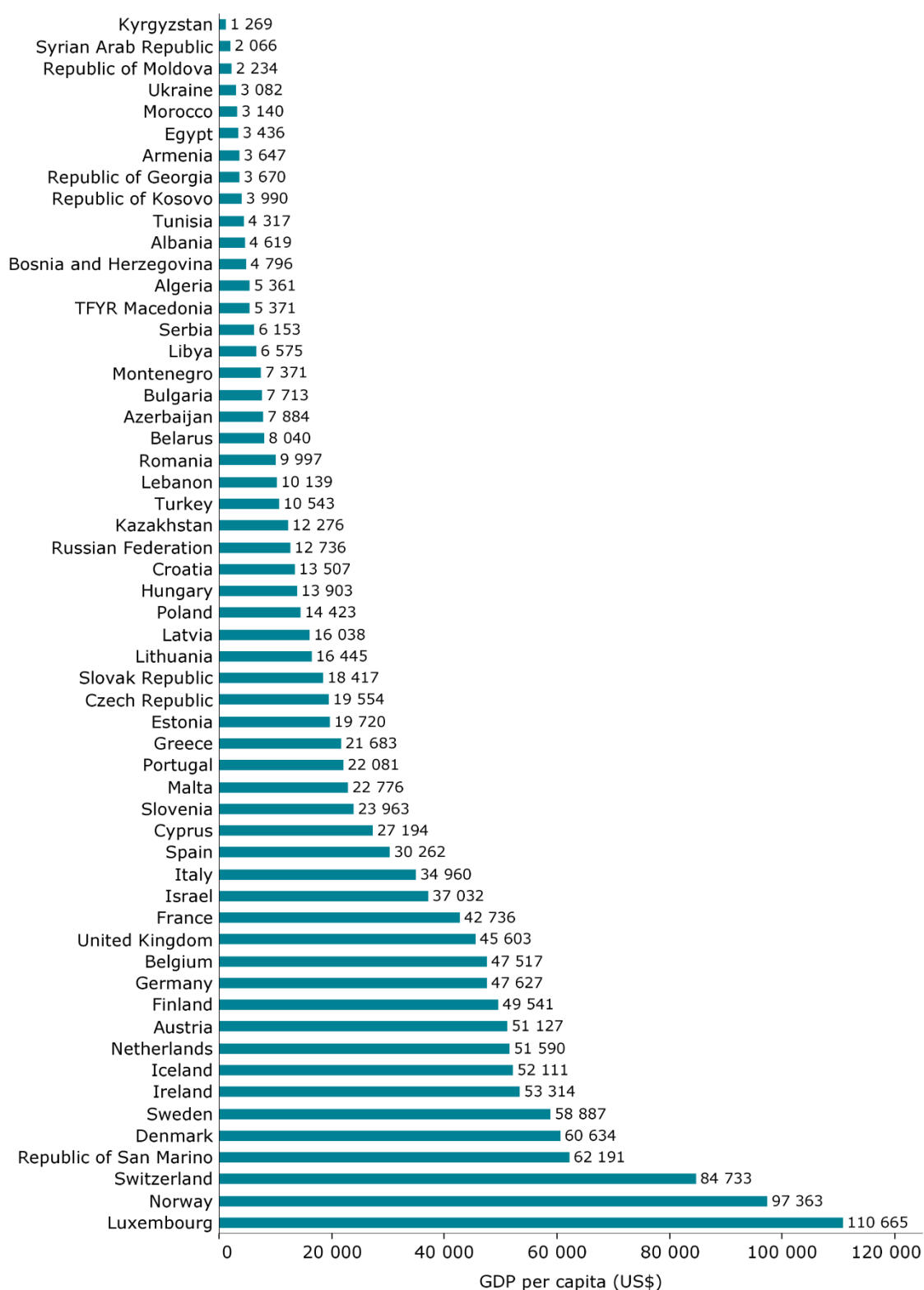
