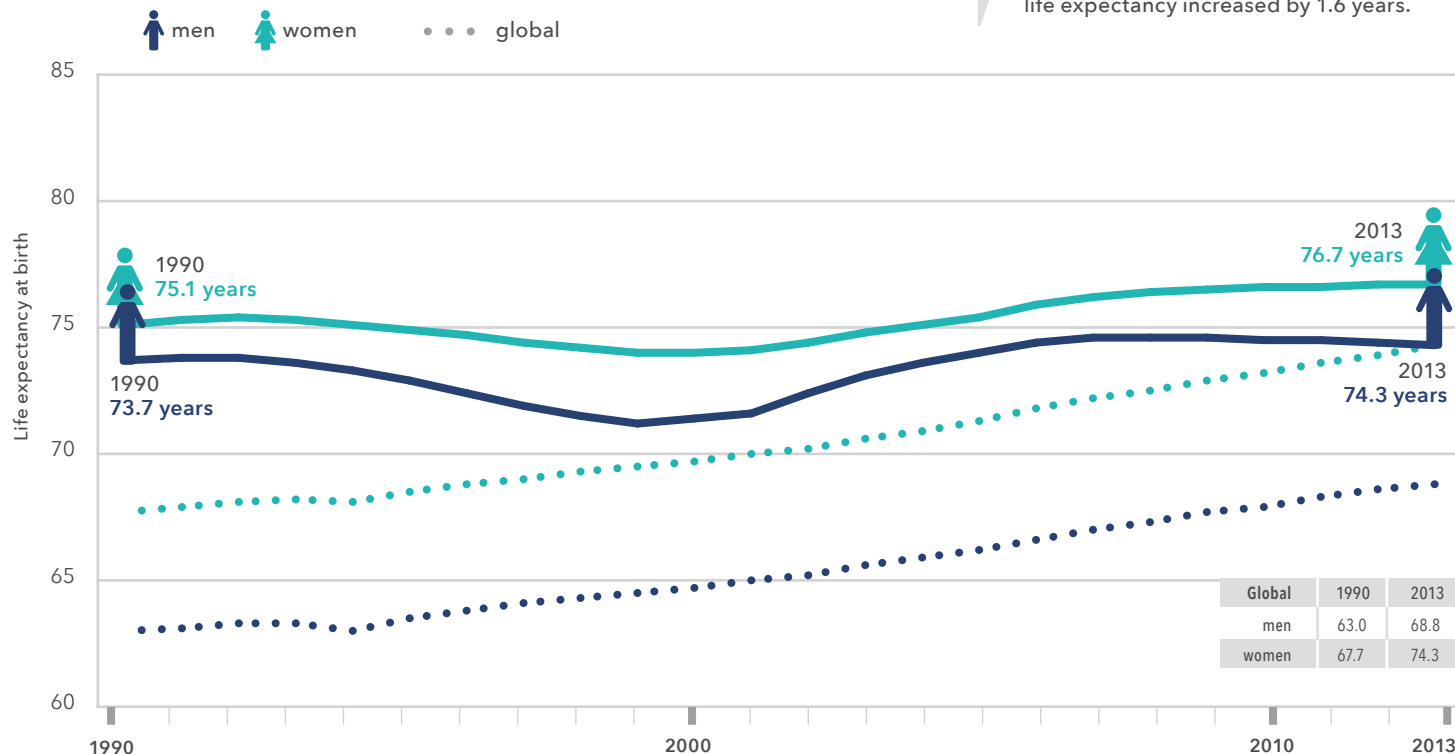


Jamaica

Findings from the Global Burden of Disease Study

Life expectancy globally and in Jamaica, 1990-2013

Male life expectancy increased by 0.6 years from 1990 to 2013 in Jamaica, while female life expectancy increased by 1.6 years.



The Global Burden of Disease: 2013 study results

This profile provides findings from the Global Burden of Disease (GBD) study 2013. The GBD study empowers decision-makers to compare the impacts of different health threats that kill people prematurely and cause poor health to see how much progress they have made in tackling these threats. GBD 2013 tracks years lost from more than 300 diseases, injuries, and risk factors. GBD can be used at the global, national, and local levels to understand health trends over time and to measure whether people are getting healthier. Decision-makers can also use GBD to benchmark their country's health progress relative to its peers and identify health disparities within its borders.

