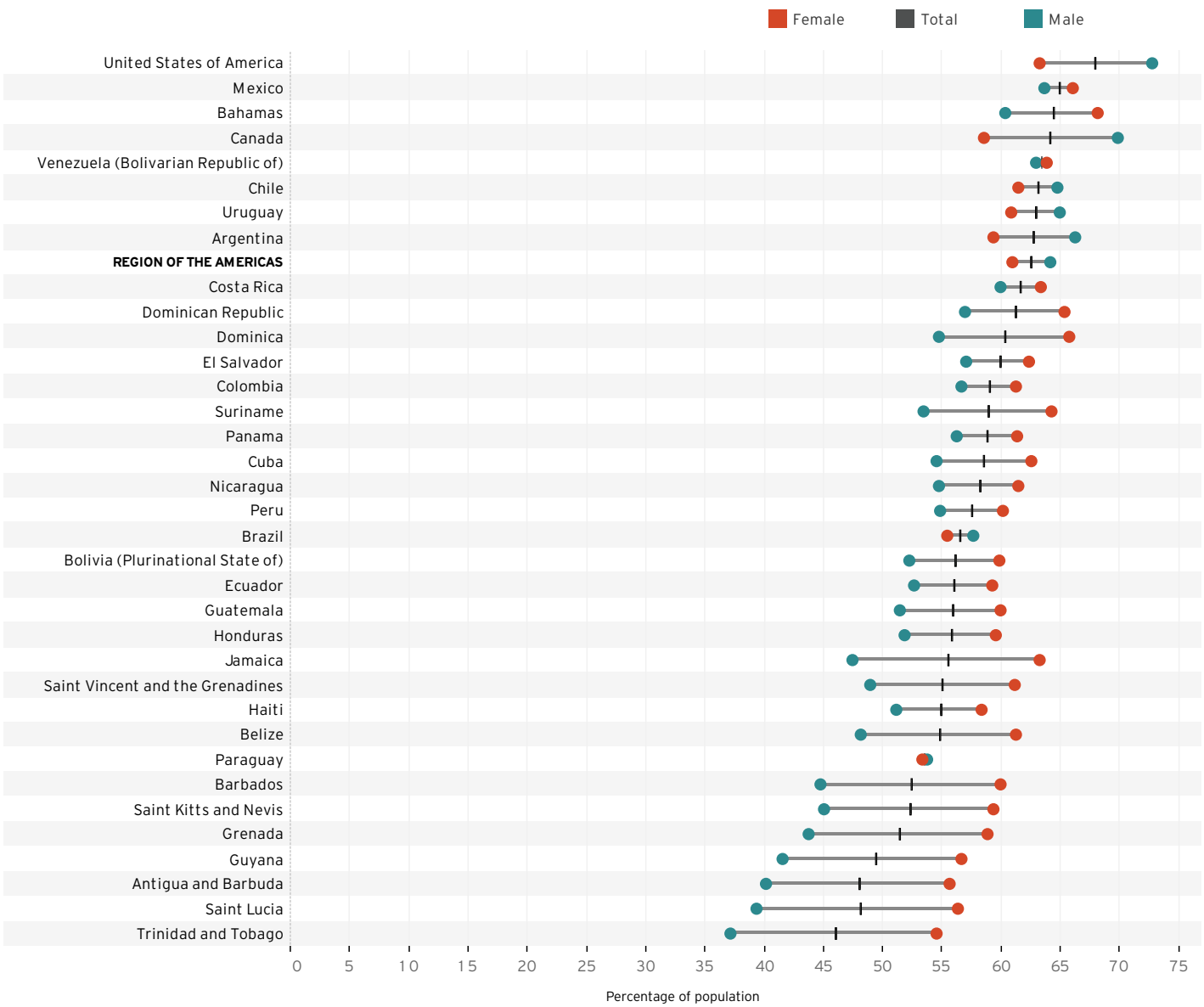
Prevalence (%) of obesity in adults, 2016

Reference: [13]

Overweight, coupled with obesity increases the risk of NCDs. The estimated regional prevalence of overweight and obesity was 62.5% (64% in men and 61% in women) in 2016, the highest among all WHO regions. The United States of America, Mexico, and the Bahamas had the highest prevalence of overweight and obesity, while Trinidad and Tobago had the lowest. Generally, the prevalence of overweight and obesity is higher among women in most countries.

Prevalence of overweight and obesity in adults

62.5%



Prevalence (%) of overweight and obesity in adults, 2016

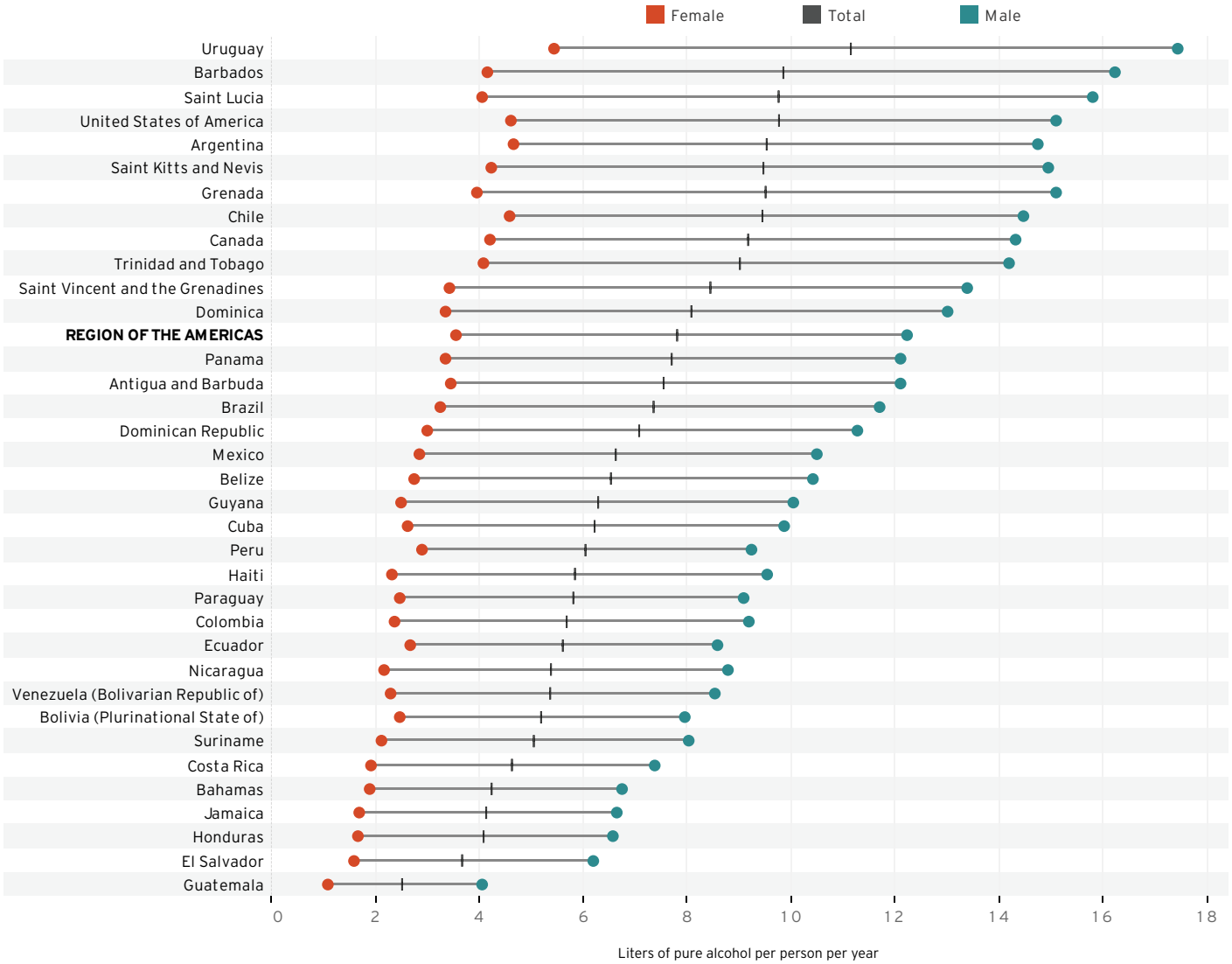
Reference: [13]

Harmful Use of Alcohol

It is estimated that the adult population consumed 7.8 liters of pure alcohol per person per year, in the Region, in 2018. Alcohol consumption is much higher among men (12.2 liters/person/year) than women (3.6 liters/person/year), and this pattern is evident in all countries. Uruguay is the country with the highest level of alcohol consumption (11.1 liters/person/year), and Guatemala has the lowest level (2.5 liters/person/year).