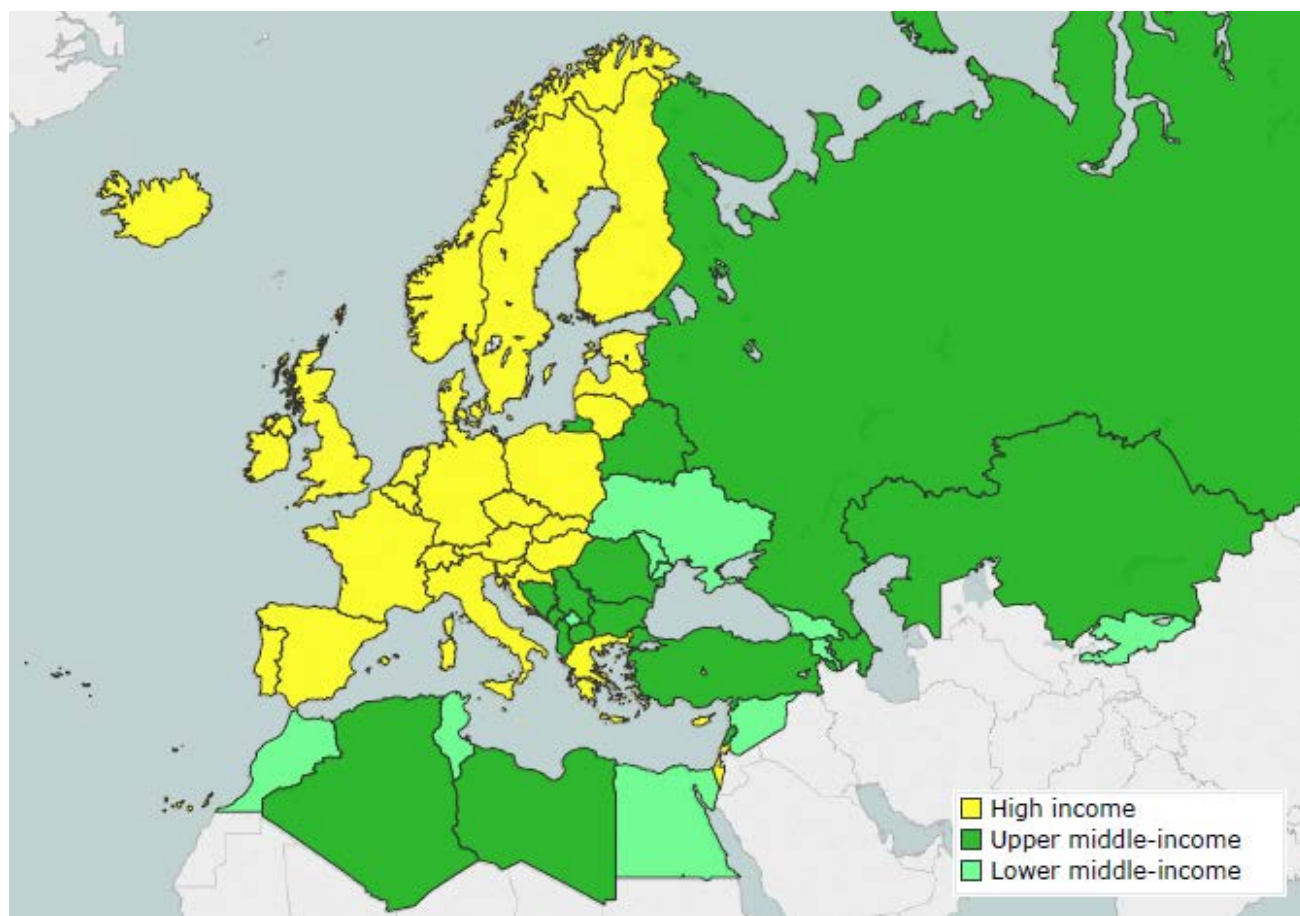