GBD estimates are based on more than 50,000 different data sources such as death certificates, household surveys, and examination surveys. GBD researchers use statistical modeling to produce the

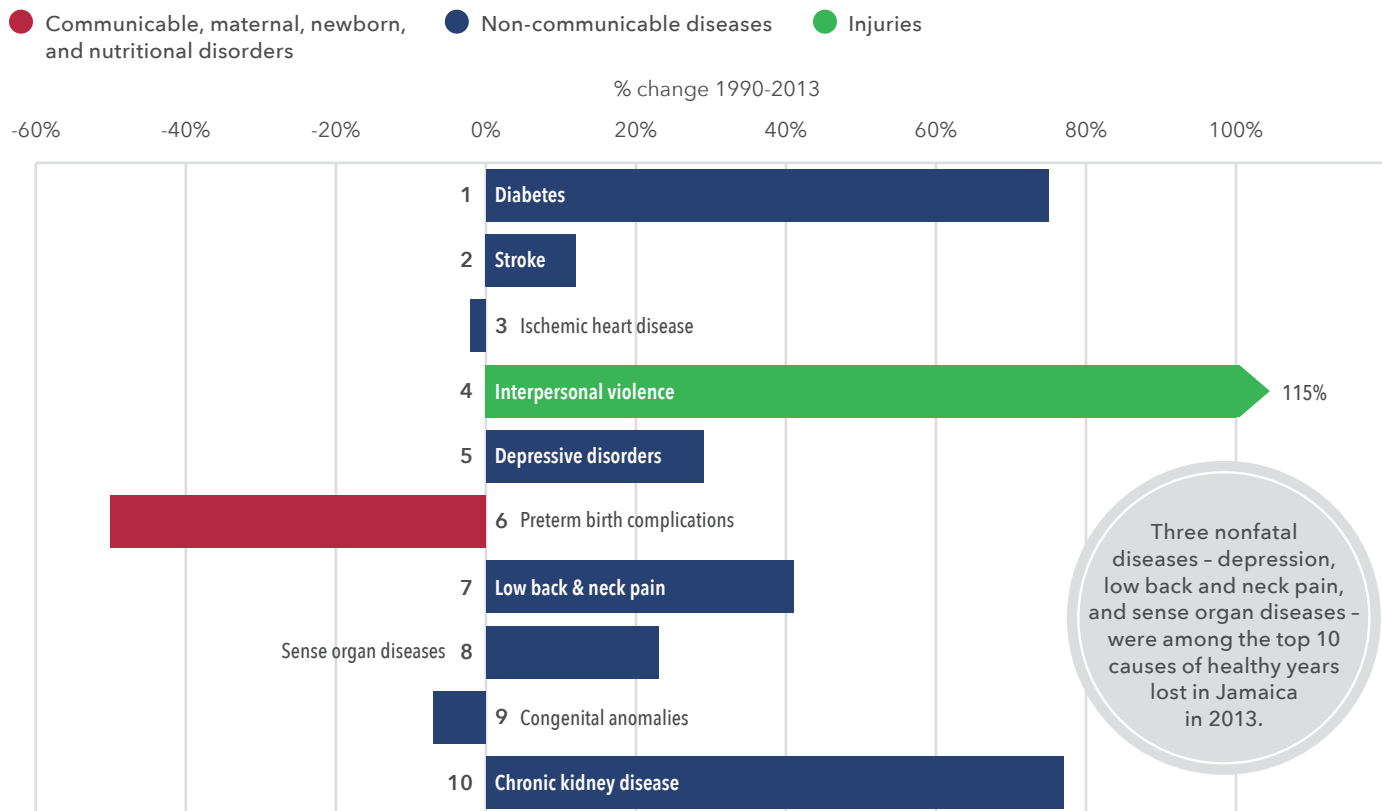
most scientifically rigorous estimates possible. Estimates from the Global Burden of Disease study may differ from national statistics due to differences in data sources and methodology.