Alcohol per capita consumption in adults (liters/person/year)

7.8



Alcohol per capita consumption (liters/person/year) in adults, 2018

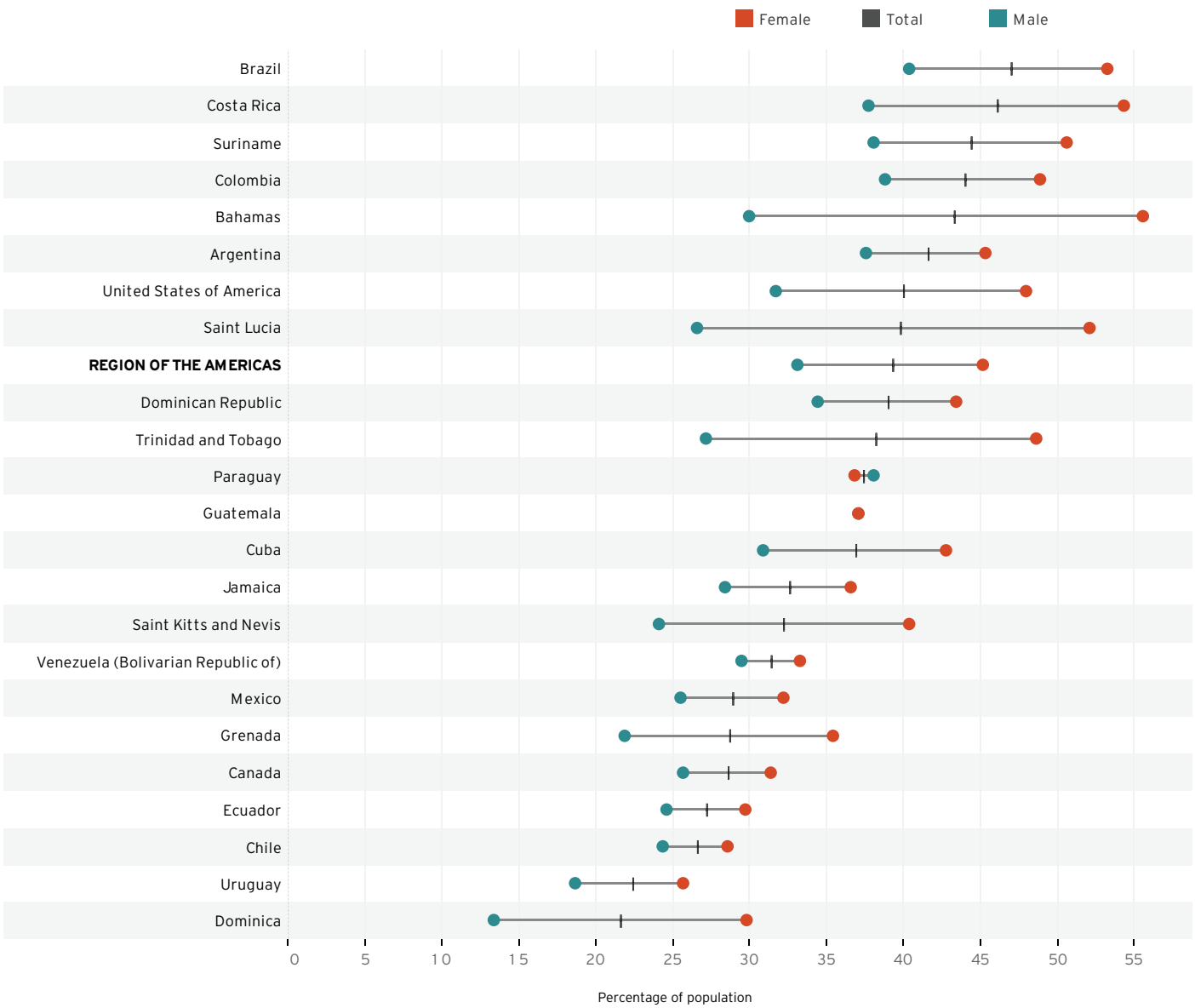
Reference: [7]

Physical Inactivity

People who are insufficiently physically active have an increased risk of NCDs, compared with those who engage in at least 30 minutes of moderate-intensity physical activity most days of the week. Physical inactivity was most prevalent in Brazil and Costa Rica, while lowest in Uruguay and Dominica.

Prevalence of physical inactivity in adults

39.3%



Prevalence (%) of physical inactivity in adults, 2016

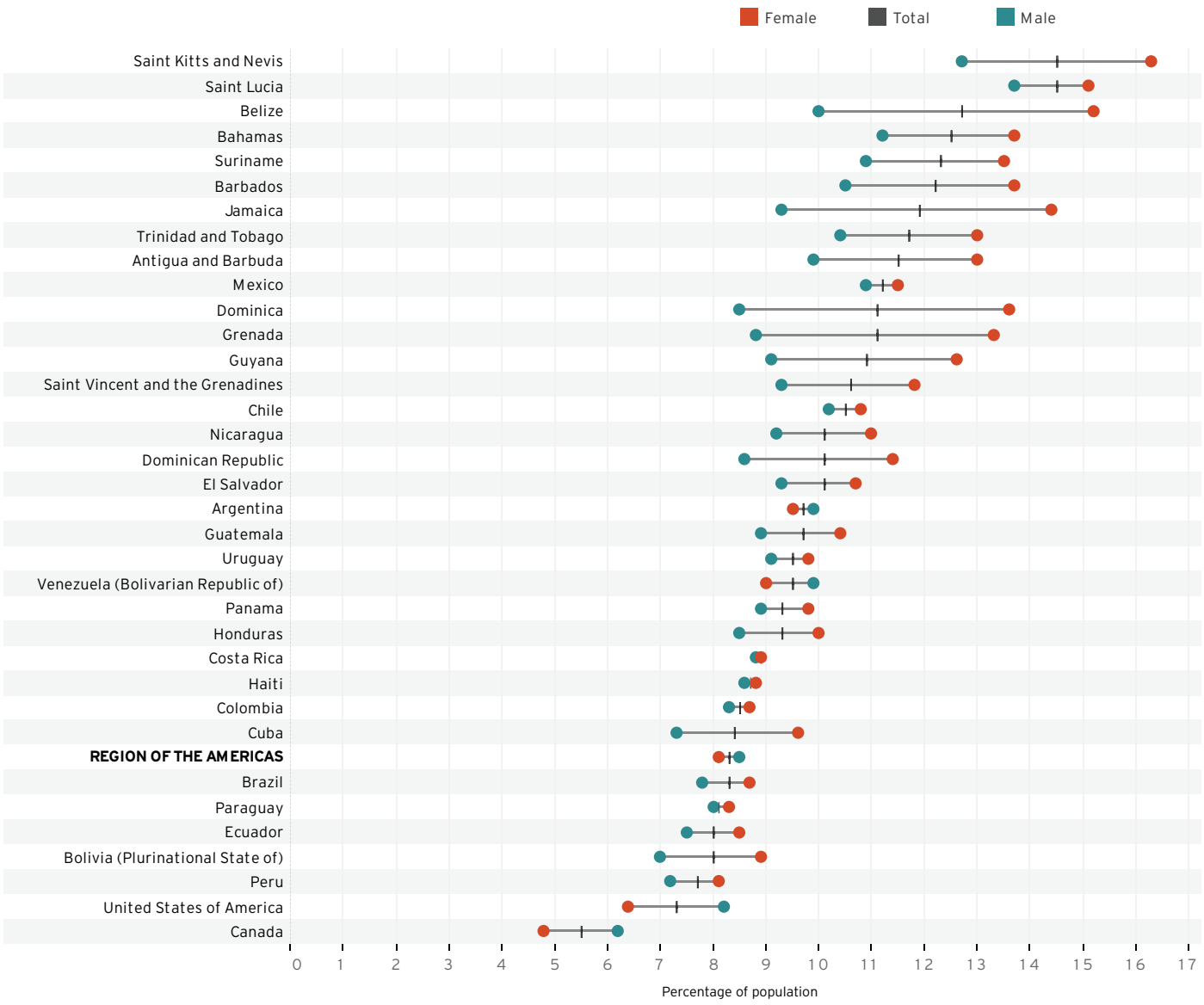
Reference: [8]

Raised Blood Glucose

The prevalence of raised fasting blood glucose (≥7.0 mmol/L) was estimated as 8.3% in adults (8.5% in men and 8.1% in women), in the Region, in 2014. It ranges from a high of 14.5% in Saint Kitts and Nevis to a low of 5.5% in Canada, and in most countries, it is higher among women than men.