Figure 1. GDP per capita (US\$), 2014 or latest year, ESC member countries



Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology based on data from World Bank (WB) <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator>

Figure 2. ESC member countries by national income status

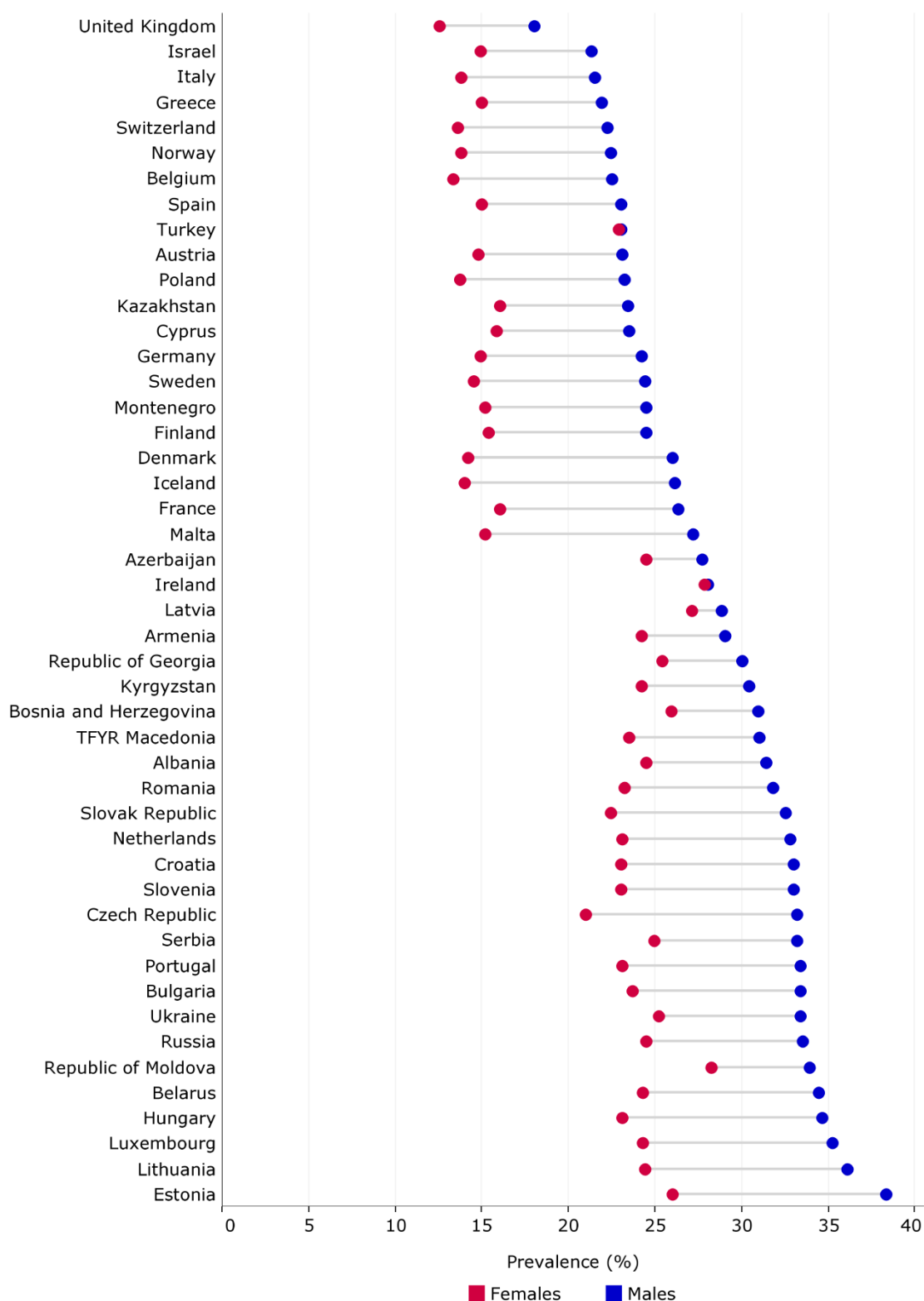


Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology based on data from World Bank: <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator>

Note: According to the World Bank definition, high-income countries are those in which 2016 GNI per capita was US\$12,000 or more. Throughout the manuscript the term “middle-income countries” represents a composite of upper- and lower-middle income ESC member countries.

Raw data: Table 1

Figure 3. Age-standardised prevalence (%) of raised blood pressure, 18+ years, by sex, 2014, ESC member countries



Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology based on data from WHO Global Health Observatory