GBD brings together a strong community of health specialists who are passionate about improving health through science. Through their knowledge about local and regional health, more than 1,000 GBD experts, who hail from government agencies, universities, and research institutions in 120 countries, are answering some of the world's most important questions about health. As the coordinators of the GBD study, we invite you to join this groundbreaking effort by becoming a GBD expert.

For more information, visit www.healthdata.org/gbd. Please send feedback and questions to engage@healthdata.org.



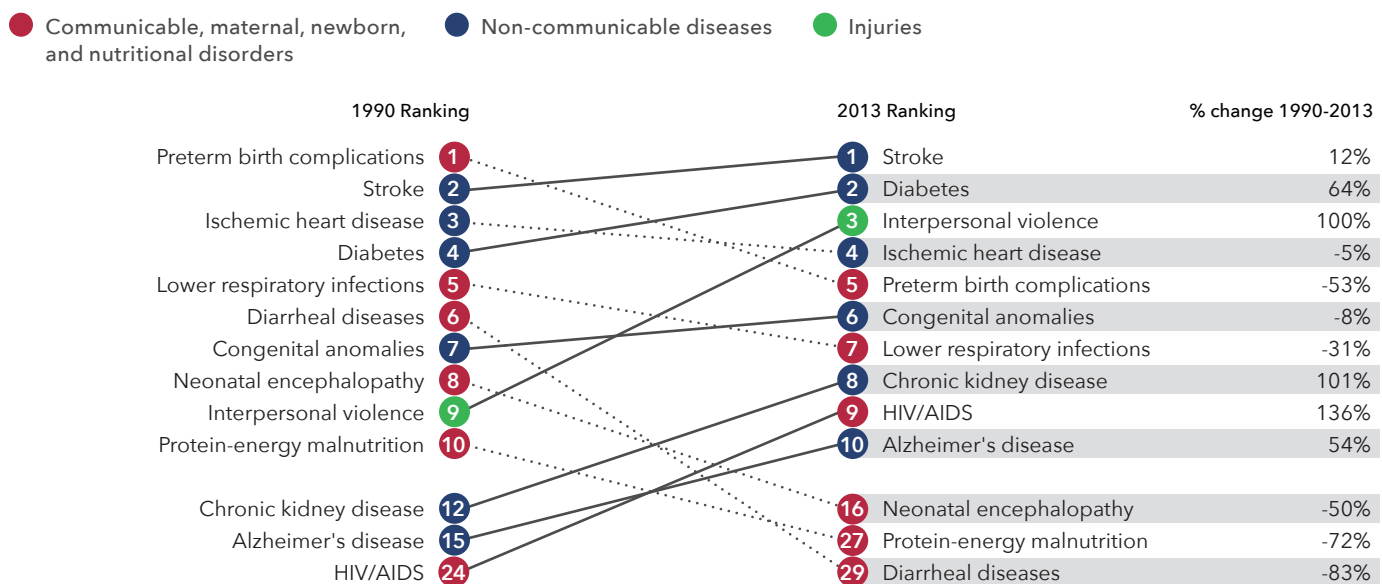
Leading causes of disability-adjusted life years in 2013 and percent change, 1990-2013



Disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) are the sum of years of healthy life lost to premature death and years lived with disability.

Pointed arrows indicate causes that have increased or decreased by a greater amount than shown on the x-axis.

Leading causes of years of life lost to premature death, 1990 and 2013, and percent change, 1990-2013