Prevalence of raised fasting blood glucose in adults

8.3%



Prevalence (%) of raised fasting blood glucose, 2014

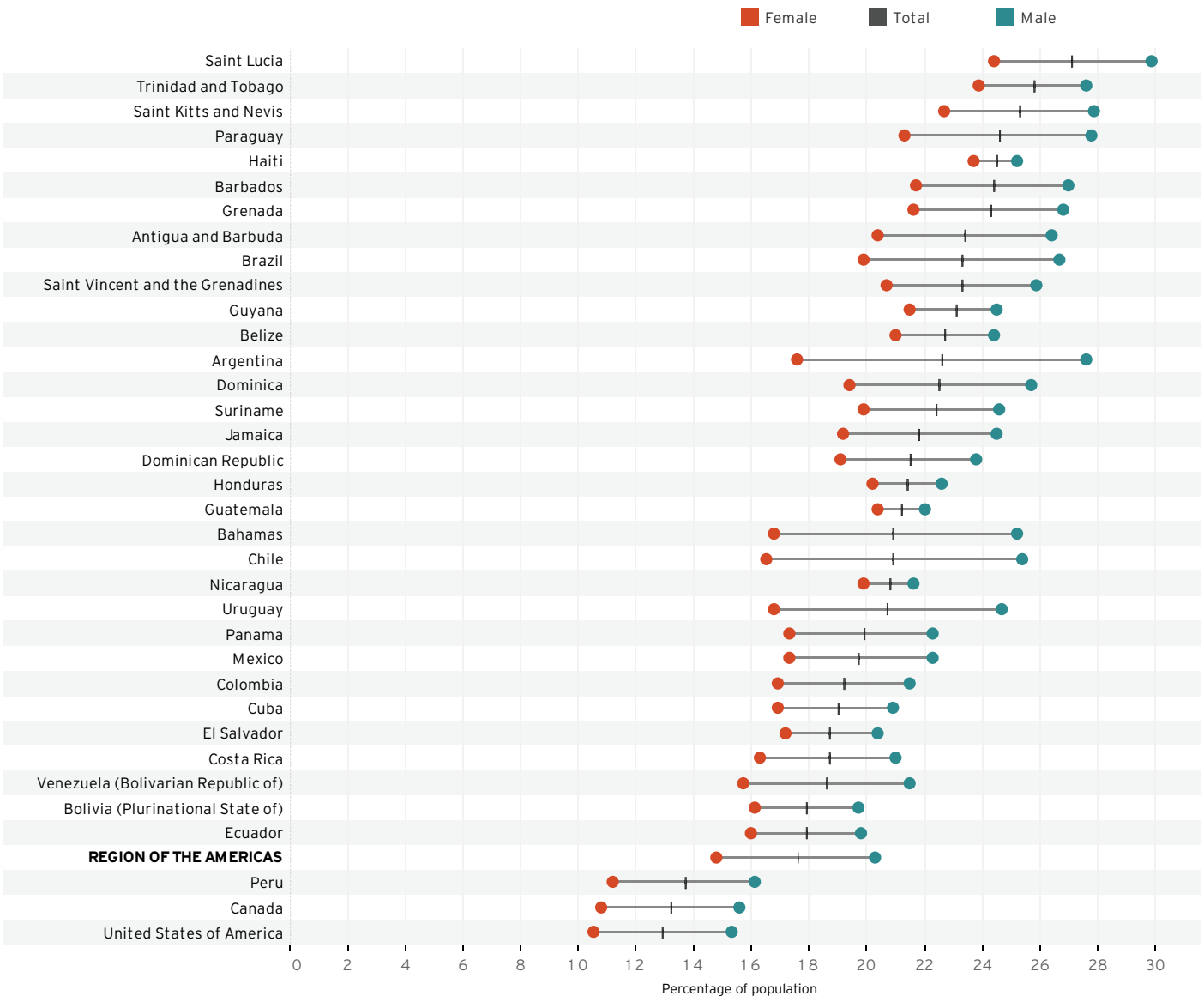
Reference: [12]

Raised Blood Pressure

Raised blood pressure is the leading risk factor for cardiovascular diseases. The prevalence of raised blood pressure (defined as systolic and/or diastolic blood pressure ≥140/90 mmHg) was estimated as 17.6% in adults (20.3% in men and 14.8% in women), in the Region, in 2015. It ranges from a high of 27.1% in Saint Lucia to a low of 12.9% in the United States of America.

Prevalence of raised blood pressure in adults

17.6%

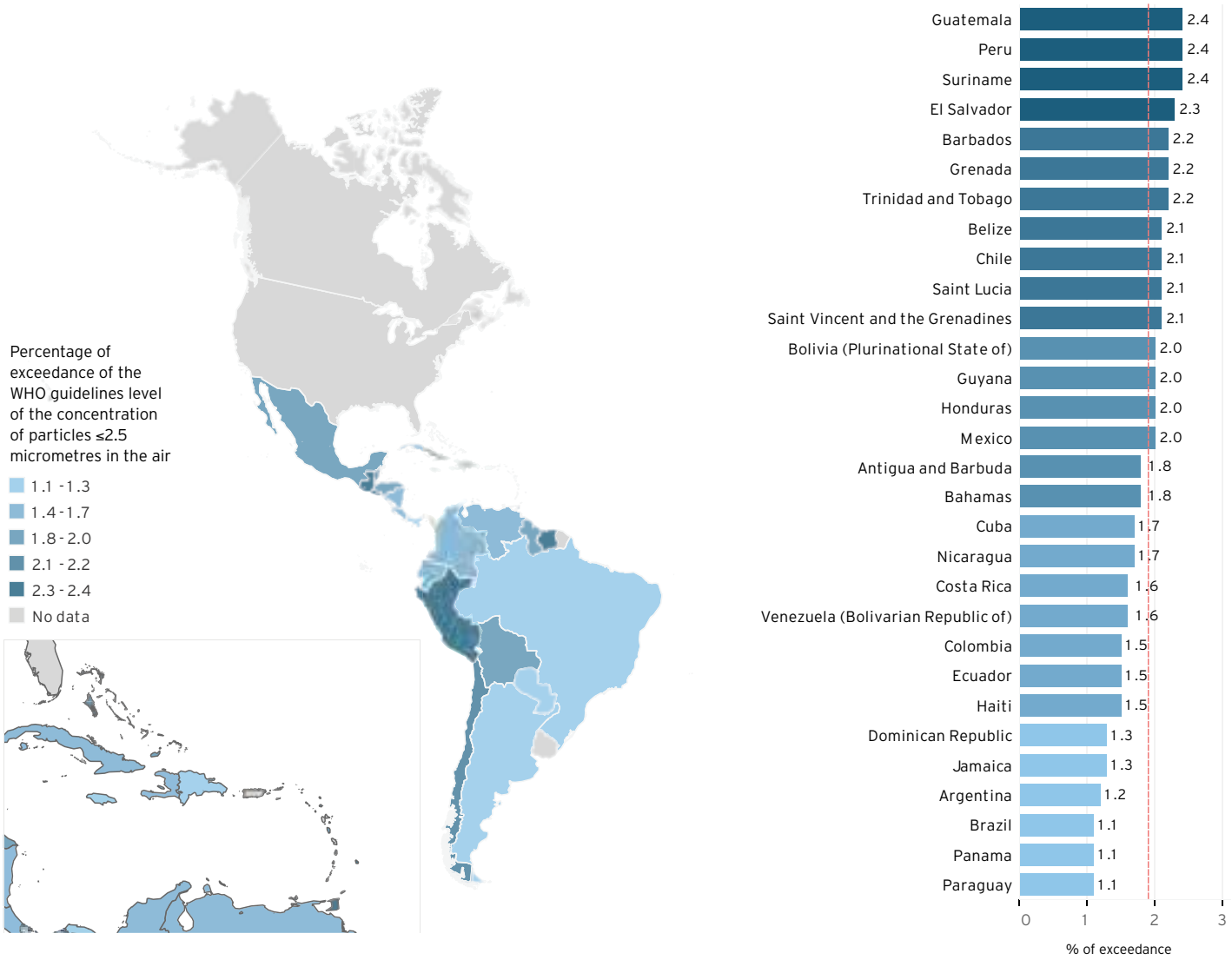


Prevalence (%) of raised blood pressure, 2015

Reference: [11]

Ambient Air Pollution

Air pollution is a major environmental risk to health and increases the risk of acute and chronic respiratory diseases, including asthma, heart disease and lung cancer. The annual average of air pollution exceeds the WHO air quality guideline (AQG) level of 10 g/m^3 in all countries in the Region. The level of exceedance is particularly high (≥2.3%) in Guatemala, Peru, Suriname, and El Salvador.