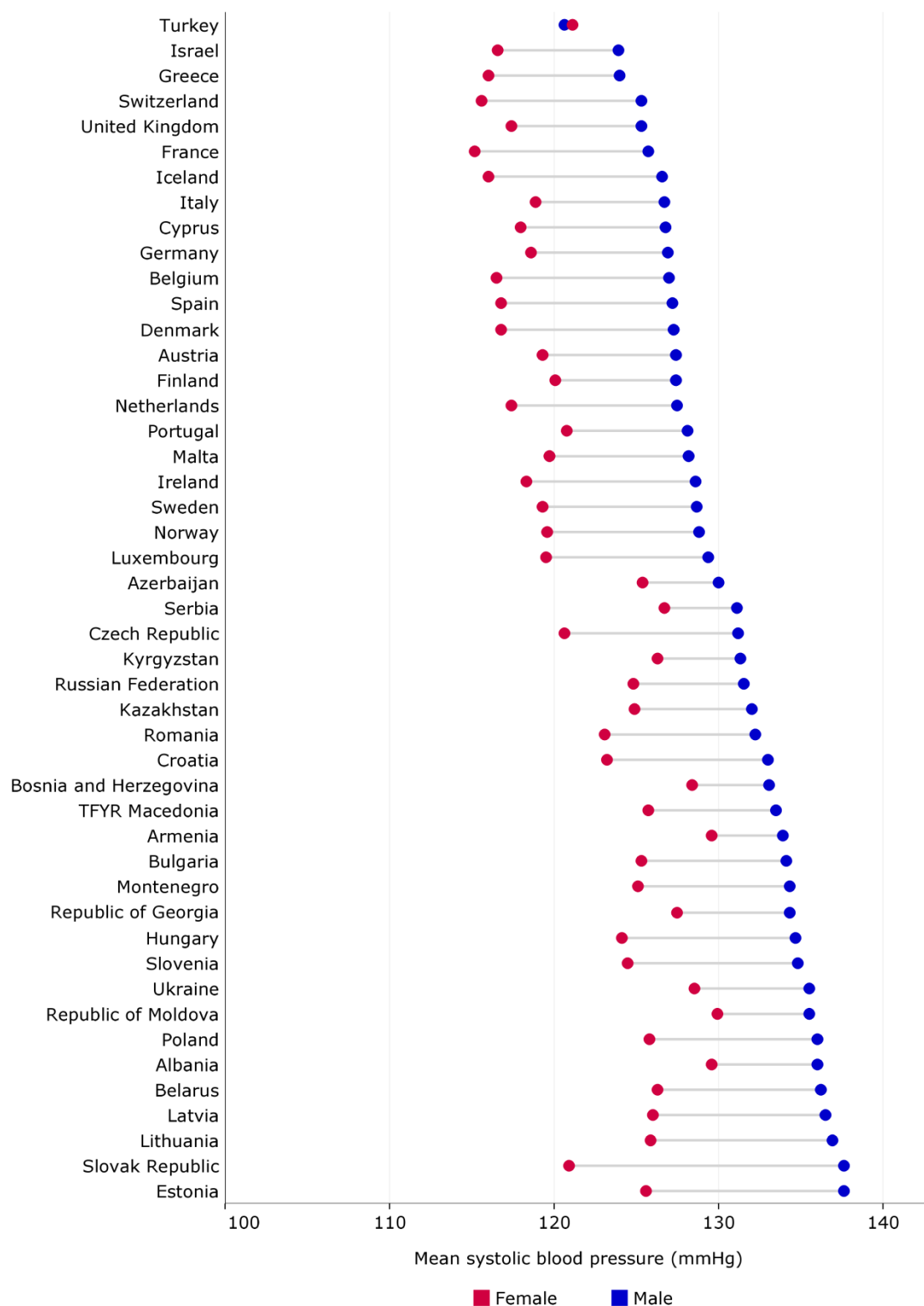
<http://www.who.int/gho/database/en/>

Notes: Data are age-standardised to the WHO standard population.

Data unavailable: Algeria, Egypt, Republic of Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Republic of San Marino, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia.

Raw data: table S1

Figure 4. Mean systolic blood pressure (mmHg), 18+ years, by sex, 2014, ESC member countries



Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology based on data from WHO Global Health Observatory

<http://www.who.int/gho/database/en/>

Data unavailable: Algeria, Egypt, Republic of Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Republic of San Marino, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia.

Raw data: table S2

Figure 5a. Mean systolic blood pressure (mmHg), 18+ years, females, 1980 to 2014, ESC member countries