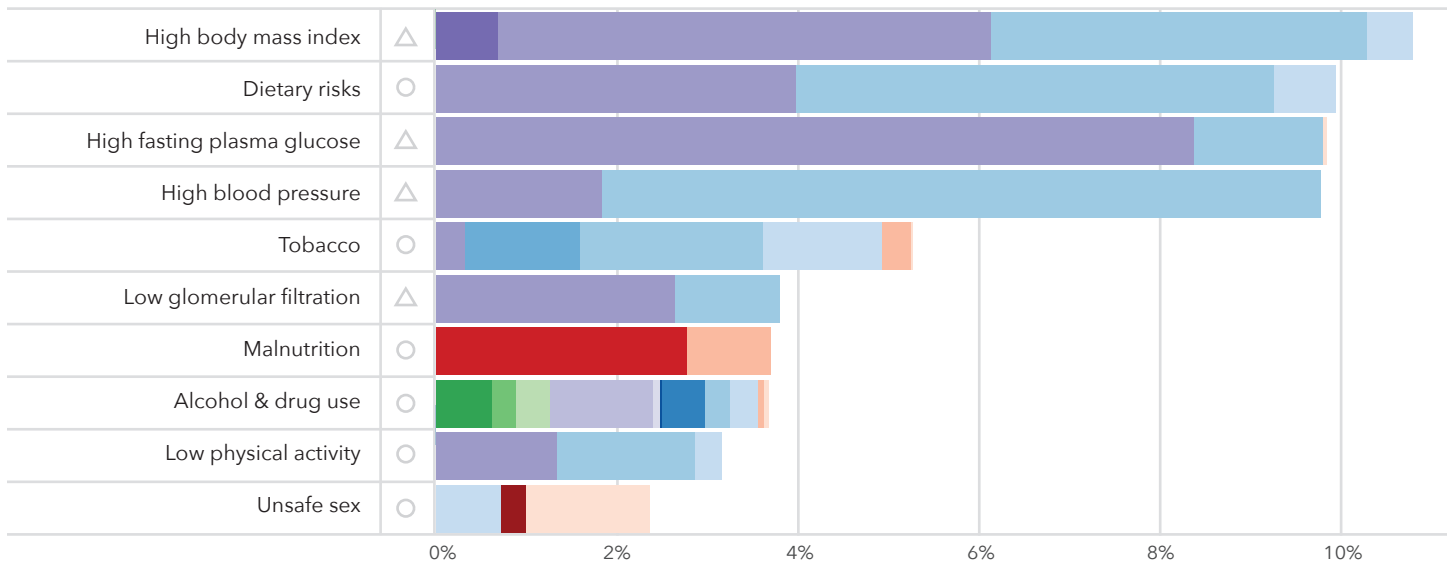
While preterm birth complications remain a major contributor to YLLs in Jamaica, the absolute burden of premature death from this cause declined by 53% from 1990 to 2013.

Years of life lost (YLLs) are years of life lost due to premature mortality.

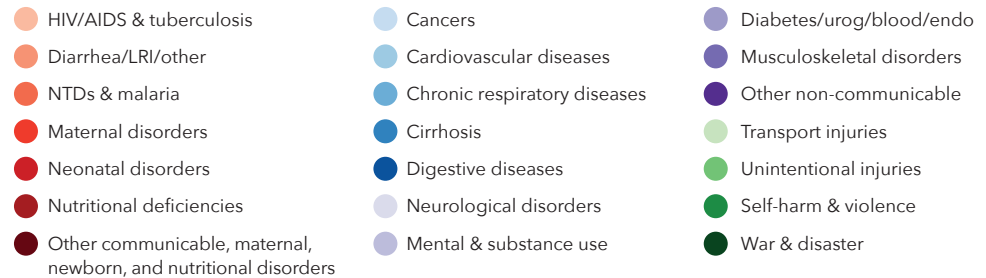
Burden of disease attributable to leading risk factors, 2013