Exceedance of the WHO guideline level for the annual mean concentration of particles of ≤2.5 micrometres in the air, 2016

Reference: [16]

Global NCD Targets for 2025

A **25%** **relative reduction in risk of premature mortality** from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases.

Tobacco Use
30% reduction

Harmful Use of Alcohol
10% reduction

Diabetes & Obesity
0% increase

Raised Blood Pressure
25% reduction

Salt Intake
30% reduction

Physical Inactivity
10% reduction

CVD Drug Therapy and Counseling
50% coverage

Essential Medicine & Basic Technologies
80% coverage

Technical Notes

This brochure presents data on mortality due to noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) and prevalence of their common risk factors for countries in the Region of the Americas. The focus is on the 5x5 NCD agenda, which includes the main NCDs (cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory diseases) along with mental health; as well as the main NCD risk factors (tobacco use, harmful use of alcohol, unhealthy diet, physical inactivity) along with air pollution. It includes information on the number and percentage of deaths, age-standardized death rates, premature death from NCDs, and the prevalence of NCD risk factors. Data provided are based on the latest year available.

Demographic data

Population (2016): The estimated mid-year population size in both sexes combined for 2016, by country.

» Methods of estimation

The population estimates were taken from the latest revision of the World Population Prospects, Revision 2017. Further details on the estimation methods are published in the World Population Prospects Report 2017 *[1]*. Population estimates are regional and subregional levels were calculated by adding population estimates at country level for those countries included in each subregion.

Mortality data

Total number of deaths (2016): estimated number of deaths due to all causes, in 2016.

NCD deaths (2016): estimated number of deaths due to all NCDs.

Proportion of deaths due to NCDs (2016):

- **All NCDs:** percentage of deaths due to all NCDs from the total number of deaths.
- **Cardiovascular diseases:** percentage of deaths due to cardiovascular diseases from all NCD deaths.
- **Cancer:** percentage of deaths due to cancer from all NCD deaths.
- **Chronic respiratory diseases:** percentage of deaths due to chronic respiratory diseases from all NCD deaths.
- **Diabetes:** percentage of deaths due to diabetes from all NCD deaths.
- **Other NCDs:** percentage of deaths due to NCDs, excluding the four main NCDs (cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory diseases), from all NCD deaths.

Death rates (2016):

- **NCDs:** age-standardized all NCD death rates per 100,000 population.
- **Cardiovascular diseases:** age-standardized cardiovascular diseases death rates per 100,000 population.
- **Cancer:** age-standardized cancer death rates per 100,000 population.
- **Chronic respiratory diseases:** age-standardized chronic respiratory disease death rates per 100,000 population.
- **Diabetes:** age-standardized diabetes death rates per 100,000 population.
- **Suicide:** age-standardized suicide death rates per 100,000 population.

Premature deaths due to NCDs (2016): percentage of NCD deaths that occurred in people under 70 years of age from all NCD deaths.

Probability of premature NCD mortality (2016): unconditional probability of dying at exact ages of 30 to 70 years from any of the four main NCDs (CVD, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease) expressed in percentage.

» Methods of estimation

Noncommunicable disease mortality data were calculated based on the estimated number of deaths from the WHO Global Health Estimates (GHE) 2018 *[2]*.

Estimated total deaths and deaths by age, sex, cause of death, and year for 33 out of 35 PAHO Member States were extracted from the WHO GHE 2000-2016 comprehensive dataset *[2]*. Dominica and Saint Kitts and Nevis were excluded because no estimates were available, as their populations are less than 90,000 persons. The WHO methods and data sources for the GHE estimates 2000-2016 are documented elsewhere *[3]*. In summary, data from national vital statistics and mortality information systems reported to PAHO and WHO by national authorities are the main source. Mortality data were corrected to account for missing sex and age, and deaths were rescaled by sub-registration. Cause of death data quality issues due to diagnostic and coding accuracy were adjusted using death distribution methods. For instance, deaths with underlying causes of death coded to ill-defined and garbage codes are redistributed to well-defined causes and mapped to the GHE cause of death list *[3]*.

NCD deaths comprise all deaths with an underlying cause of death in Group II of the GHE list of causes. The four major NCD deaths are those with the underlying cause of death coded as cardiovascular diseases (I00-I99), cancer (C00-C97), diabetes (E10-E14), and chronic respiratory diseases (J30-J98), according to the International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision (ICD-10) and their mapping to the GHE cause of death list *[3]*.

Age-standardized death rates for all NCDs, age-standardized death rates for the four main NCDs and age-sex-specific death rates by country for the year 2016 were calculated using World Population Prospects, 2017 Revision database *[4]* for countries with population size 90,000 and over, and the International Database from the US Census Bureau *[5]* for countries and territories with populations less than 90,000. The WHO World Standard Population *[6]* was used to calculate the age-standardized mortality rates by the direct method.

Premature mortality from NCDs, using the unconditional probability of dying between ages 30 and 70 years from any of the four main NCDs, was estimated for 2016 using age-specific death rates (in 5-year age groups, e.g. 30-34 ... 65-69, for those between 30 and 70 years) of the combined four main NCDs, for each Member State *[2]*. Using the life table method, the risk of death between the exact ages of 30 and 70 years, from any of the four NCDs and in the absence of other causes of death, was calculated as described below.

Five-year death rates were calculated using the equation below:

$$ {}_5M_x = \frac{{}_5D_x \ from\ 4\ NCDs\ between\ exact\ age\ (x)\ and\ age\ (x+5)}{{}_5P_x} $$

Five-year death rates were then translated into the probability of death for each NCD using the following formula:

$$ {}_5q_x = \frac{5 \times {}_5M_x}{1 + 2.5 \times {}_5M_x} $$

And the unconditional probability of death, for the 30-70 age range, was calculated using the formula:

$$ {}_0q_{30} = 1 - (1 - {}_5q_{30}) \times (1 - {}_5q_{35}) \times \ldots \times (1 - {}_5q_{65}) $$

Suicide death rates were calculated from the estimated total number of suicide deaths per 100,000 population, using ICD 10 codes: X60-X84, Y87.0.

All mortality indicators were calculated at regional and subregional levels applying the corresponding method of calculation of the indicator using the aggregated number of deaths and respective aggregated population for those countries and territories in each sub-region.

NCD Risk Factors

Prevalence estimates are age-standardized for the risk factors defined below:

- **Total alcohol per capita consumption in adults (APC), in liters of pure alcohol** (2018): total (sum of recorded APC and unrecorded APC) amount of alcohol consumed per person (15 years and older) over a calendar year, adjusted for tourist consumption, in liters of pure alcohol.
- **Insufficient physical activity in adults** (2016): the percentage of the population aged 18 years and older who were physically inactive—defined as not meeting the WHO recommendations on physical activity for health: 150 minutes of moderate-intensity physical activity per week or 75 minutes of vigorous-intensity physical activity per week or an equivalent combination of moderate- and vigorous-intensity physical activity.
- **Salt intake in adults** (2010): the mean population salt intake in grams per day among adults aged 20 years and older.
- **Current tobacco smoking in adults** (2017): the percentage of the population aged 15 years and older who smoke any tobacco products.
- **Current tobacco use in adolescents** (2016): the percentage of the student population aged 13 to 15 years who smoked cigarettes on one or more days, or smoked any tobacco product other than cigarettes, or used any smokeless tobacco product in the past 30 days prior to the survey.
- **Raised blood pressure in adults** (2015): the percentage of the population aged 18 years and older having systolic blood pressure ≥140 mmHg and/or diastolic blood pressure ≥90 mmHg.
- **Raised blood glucose in adults** (2014): the percentage of the population aged 18 years and older who have a fasting plasma glucose of 7.0 mmol/L or higher, or a history of a diagnosis of diabetes, or use of insulin or oral hypoglycemic drugs.
- **Obesity** (2016):
  - **In adults**: the percentage of the population aged 18 years and older having a body mass index (BMI) ≥30 kg/m^2.
  - **In adolescents**: the percentage of the population aged 10–19 years who are more than 2 SD above the median of the WHO growth reference for children and adolescents.
- **Overweight and Obesity** (2016):
  - **In adults**: the percentage of the population aged 18 years and older having a body mass index (BMI) ≥25 kg/m^2.
- **Ambient air pollution** (2016): the exceedance of the WHO guideline level for the annual mean concentration of particles of ≤2.5 micrometers in the air (proportion).
- **Household air pollution** (2016): the percentage of the population with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technologies.