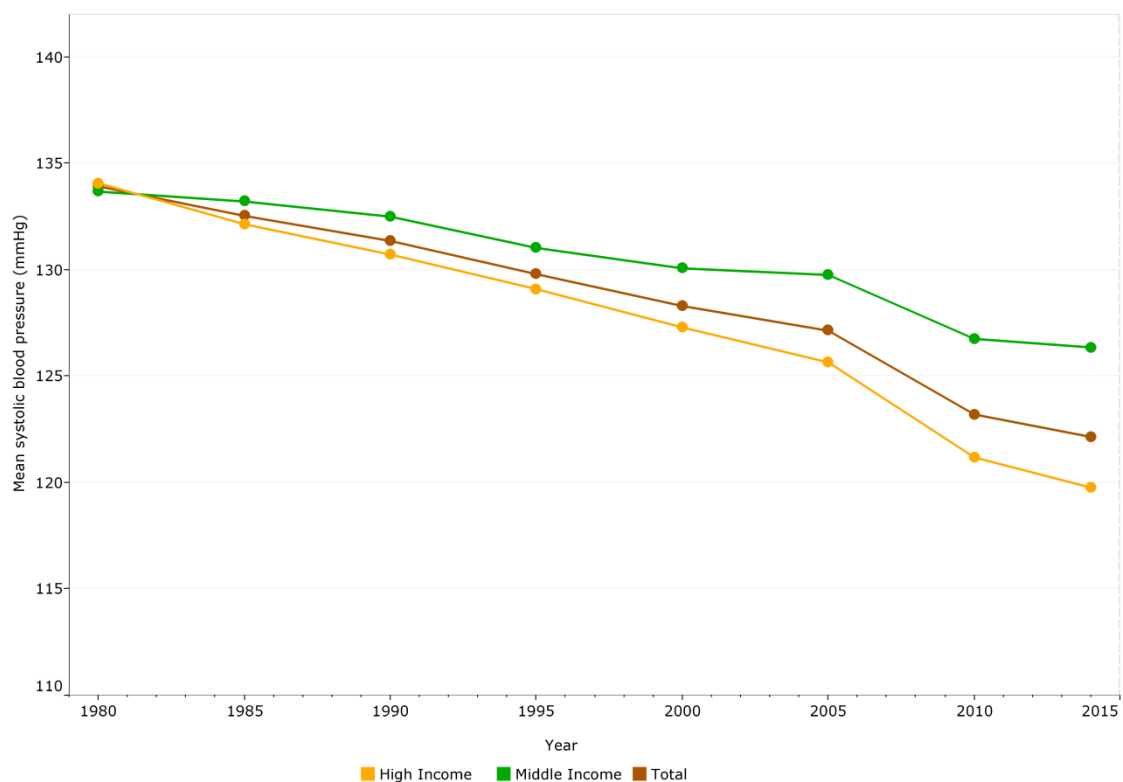
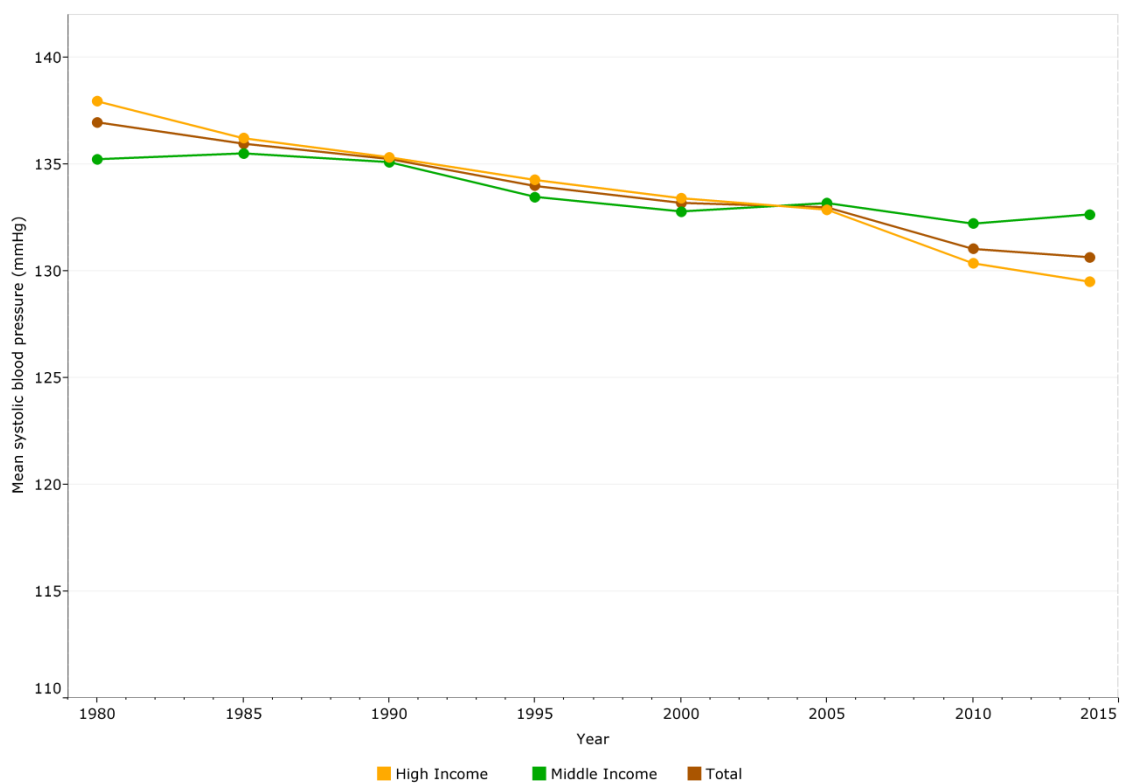


Figure 5b. Mean systolic blood pressure (mmHg), 18+ years, males, 1980 to 2014, ESC member countries

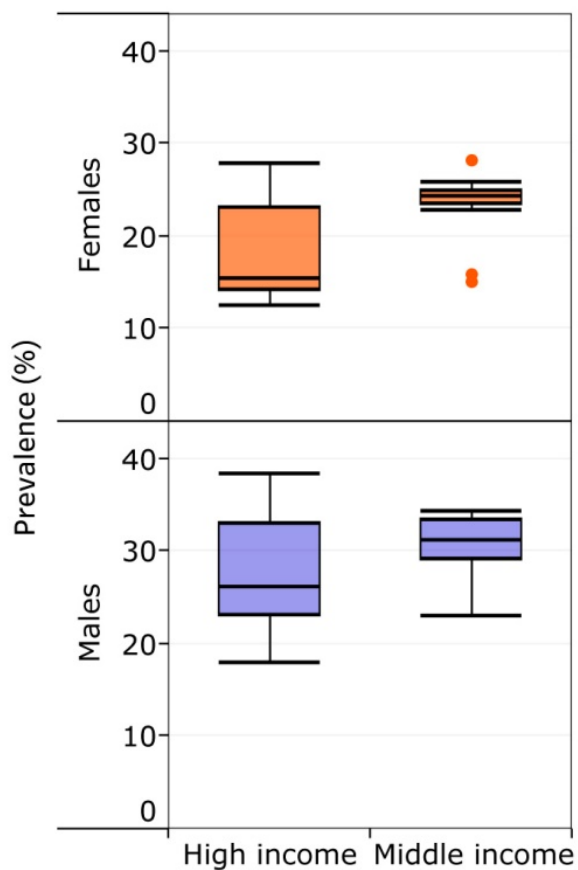


Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology based on data from WHO Global Health Observatory
<http://www.who.int/gho/database/en/>

Notes: Dots depict mean values across the country groups.

