

NCDs IN COLOMBIA: A CALL TO ACTION



HEALTH IMPACT

- NCDs contribute to 22.7% of premature deaths (under the age of 70) and 71% of all deaths in Colombia.
- The probability of death between ages 30 to 70 years from one of the four NCDs in Colombia is 12%.



SOCIETAL IMPACT

- As of 2015, the Colombian health system covers 95% of the population, and the private sector health institutions account for 97% of the country's health institutions.
- Per the World Health Organization, 2.1 million Colombians have no access to health services.



ECONOMIC IMPACT

- In 2004, Colombia spent 5.4% of GDP on health services, as of 2013 that has risen to 6.8% of GDP.
- Out-of-pocket expenditure is 15% of total the health care costs in Colombia.
- In 2002, the health expenditure per capita in Colombia was \$133.59 USD. Today that has risen to \$569.19 USD.



- Colombia suffers from a triple burden of disease with a focus on noncommunicable diseases such as cancer, diabetes, and CVD.
- Out of the total 202,000 deaths in Colombia in 2014, NCDs are accountable for 71% (143,420) and accidents and injuries contribute another 17%.

MAJOR NCDs in COLOMBIA



CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES (CVDs)

- As of 2014, CVDs are the leading cause of NCD mortality in Colombia. 28% of all deaths in Colombia are due to CVDs.
- CVDs caused 14,589 deaths among Colombian men and 9,910 deaths among women in 2010.
- Per a study in the International Journal of Health Sciences and Research, the average age of death for CVD mortality under age 75 was 60.8 for men and 61.4 for women between 1998 and 2011.



CANCER

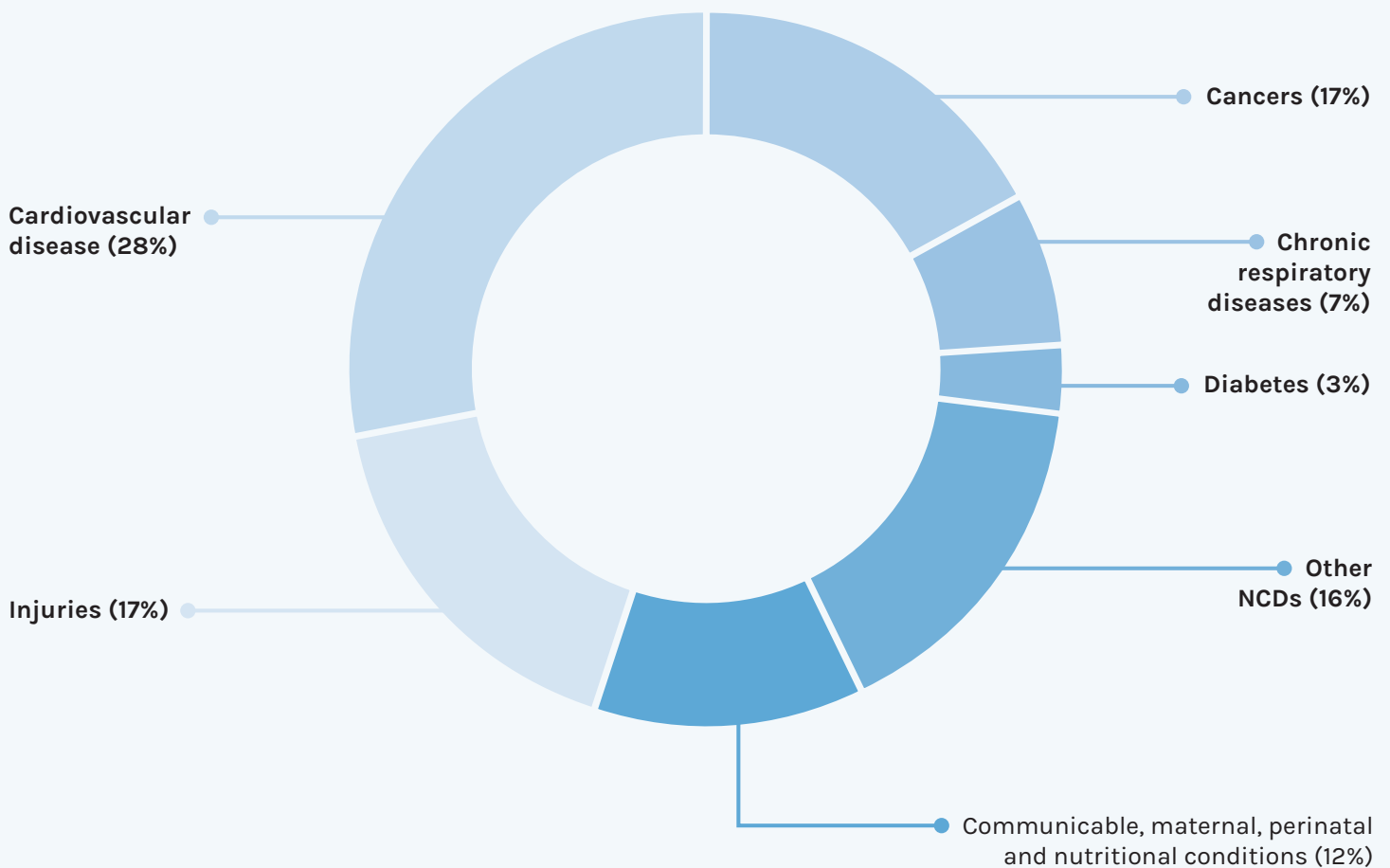
- In 2014, approximately 17,000 men and 18,400 women died from cancer.
- Stomach cancer is the leading cause of cancer-related deaths in males and breast cancer is the largest in females.
- The International Agency for Research on Cancer estimated that new cancer cases under age 65 in Colombia is to grow by 31% by 2035, with around 36,769 in 2012 to over 53,444 cases by 2035.



DIABETES

- The prevalence of diabetes in Colombia was 10% in 2015, compared to 8.8% worldwide per the International Diabetes Federation.
- Approximately 40% of adults with diabetes in Colombia are undiagnosed, or 1,220,300 adults.
- Diabetes related expenditures for adults are approximately \$772.90 USD per person. By 2040, this is estimated to rise to \$776.40 per person with diabetes.
- In 2015, 19,800 Colombians aged 20–79 died from diabetes-related death.

NCDs ARE ESTIMATED TO ACCOUNT FOR 71% OF TOTAL DEATHS



TOTAL DEATHS: 202,000

The Global Initiative on Health and the Economy's (GIHE) mission is to champion good health policies as vital to advancing economic growth. The GIHE is dedicated to assembling government decision makers, community influencers, and key business leaders in an effort to find creative solutions to today's health needs.

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