» Methods of estimation

The primary data source for the estimates for total alcohol per capita consumption (APC) was government data on recorded alcohol per capita consumption supplied by the respective country. If these data were not available, data from economic operators and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations statistical database (FAOSTAT) were used. The total per capita consumption of alcohol in 2018 was calculated from a three-year average of recorded (for 2015, 2016, and 2017) per capita consumption and applying unrecorded proportion (for 2016) and tourist consumption (for 2016) of tourists visiting the country and inhabitants visiting other countries. For male and female per capita consumption, the proportion of alcohol consumed by men versus women, and the UN Population Division population estimates for 2016 *[4]*, were used. Further details on the estimation methods can be found in the corresponding publication *[7]*.

For physical inactivity, age-standardized estimates are based on data pooled from population-based surveys, which included self-reported data on physical activity at work, at home, for transport, and during leisure time. Regression models were used to adjust survey data to a standard definition and standard age groups. In order to derive a standard year, time trends were estimated using multilevel mixed-effects modeling. Full methodological details have been published elsewhere *[8]*.

Age-standardized estimates for sodium intake (grams per day) were estimated using hierarchical Bayesian estimation models based upon available data from urine-based and diet-based national and regional surveys. The full methodology has been published *[9]*. The sodium intake estimates were then converted to salt intake estimates by multiplying by 2.54.

Crude-adjusted prevalence for current tobacco smoking was estimated from national surveys that met the following criteria: i) that the survey provided national summary data for one or more of four tobacco use definitions—daily tobacco smoker, current tobacco smoker, daily cigarette smoker, or current cigarette smoker; ii) that the survey included randomly selected participants who were representative of the national population; and iii) that the survey presented prevalence rates by age and sex. Countries with no surveys, or insufficient surveys (e.g. only one survey in total, or no survey during the previous 10 years), were excluded from the analysis. Regression models were run at the UN subregional level to obtain age-and-sex-specific prevalence rates for current tobacco smoking for the years 2010–2025 *[10, 11]*. The regional and subregional estimates for tobacco smoking in adults and tobacco use in adolescents may differ from other publications due to use of different methods of calculation and also by the countries considered.

Age-adjusted estimates for raised blood pressure, raised blood glucose, and obesity were based on aggregated data provided by countries to WHO or obtained through a review of published and unpublished literature. The inclusion criteria for estimation analysis stipulated that data had to come from a random sample of the general population, with clearly indicated survey methods and risk factor definition. Detailed estimation methods have been published elsewhere *[12, 13, 14]*.

The indicator of exposure to outdoor air pollution was estimated by dividing the annual mean concentration of fine particulate matter (particles with diameters ≤2.5 micrometers) (PM2.5) in a country by the recommended annual mean concentration level of PM2.5 found in WHO Air Quality Guidelines: Global Update 2005 *[15]*. Country level estimates of PM2.5 were derived using a mathematical model that used ground-level measurements of PM compiled in the WHO outdoor air pollution database *[16]*, data from satellite remote sensing, and other demographic data *[17]*.

The proportion of the population in a country relying mainly on polluting fuels and technologies for cooking was used as a proxy indicator for estimating population exposure to household air pollution. Current households using mainly coal, wood, charcoal, dung, crop residues, and kerosene are considered exposed. Information on the types of fuels and technologies used by households for cooking has been regularly reported in household surveys or census and compiled in the WHO household energy database *[18]*. The data were further modeled to derive point estimates by country and year at the national, urban, and rural levels *[18]*.

For the NCD risk factors, the regional prevalence was obtained from WHO, where available, and based on the estimation methods reported by WHO. Where not available, regional prevalence and subregional prevalence were calculated by applying the population-weighted average method to the national estimates and the corresponding population for the year 2016.

Data Tables

Noncommunicable Disease Mortality

	Total population	DEATHS				PROPORTION OF DEATHS DUE TO NCDS (%)								
		Total number of deaths	NCD deaths			All NCDs	Cardiovascular diseases	Cancer	Chronic respiratory diseases	Diabetes	Other NCDs	All NCDs		
	2016	2016	Total	Male	Female 2016	2016	2016	2016	2016	2016	2016	Total	Male	Female 2016
Region of the Americas	992,182,000	6,875,460	5,549,900	2,843,510	2,706,390	80.7	28.1	19.6	7.2	5.0	20.8	436.5	518.1	369.6
North America	358,490,000	3,058,000	2,700,200	1,354,700	1,345,500	88.3	29.4	23.2	8.7	3.0	24.1	405.0	476.8	342.8
Canada	36,290,000	256,000	226,200	112,700	113,500	88.3	24.9	30.6	7.3	2.7	22.9	291.5	340.5	248.6
United States of America	322,200,000	2,802,000	2,474,000	1,242,000	1,232,000	88.3	29.9	22.4	8.8	3.0	24.2	417.8	492.1	353.4
Central America and Mexico	174,948,000	890,000	686,000	357,160	328,600	76.9	23.9	12.8	5.2	12.7	22.3	454.0	520.8	397.3
Belize	367,000	2,000	1,400	760	600	67.4	25.5	14.3	3.2	7.9	16.5	711.9	808.1	617.5
Costa Rica	4,857,000	25,000	20,500	11,000	9,500	83.3	29.3	23.4	6.5	3.7	20.3	366.4	429.3	310.6
El Salvador	6,345,000	42,000	31,100	16,000	15,100	73.8	23.2	15.7	2.9	5.4	26.6	491.1	594.1	412.2
Guatemala	16,582,000	80,000	47,500	23,900	23,500	59.2	17.3	10.0	3.4	8.3	20.3	451.2	502.5	409.1
Honduras	9,113,000	39,000	26,200	13,000	13,200	66.5	25.1	14.0	4.3	2.1	21.0	442.3	493.1	401.0
Mexico	127,500,000	653,000	521,800	272,700	249,000	79.9	24.4	12.3	5.6	15.3	22.4	457.7	525.7	399.4
Nicaragua	6,150,000	29,000	22,300	11,500	10,800	76.4	24.6	14.1	3.6	5.6	28.5	473.1	547.8	412.2
Panama	4,034,000	20,000	15,200	8,300	6,900	74.6	27.2	17.3	6.4	7.0	16.8	368.0	430.7	311.2
Latin Caribbean	32,972,000	256,000	182,600	95,700	86,900	71.3	33.1	16.2	3.9	3.5	14.5	545.0	612.0	486.1
Cuba	11,476,000	98,000	82,400	44,200	38,300	83.7	35.6	24.9	5.6	2.4	15.1	399.8	470.4	336.9
Dominican Republic	10,649,000	66,000	47,500	25,600	21,800	72.3	34.9	16.0	2.6	3.7	15.1	491.3	560.7	427.5
Haiti	10,847,000	92,000	52,700	25,900	26,800	57.1	28.9	7.4	3.4	4.3	13.2	751.4	812.2	701.4
Andean Area	139,268,000	790,000	563,200	295,300	268,000	71.2	26.5	17.1	5.4	5.1	17.1	450.0	530.3	385.5
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	10,888,000	71,000	45,900	23,500	22,400	64.5	23.5	11.2	4.6	4.0	21.2	495.0	539.5	456.3
Colombia	48,653,000	282,000	211,400	110,100	101,200	74.8	29.7	19.9	6.5	3.4	15.3	462.8	547.2	396.1
Ecuador	16,385,000	84,000	60,700	31,500	29,300	72.2	23.6	16.6	5.2	7.7	19.1	405.0	455.6	361.2
Peru	31,774,000	172,000	119,400	61,500	57,900	69.2	20.8	16.6	5.6	3.5	22.8	414.6	477.5	361.6
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	31,568,000	181,000	125,800	68,700	57,200	69.5	29.9	15.8	4.0	8.3	11.6	473.8	593.2	381.6
Southern Cone	279,626,000	1,827,000	1,377,600	720,400	657,200	75.3	27.9	18.6	7.0	4.6	17.1	444.1	550.0	362.6
Argentina	43,847,000	328,000	254,500	128,500	126,000	77.6	27.8	20.0	10.5	2.8	16.5	424.7	552.3	334.4
Brazil	207,700,000	1,320,000	975,400	516,800	458,500	73.9	28.0	17.7	6.4	5.0	16.8	451.8	555.6	370.2
Chile	17,910,000	110,000	92,900	47,500	45,400	84.7	27.1	25.5	6.4	4.7	21.0	379.5	471.8	309.7
Paraguay	6,725,000	36,000	27,000	14,000	13,100	74.4	28.9	15.9	3.2	6.6	19.7	506.0	552.6	464.0
Uruguay	3,444,000	33,000	27,800	13,600	14,200	84.9	28.2	26.3	8.2	2.9	19.4	436.7	580.0	340.1
Non-Latin Caribbean	6,878,000	51,920	40,480	20,630	19,820	76.8	30.8	17.2	3.1	10.8	14.9	534.6	615.9	469.5
Antigua and Barbuda	101,000	650	530	270	260	81.8	32.8	20.6	4.4	8.2	15.8	548.3	667.3	464.7
Bahamas	391,000	2,400	1,800	890	880	73.9	30.3	22.2	1.7	5.0	14.7	418.4	511.0	351.8
Barbados	285,000	3,200	2,700	1,300	1,300	82.8	29.4	22.7	3.5	8.9	18.2	522.7	638.4	436.6
Dominica	74,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grenada	107,000	780	630	310	330	81.3	31.9	20.0	2.5	10.6	16.3	607.0	706.9	525.4
Guyana	773,000	6,600	4,400	2,300	2,200	67.6	34.5	8.4	2.9	8.3	13.5	831.4	886.6	777.9
Jamaica	2,881,000	20,000	15,800	7,900	7,900	80.0	29.7	19.8	3.2	11.9	15.4	434.3	480.2	395.3
Saint Kitts and Nevis	55,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Lucia	178,000	1,300	1,100	560	530	82.0	33.3	19.3	4.9	8.8	15.8	488.0	565.1	422.1
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	110,000	890	720	400	320	81.0	35.6	18.6	3.3	10.8	12.7	655.7	789.9	541.1
Suriname	558,000	4,000	3,000	1,600	1,400	75.9	33.2	15.7	2.4	6.4	18.3	616.5	759.7	503.5
Trinidad and Tobago	1,365,000	12,100	9,800	5,100	4,700	80.7	32.6	15.5	3.3	15.3	14.0	620.3	755.5	519.0