expressed as a percentage of Jamaica DALYs

○ Behavioral △ Metabolic □ Environmental

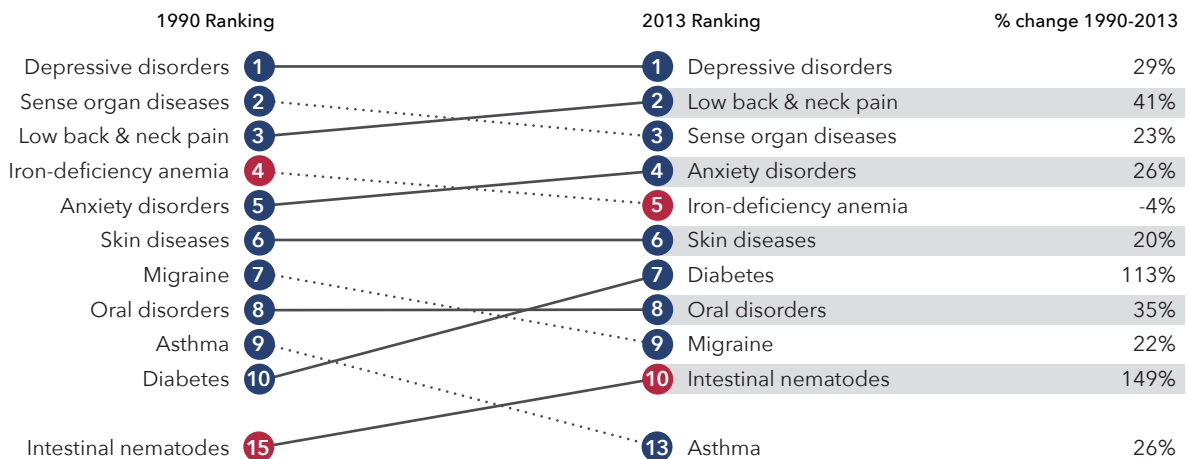


Risk factors are potentially modifiable causes of disease and injury.



Leading causes of years lived with disability, 1990 and 2013, and percent change, 1990-2013

● Communicable, maternal, newborn, and nutritional disorders ● Non-communicable diseases ● Injuries



Depression continues to be a major contributor to Jamaica's burden of disabling conditions and was responsible for nearly twice as many YLDs in 2013 as diabetes.

Years lived with disability (YLDs) are years lived in less than ideal health. This includes conditions that may last for only a few days, as well as conditions that can last a lifetime.

Rates of premature death* in Jamaica versus comparison countries, 2013

Ⓒ Commonwealth country

	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5	Rank 6	Rank 7	Rank 8	Rank 9	Rank 10
	Stroke	Diabetes	Ischemic heart disease	Inter-personal violence	Preterm birth complications	Chronic kidney disease	Lower respiratory infections	Congenital anomalies	Alzheimer's disease	Lung cancer
Ⓒ Jamaica	1,642	1,614	1,153	994	789	583	575	597	378	367
Comparison group average	2,027	1,568	2,443	706	766	588	957	683	346	341
Ⓒ Antigua and Barbuda	1,601	1,417	1,896	445	605	491	681	465	337	256
Ⓒ Barbados	1,352	1,466	1,596	448	594	476	714	539	347	245
Ⓒ Belize	2,084	2,207	2,935	1,077	668	776	972	618	386	441
Cuba	1,031	240	2,095	239	90	281	539	352	265	700
Ⓒ Dominica	1,518	1,397	1,800	583	729	595	797	623	346	291
Dominican Republic	1,760	650	2,978	758	1,051	555	851	871	351	307
Ⓒ Grenada	2,226	2,009	2,636	618	435	628	864	453	355	380
Ⓒ Guyana	4,016	2,799	5,001	1,088	977	915	1,533	1,065	338	339
Haiti	3,623	1,394	2,358	550	909	375	2,633	888	372	191
Ⓒ Saint Kitts and Nevis	1,826	825	2,404	587	817	430	1,316	766	312	464
Ⓒ Saint Lucia	1,667	1,510	1,741	649	696	484	713	596	348	292
Ⓒ Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1,815	1,568	2,301	703	962	538	859	690	333	306
Suriname	2,511	1,266	2,657	610	1,440	791	1,152	1,157	360	345
Ⓒ The Bahamas	1,736	1,359	2,460	843	743	670	693	500	343	336
Ⓒ Trinidad and Tobago	1,828	2,622	3,043	977	803	668	774	828	334	313

This table shows the top 10 causes of premature death in Jamaica. It can be used to compare rates* across countries relative to the group average. Comparison groups were chosen based on Global Burden of Disease regional classifications.

*Rates are in years of life lost per 100,000 and are age standardized

