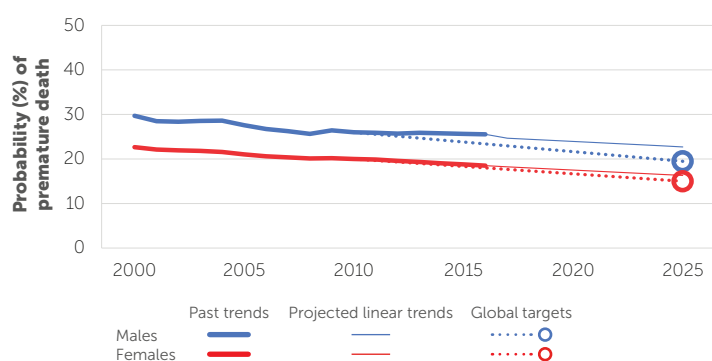


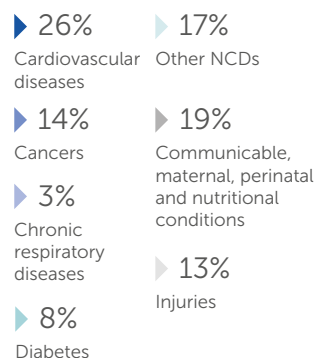
# BELIZE

2016 TOTAL POPULATION: 367 000  
2016 TOTAL DEATHS: 2 000

## RISK OF PREMATURE DEATH DUE TO NCDs (%)\*



## PROPORTIONAL MORTALITY\*

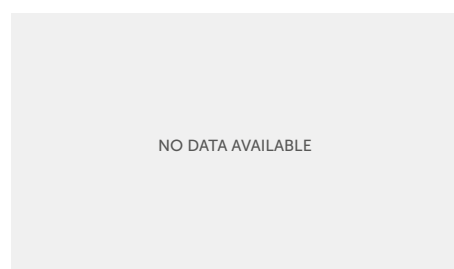


## 200 LIVES CAN BE SAVED BY 2025 BY IMPLEMENTING ALL OF THE WHO "BEST BUYS"

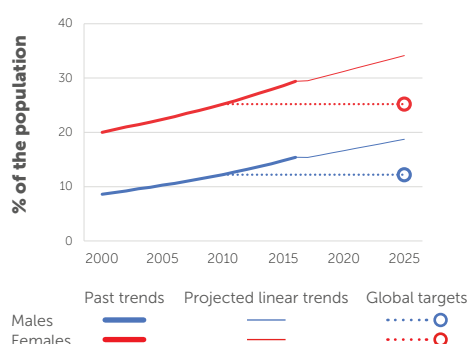
| MORTALITY*   |                               |   | NATIONAL TARGET SET  | DATA YEAR | MALES | FEMALES | TOTAL |
|--------------|-------------------------------|---|--|-----------|-------|---------|-------|
|              | Premature mortality from NCDs | ✓ | Total NCD deaths   | 2016      | 760   | 600     | 1 400 |
|              |                               |   | Risk of premature death between 30-70 years (%)                                      | 2016      | 26    | 19      | 22    |
|              | Suicide mortality             | - | Suicide mortality rate (per 100 000 population)                                      | 2016      | -     | -       | 5     |
| RISK FACTORS |                               |   |  |           |       |         |       |
|              | Harmful use of alcohol        | ✓ | Total alcohol per capita consumption, adults aged 15+ (litres of pure alcohol)       | 2016      | 11    | 2       | 7     |
|              | Physical inactivity           | ✓ | Physical inactivity, adults aged 18+ (%)   | 2016      | ...   | ...     | ...   |
|              | Salt/Sodium intake            | X | Mean population salt intake, adults aged 20+ (g/day)                                 | 2010      | 7     | 6       | 7     |
|              | Tobacco use                   | ✓ | Current tobacco smoking, adults aged 15+ (%)   | 2016      | ...   | ...     | ...   |
|              | Raised blood pressure         | ✓ | Raised blood pressure, adults aged 18+ (%)   | 2015      | 20    | 16      | 18    |
|              | Diabetes                      | ✓ | Raised blood glucose, adults aged 18+ (%)  | 2014      | 8     | 12      | 10    |
|              | Obesity                       | ✓ | Obesity, adults aged 18+ (%)   | 2016      | 15    | 29      | 22    |
|              |                               |   | Obesity, adolescents aged 10-19 (%)  | 2016      | 11    | 10      | 11    |
|              | Ambient air pollution         | - | Exceedance of WHO guidelines level for annual PM2.5 concentration (by a multiple of) | 2016      | -     | -       | 2     |
|              | Household air pollution       | - | Population with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technologies (%)             | 2016      | -     | -       | 15    |

## SELECTED ADULT RISK FACTOR TRENDS

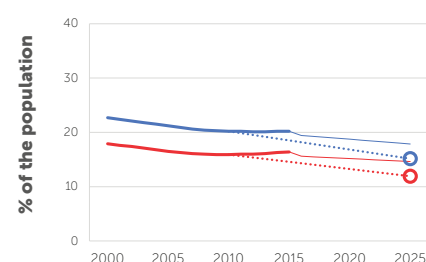
### CURRENT TOBACCO SMOKING



### OBESITY



### RAISED BLOOD PRESSURE



## NATIONAL SYSTEMS RESPONSE

|  |  |   |   |      |             |
|--|--|---|---|------|-------------|
|  | Drug therapy to prevent heart attacks and strokes                  | X | Proportion of population at high risk for CVD or with existing CVD (%)  | -    | ...         |
|  |  |   | Proportion of high risk persons receiving any drug therapy and counselling to prevent heart attacks and strokes (%) | -    | ...         |
|  |  |   | Proportion of primary health care centres reported as offering CVD risk stratification                              | 2017 | Don't know  |
|  |  |   | Reported having CVD guidelines that are utilized in at least 50% of health facilities                               | 2017 | No          |
|  | Essential NCD medicines and basic technologies to treat major NCDs | ✓ | Number of essential NCD medicines reported as "generally available"   | 2017 | 7 out of 10 |
|  |  |   | Number of essential NCD technologies reported as "generally available"  | 2017 | 5 out of 6  |

... = no data available

\* The mortality estimates for this country have a high degree of uncertainty because they are not based on any national NCD mortality data (see Explanatory Notes)

World Health Organization - Noncommunicable Diseases (NCD) Country Profiles, 2018.