DEATH RATES, AGE-STANDARDIZED PER 100,000 POPULATION													PREMATURE NCD DEATHS				
Cardiovascular diseases			Cancer			Diabetes			Chronic respiratory diseases			Suicide	Proportion (%) of NCD deaths <70 years of age	Probability (%) of dying between 30-70 years due to NCDs			
2016			2016			2016			2016			2016	2016	2016			
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		Total	Male	Female	
150.7	185.2	121.6	105.7	122.4	93.5	33.1	35.6	30.8	36.2	44.2	30.3	9.1	38.9	15.1	17.8	12.6	Region of the Americas
127.6	159.6	99.3	113.5	131.7	99.3	14.6	18.2	11.5	37.9	43.7	33.7	13.4	33.6	14.1	16.9	11.4	North America
75.8	94.8	58.5	110.9	126.9	98.3	9.1	11.5	7.0	22.4	27.1	18.9	10.4	28.5	9.8	11.5	8.1	Canada
133.4	167.0	103.9	113.8	132.3	99.4	15.3	19.0	12.0	39.7	45.6	35.4	13.7	34.1	14.6	17.5	11.8	United States of America
139.2	165.4	116.8	77.2	81.6	74.3	77.9	80.5	75.4	29.6	35.4	25.1	5.5	41.8	15.2	16.8	13.8	Central America and Mexico
288.1	326.1	249.8	138.8	170.7	108.5	85.6	75.6	95.3	35.6	52.5	19.3	5.9	47.5	22.1	25.5	18.5	Belize
126.0	152.2	101.9	105.2	122.8	91.0	16.4	16.4	16.3	27.3	32.1	23.3	7.5	36.6	11.5	13.7	9.4	Costa Rica
150.3	179.0	128.3	106.5	104.8	107.9	36.9	33.6	39.3	18.6	20.7	17.0	13.5	38.0	14.0	15.1	13.1	El Salvador
135.0	149.1	123.6	78.3	78.4	78.5	68.2	61.1	74.0	26.6	31.3	22.9	2.9	44.2	14.9	14.9	15.0	Guatemala
170.8	235.1	117.0	95.2	98.4	94.0	15.0	10.6	18.6	29.2	25.8	32.1	3.4	45.0	14.0	16.1	12.1	Honduras
136.5	161.6	114.8	72.1	76.4	69.4	91.4	96.6	86.6	31.0	37.8	25.7	5.2	41.6	15.7	17.4	14.1	Mexico
155.0	172.0	141.4	89.6	99.9	82.3	36.9	32.3	40.5	22.5	27.3	19.0	11.9	44.6	14.2	14.8	13.7	Nicaragua
130.9	162.6	101.8	88.8	100.6	79.1	35.8	35.0	36.3	30.0	35.3	25.3	4.4	38.0	13.0	15.4	10.8	Panama
264.0	290.6	239.1	112.8	131.9	97.3	32.2	27.0	36.5	29.2	36.4	23.5	10.9	43.6	20.6	22.9	18.3	Latin Caribbean
161.1	190.2	134.3	127.1	155.2	103.1	12.1	10.6	13.3	26.1	29.7	23.4	10.1	34.7	16.4	19.0	13.8	Cuba
238.3	271.4	206.9	110.1	127.6	95.4	26.2	25.6	26.6	17.4	20.9	14.2	10.5	44.4	19.0	21.7	16.5	Dominican Republic
398.1	415.8	381.6	100.3	111.4	93.0	59.4	45.6	70.8	44.1	58.6	32.7	12.2	52.4	26.5	28.2	25.0	Haiti
169.7	209.6	137.0	107.5	117.3	101.2	33.2	35.9	30.9	34.3	42.8	27.8	6.3	43.5	15.4	17.6	13.3	Andean Area
180.5	206.4	156.8	89.5	81.3	98.1	32.9	30.8	34.8	34.5	41.2	29.1	12.9	46.6	17.2	17.7	16.8	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
185.6	228.9	150.6	120.9	135.1	110.7	21.3	22.4	20.4	41.0	51.1	33.3	7.0	44.0	15.8	18.3	13.5	Colombia
131.6	154.2	111.5	95.1	98.3	93.6	44.8	44.8	44.8	28.3	35.6	22.2	7.2	39.7	13.0	13.9	12.2	Ecuador
124.1	146.7	103.9	100.6	106.2	97.7	21.7	23.6	19.9	33.6	42.1	26.8	5.1	41.5	12.6	14.1	11.2	Peru
207.3	272.9	155.6	106.1	123.4	95.2	57.3	66.2	49.8	27.8	35.0	22.8	3.8	45.5	18.1	21.8	14.5	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
162.9	204.5	130.0	111.5	136.9	93.7	27.7	29.9	25.8	40.1	52.4	31.7	7.0	42.6	16.2	19.6	13.1	Southern Cone
143.4	193.2	106.6	119.7	147.8	101.9	16.1	20.9	12.6	53.1	70.9	41.7	9.1	33.5	15.8	19.7	12.2	Argentina
170.3	211.6	137.2	108.5	133.1	90.8	30.3	32.2	28.6	39.1	50.6	31.1	6.1	45.4	16.6	20.0	13.5	Brazil
116.6	148.3	91.1	118.6	144.6	101.6	20.5	24.3	17.8	27.1	35.8	21.4	9.7	33.4	12.4	14.8	10.1	Chile
199.8	220.7	179.7	109.4	124.9	96.7	46.3	38.1	53.7	22.0	30.3	14.9	9.3	45.0	17.5	18.7	16.3	Paraguay
132.4	176.6	101.1	154.3	206.2	120.6	15.0	19.0	12.2	38.7	58.9	26.4	18.4	29.3	16.7	21.4	12.5	Uruguay
219.0	245.1	195.6	116.4	142.4	98.4	74.1	72.1	76.0	21.7	31.9	13.6	9.0	38.1	18.6	21.0	16.4	Non-Latin Caribbean
217.1	257.0	187.9	139.4	180.7	114.4	56.5	60.8	52.1	29.1	37.4	22.6	0.5	45.6	22.6	25.2	20.0	Antigua and Barbuda
171.9	206.0	144.1	124.7	161.4	102.7	28.0	28.7	27.2	9.6	15.3	5.8	1.6	44.5	15.5	18.6	12.7	Bahamas
179.7	214.9	151.0	150.2	188.3	124.6	53.3	55.2	51.2	21.0	31.1	14.2	0.4	28.4	16.2	19.7	12.9	Barbados
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dominica
235.4	267.6	207.6	155.5	197.0	127.2	79.0	85.2	71.9	18.5	21.3	16.6	1.7	36.2	21.4	25.5	17.3	Grenada
443.5	465.3	418.1	97.8	95.8	102.8	101.1	90.2	110.0	39.0	50.7	28.9	30.2	57.9	30.5	32.4	28.8	Guyana
152.7	160.5	144.9	115.8	144.5	92.6	64.5	54.3	73.3	17.4	27.8	8.7	2.0	30.3	14.7	16.0	13.4	Jamaica
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Saint Kitts and Nevis
191.3	209.9	173.3	120.6	141.4	106.1	51.0	50.0	51.4	28.4	43.6	15.4	7.3	40.1	18.8	20.7	16.9	Saint Lucia
287.9	337.7	242.9	150.1	191.0	119.6	88.4	93.0	85.1	26.0	41.3	13.0	2.4	41.0	23.2	27.1	19.1	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
272.2	338.5	216.9	126.1	152.7	108.9	51.7	56.9	47.3	19.9	28.8	13.2	23.2	47.3	21.7	26.4	17.2	Suriname
249.4	295.7	209.1	117.6	147.6	100.3	115.5	129.4	105.1	26.0	37.4	17.7	12.9	42.7	21.3	24.6	18.0	Trinidad and Tobago