Data unavailable: Algeria, Egypt, Republic of Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Republic of San Marino, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia

Figure 6. Age-standardised prevalence of raised blood pressure, 18+ years, by sex and national income status, 2014, ESC member countries



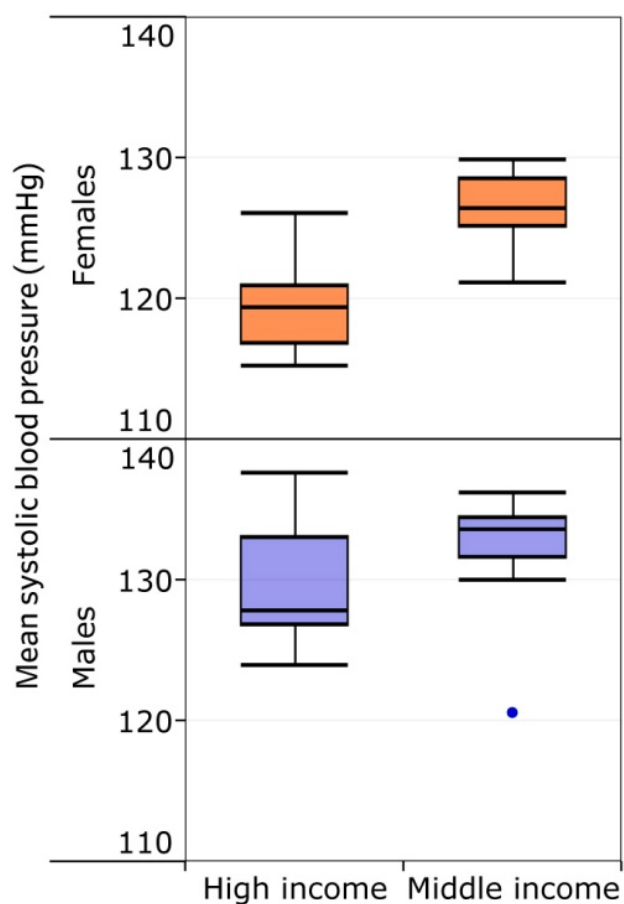
Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology based on data from WHO Global Health Observatory
<http://www.who.int/gho/database/en/>.

Notes: Data are age-standardised to the WHO standard population.

Data unavailable: Republic of Kosovo, Republic of San Marino, Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia.

Raw data: table S1 .

Figure 7. Mean systolic blood pressure (mmHg), 18+, by sex and national income status, 2014, ESC member countries



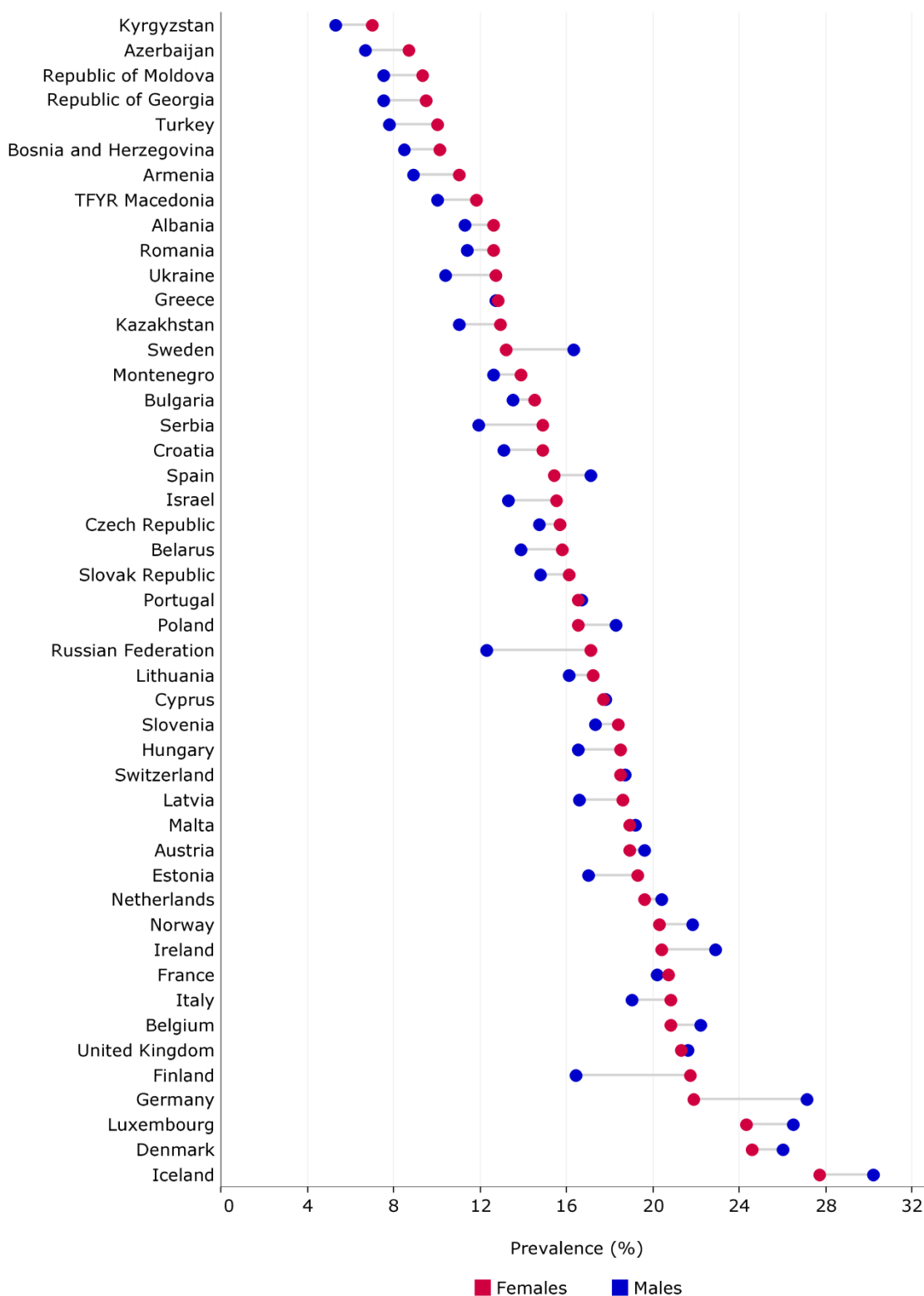
Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology based on data from WHO Global Health Observatory