Risk Factor Prevalence

	TOBACCO							ALCOHOL			OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY								
	Prevalence of current tobacco smoking in adults (%)				Prevalence of current tobacco use in adolescents (%)			Alcohol per capita consumption in adults (liters/per person/year)			Prevalence of overweight and obesity in adults (%)			Prevalence of obesity in adults (%)			Prevalence of obesity in adolescents (%)		
	2017				2016			2018			2016			2016			2016		
	Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
The Region of the Americas	15.2	19.3	11.1		11.4	12.1	10.5	7.8	12.2	3.6	62.5	64.1	60.9	28.3	25.9	31.0	12.8	14.0	11.5
North America	19.6	22.8	16.4		7.5	8.4	6.5	9.7	15.0	4.6	67.5	72.4	62.7	35.5	34.9	36.2	19.8	21.4	18.0
Canada	13.5	16.0	11.1	2016-17	10.0	12.1	7.8	9.2	14.3	4.2	64.1	69.8	58.5	29.4	29.5	29.3	11.4	13.6	9.1
United States of America	20.3	23.6	17.0	2018	7.2	8.0	6.3	9.8	15.1	4.6	67.9	72.7	63.2	36.2	35.5	37.0	20.7	22.3	19.0
Central America and Mexico	11.2	17.3	5.2		18.0	19.9	15.9	5.9	9.4	2.5	62.9	61.0	64.6	27.2	22.3	31.4	12.3	13.4	11.1
Belize	...	...	...	2014	12.3	16.6	8.2	6.5	10.4	2.7	54.8	48.1	61.2	24.1	16.5	31.5	10.6	10.8	10.4
Costa Rica	10.1	15.1	5.1	2013	8.9	9.7	8.1	4.6	7.4	1.9	61.6	59.9	63.3	25.7	21.1	30.4	10.8	11.0	10.5
El Salvador	10.5	18.7	2.3	2015	13.1	15.3	10.7	3.7	6.2	1.6	59.9	57.0	62.3	24.6	18.9	28.9	10.3	9.4	11.1
Guatemala	...	...	...	2015	17.1	19.5	14.4	2.5	4.1	1.1	55.9	51.4	59.9	21.2	15.1	26.4	8.4	8.4	8.5
Honduras	...	...	...	2016	7.9	9.6	6.4	4.1	6.6	1.6	55.8	51.8	59.5	21.4	15.6	26.9	8.2	7.8	8.6
Mexico	14.3	21.9	6.7	2011	19.8	21.6	17.7	6.6	10.5	2.8	64.9	63.6	66.0	28.9	24.3	32.8	13.5	15.2	11.7
Nicaragua	...	...	...	2014	17.6	20.6	14.5	5.4	8.8	2.2	58.2	54.7	61.4	23.7	17.9	29.0	9.3	8.7	10.0
Panama	6.0	9.7	2.2	2017	7.8	7.9	7.4	7.7	12.1	3.3	58.8	56.2	61.3	22.7	17.8	27.6	9.0	8.0	10.0
Latin Caribbean	15.6	22.3	8.9		12.9	13.9	11.6	6.4	10.2	2.6	58.2	54.2	62.0	24.9	19.2	30.4	10.6	12.1	9.1
Cuba	27.8	40.5	15.1	2010	11.5	13.0	9.7	6.2	9.9	2.6	58.5	54.5	62.5	24.6	18.9	30.3	9.7	10.7	8.7
Dominican Republic	9.7	11.6	7.8	2016	7.4	8.3	6.0	7.1	11.3	3.0	61.2	56.9	65.3	27.6	21.0	34.1	13.1	13.7	12.5
Haiti	8.5	13.5	3.4	2005	19.7	20.3	19.2	5.8	9.5	2.3	54.9	51.1	58.3	22.7	17.9	26.9	9.2	12.1	6.1
Andean Area	5.2	8.2	2.2		13.8	15.0	12.3	5.6	8.9	2.5	59.1	56.8	61.2	22.0	17.6	26.2	8.0	8.4	7.5
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	...	...	...	2018	10.9	13.6	8.1	5.2	7.9	2.5	56.1	52.2	59.8	20.2	14.5	25.6	7.8	8.2	7.3
Colombia	8.2	12.6	3.9	2017	20.2	20.6	19.6	5.7	9.2	2.4	59.0	56.6	61.2	22.3	17.6	26.6	6.1	6.3	6.0
Ecuador	...	...	...	2016	13.0	15.3	10.7	5.6	8.6	2.7	56.0	52.6	59.2	19.9	14.9	24.7	8.0	8.9	7.2
Peru	10.2	16.6	3.8	2014	9.7	10.9	8.4	6.0	9.2	2.9	57.5	54.8	60.1	19.7	15.2	24.2	6.4	7.0	5.8
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	...	...	...	2010	9.4	11.0	7.2	5.4	8.5	2.3	63.4	62.9	63.8	25.6	22.4	28.6	12.4	13.0	11.6
Southern Cone	17.2	21.4	12.8		10.8	10.1	11.3	7.8	12.4	3.6	57.9	59.4	56.4	23.5	20.3	26.3	10.2	11.8	8.5
Argentina	21.9	27.7	16.1	2012	20.2	18.7	21.4	9.5	14.7	4.7	62.7	66.2	59.3	28.3	27.3	29.0	14.4	18.3	10.4
Brazil	13.8	17.6	9.9	2015	6.9	6.7	7.0	7.3	11.7	3.2	56.5	57.6	55.4	22.1	18.5	25.4	9.0	10.1	7.8
Chile	45.0	49.2	40.7	2013	24.5	19.8	27.8	9.4	14.5	4.6	63.1	64.7	61.4	28.0	24.9	31.0	13.6	15.6	11.5
Paraguay	13.4	21.7	5.1	2014	7.0	7.4	6.6	5.8	9.1	2.5	53.5	53.7	53.3	20.3	17.1	23.4	9.1	10.0	8.0
Uruguay	22.5	26.0	18.9	2014	12.8	12.7	12.5	11.1	17.4	5.4	62.9	64.9	60.8	27.9	24.9	30.6	12.2	14.2	10.0
Non-Latin Caribbean	...	...	...		14.4	16.7	12.1	6.1	9.7	2.6	53.2	45.5	60.6	23.2	14.8	31.0	10.8	10.7	10.9
Antigua and Barbuda	...	...	...	2017	7.5	7.9	7.0	7.5	12.1	3.4	48.0	40.1	55.6	18.9	11.6	25.9	10.0	9.6	10.3
Bahamas	11.0	18.6	3.3	2013	12.6	16.1	8.4	4.2	6.7	1.9	64.4	60.3	68.1	31.6	24.4	38.1	15.3	15.7	14.9
Barbados	7.7	13.3	2.1	2013	14.5	17.4	11.4	9.8	16.2	4.2	52.4	44.7	59.9	23.1	14.7	31.3	10.7	10.6	10.9
Dominica	...	...	...	2009	25.3	30.4	19.8	8.1	13.0	3.3	60.3	54.7	65.7	27.9	19.9	35.6	13.3	12.7	14.0
Grenada	...	...	...	2016	9.7	12.5	7.1	9.5	15.1	4.0	51.4	43.7	58.8	21.3	13.3	29.0	9.2	9.1	9.3
Guyana	12.6	23.0	2.3	2015	14.8	19.0	10.4	6.3	10.0	2.5	49.4	41.5	56.6	20.2	12.7	27.1	8.7	8.4	9.0
Jamaica	11.3	18.2	4.4	2017	15.6	15.9	15.0	4.1	6.6	1.7	55.5	47.4	63.2	24.7	15.3	33.4	11.4	11.0	11.9
Saint Kitts and Nevis	...	...	...	2010	9.2	10.4	7.8	9.5	14.9	4.2	52.3	45.0	59.3	22.9	15.3	30.1	10.8	11.0	10.6
Saint Lucia	...	...	...	2017	10.2	12.4	8.1	9.8	15.8	4.1	48.1	39.3	56.3	19.7	12.0	27.0	7.6	7.1	8.0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	...	...	...	2011	19.4	23.6	14.6	8.4	13.4	3.4	55.0	48.9	61.1	23.7	16.6	31.0	10.9	11.1	10.7
Suriname	...	...	...	2016	11.7	17.1	7.3	5.0	8.0	2.1	58.9	53.4	64.2	26.4	18.9	33.7	12.3	13.8	10.7
Trinidad and Tobago	...	...	...	2017	14.0	17.3	10.8	9.0	14.2	4.1	46.0	37.1	54.5	18.6	10.8	26.0	9.4	9.4	9.4

RAISED BLOOD GLUCOSE			RAISED BLOOD PRESSURE			PHYSICAL INACTIVITY			SALT			AIR POLLUTION		
Prevalence of raised fasting blood glucose (%)			Prevalence of raised blood pressure (%)			Prevalence of physical inactivity in adults (%)			Salt intake in adults (grams/day)			Ambient air pollution (proportion of exceedance of PM2.5)	Household air pollution (%)	
		2014			2015			2016			2010			
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female			
8.3	8.5	8.1	17.6	20.3	14.8	39.3	33.1	45.2	8.7	9.4	8.6			The Region of the Americas
7.1	8.0	6.2	12.9	15.3	10.5	38.9	31.1	46.3	9.0	10.0	9.0	-	<5	North America
5.5	6.2	4.8	13.2	15.6	10.8	28.6	25.7	31.4	9.0	10.0	9.0	-	<5	Canada
7.3	8.2	6.4	12.9	15.3	10.5	40.0	31.7	48.0	9.0	10.0	9.0	-	<5	United States of America
10.8	10.4	11.2	19.9	22.2	17.8	...	...	...	7.1	7.4	7.1	2.0	21.0	Central America and Mexico
12.7	10	15.2	22.7	24.4	21.0	...	...	...	7.0	7.0	6.0	2.1	15	Belize
8.9	8.8	8.9	18.7	21.0	16.3	46.1	37.7	54.3	8.0	8.0	8.0	1.6	7	Costa Rica
10.1	9.3	10.7	18.7	20.4	17.2	...	...	...	8.0	9.0	8.0	2.3	14	El Salvador
9.7	8.9	10.4	21.2	22.0	20.4	37.1	37.1	37.1	7.0	8.0	7.0	2.4	55	Guatemala
9.3	8.5	10.0	21.4	22.6	20.2	...	...	...	7.0	8.0	7.0	2.0	47	Honduras
11.2	10.9	11.5	19.7	22.3	17.3	28.9	25.5	32.2	7.0	7.0	7.0	2.0	15	Mexico
10.1	9.2	11.0	20.8	21.6	19.9	...	...	...	8.0	9.0	8.0	1.7	48	Nicaragua
9.3	8.9	9.8	19.9	22.3	17.3	...	...	...	9.0	9.0	8.0	1.1	11	Panama
9.0	8.1	9.9	21.6	23.3	19.8	25.4	21.9	28.9	7.0	7.0	6.0	1.5	10.3	Latin Caribbean
8.4	7.3	9.6	19.0	20.9	16.9	36.9	30.9	42.8	7.0	7.0	6.0	1.7	21	Cuba
10.1	8.6	11.4	21.5	23.8	19.1	39.0	34.4	43.4	7.0	7.0	6.0	1.3	10	Dominican Republic
8.7	8.6	8.8	24.5	25.2	23.7	...	...	...	7.0	7.0	6.0	1.5	>95	Haiti
8.4	8.2	8.6	17.6	19.9	15.2	25.7	23.1	28.1	9.0	9.4	8.7	1.8	10.1	Andean Area
8.0	7.0	8.9	17.9	19.7	16.1	...	...	...	9.0	10.0	9.0	2.0	20	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
8.5	8.3	8.7	19.2	21.5	16.9	44.0	38.8	48.9	10.0	11.0	10.0	1.5	8	Colombia
8.0	7.5	8.5	17.9	19.8	16.0	27.2	24.6	29.7	8.0	8.0	7.0	1.5	<5	Ecuador
7.7	7.2	8.1	13.7	16.1	11.2	...	...	...	8.0	8.0	7.0	2.4	25	Peru
9.5	9.9	9.0	18.6	21.5	15.7	31.4	29.5	33.3	9.0	9.0	9.0	1.6	<5	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
8.7	8.3	9.0	23.0	26.8	19.3	44.3	38.6	49.7	9.5	10.2	9.3	1.2		Southern Cone
9.7	9.9	9.5	22.6	27.6	17.6	41.6	37.6	45.3	8.0	8.0	7.0	1.2	<5	Argentina
8.3	7.8	8.7	23.3	26.7	19.9	47.0	40.4	53.3	10.0	11.0	10.0	1.1	<5	Brazil
10.5	10.2	10.8	20.9	25.4	16.5	26.6	24.4	28.6	7.0	7.0	7.0	2.1	8	Chile
8.1	8.0	8.3	24.6	27.8	21.3	37.4	38.1	36.8	11.0	11.0	10.0	1.1	34	Paraguay
9.5	9.1	9.8	20.7	24.7	16.8	22.4	18.7	25.7	7.0	7.0	7.0	-	<5	Uruguay
11.9	9.9	13.7	23.1	25.5	20.7	31.0	24.7	37.1	6.1	6.6	6.0	1.8		Non-Latin Caribbean
11.5	9.9	13.0	23.4	26.4	20.4	...	...	...	7.0	7.0	6.0	1.8	<5	Antigua and Barbuda
12.5	11.2	13.7	20.9	25.2	16.8	43.3	30.0	55.6	8.0	8.0	7.0	1.8	<5	Bahamas
12.2	10.5	13.7	24.4	27.0	21.7	42.9	29.3	54.9	9.0	9.0	8.0	2.2	<5	Barbados
11.1	8.5	13.6	22.5	25.7	19.4	21.6	13.4	29.8	7.0	7.0	7.0	1.8	9	Dominica
11.1	8.8	13.3	24.3	26.8	21.6	28.7	21.9	35.4	7.0	7.0	6.0	2.2	<5	Grenada
10.9	9.1	12.6	23.1	24.5	21.5	...	...	...	6.0	7.0	6.0	2.0	26	Guyana
11.9	9.3	14.4	21.8	24.5	19.2	32.6	28.4	36.6	5.0	5.0	5.0	1.3	10	Jamaica
14.5	12.7	16.3	25.3	27.9	22.7	32.2	24.1	40.4	...	...	...	1.2	<5	Saint Kitts and Nevis
14.5	13.7	15.1	27.1	29.9	24.4	39.8	26.6	52.1	7.0	8.0	7.0	2.1	<5	Saint Lucia
10.6	9.3	11.8	23.3	25.9	20.7	...	...	...	7.0	7.0	7.0	2.1	<5	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
12.3	10.9	13.5	22.4	24.6	19.9	44.4	38.1	50.6	7.0	8.0	7.0	2.4	10	Suriname
11.7	10.4	13.0	25.8	27.6	23.9	38.2	27.2	48.6	7.0	8.0	7.0	2.2	<5	Trinidad and Tobago

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This brochure presents current data on NCDs and risk factors for the Region of the Americas, for each category of disease and risk factor, for the 35 Member States of the Pan American Health Organization.

It is intended to provide a visual snapshot of the current status of NCD mortality and risk factor prevalence and convey the significance of the burden of NCDs throughout the Region.

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