<http://www.who.int/gho/database/en/>.

Data unavailable: Algeria, Egypt, Republic of Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Republic of San Marino, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia.

Raw data: table S2.

Figure 8. Age-standardised prevalence of raised blood cholesterol ($\geq 6.2\text{mmol/L}$), 25+ years, by sex, 2008, ESC member countries



Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology based on data from WHO Global Health Observatory <http://www.who.int/gho/database/en/>

Notes: Data are age-standardised to the WHO standard population

Data unavailable: Algeria, Egypt, Republic of Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Republic of San Marino, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia.

Raw data: table S4.

Figure 9a. Mean blood cholesterol levels, 25+ years, female, 1980 to 2009, ESC member countries

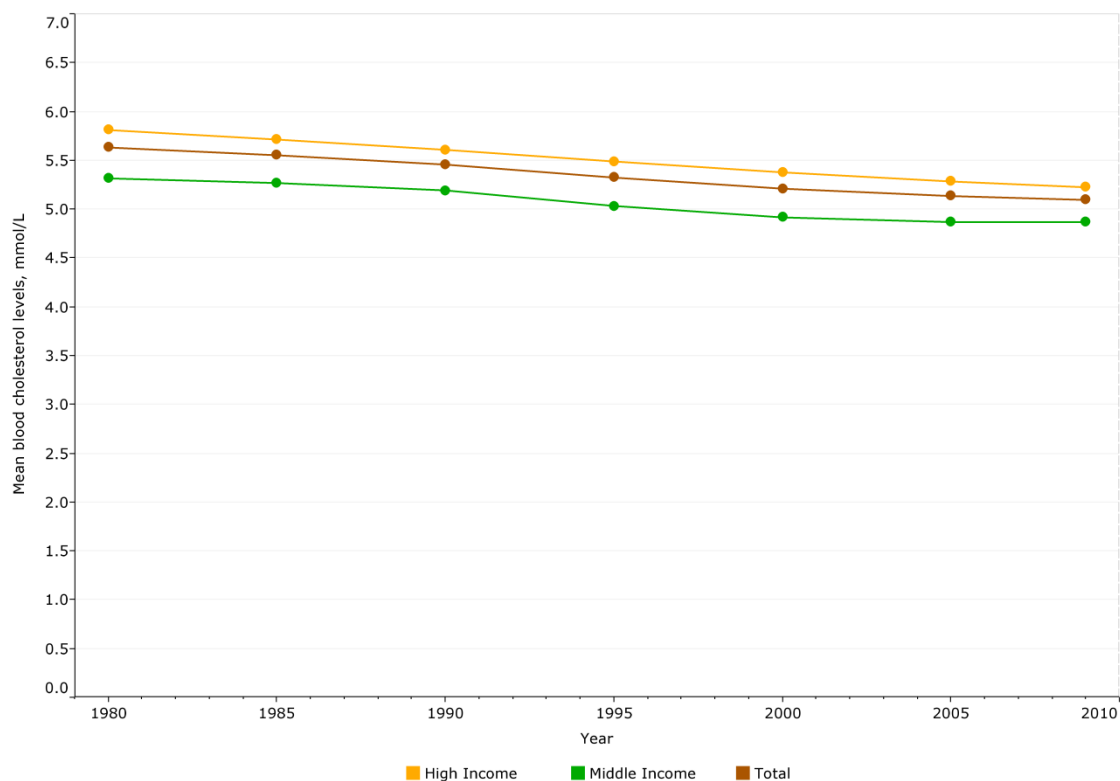
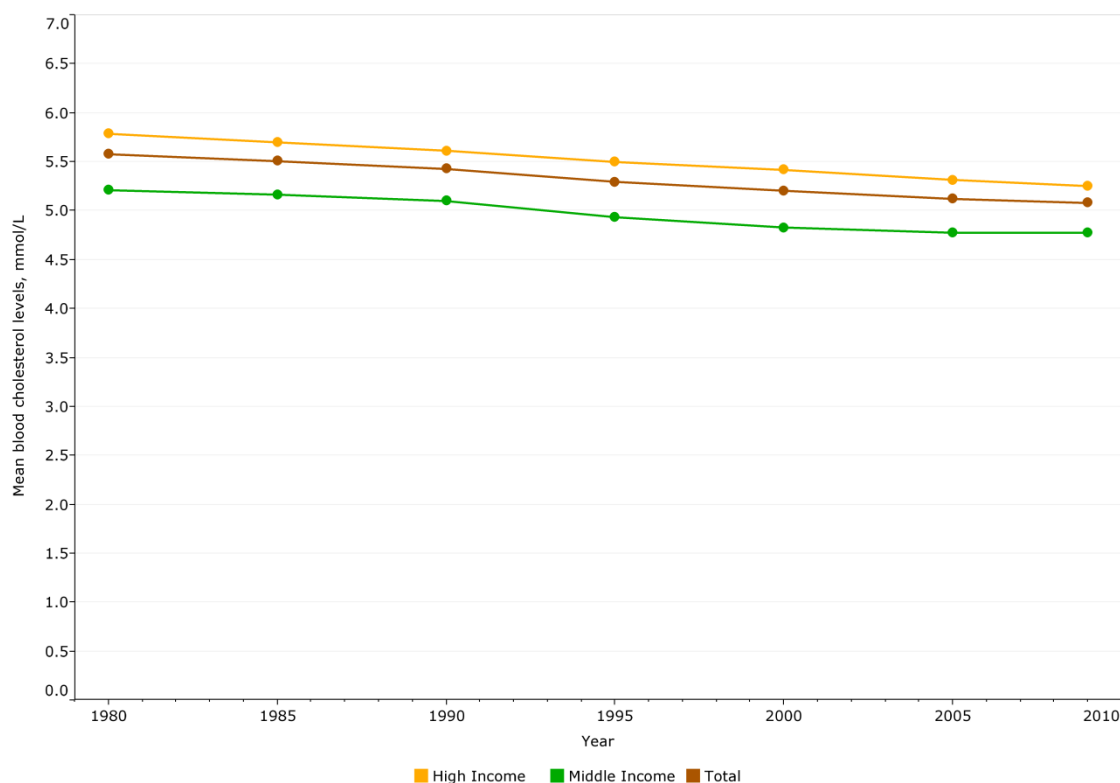


Figure 9b. Mean blood cholesterol levels, 25+ years, male, 1980 to 2009, ESC member countries

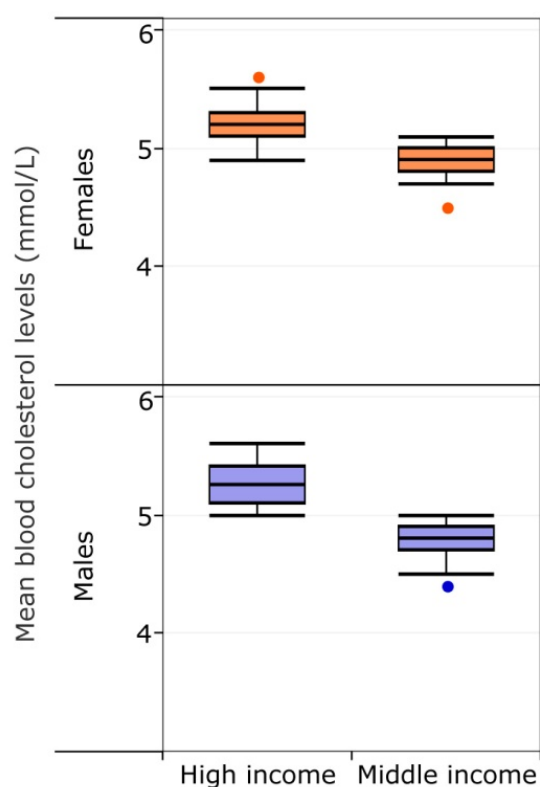


Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology based on data from WHO Global Health Observatory <http://www.who.int/gho/database/en/>

Notes: Data are age-standardised to the WHO standard population. Dots depict mean values across country groups.

Data unavailable: Algeria, Egypt, Republic of Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Republic of San Marino, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia

Figure 10. Age-standardised mean blood cholesterol levels, mmol/L, 25+ years, by sex and national income status, 2009, ESC member countries



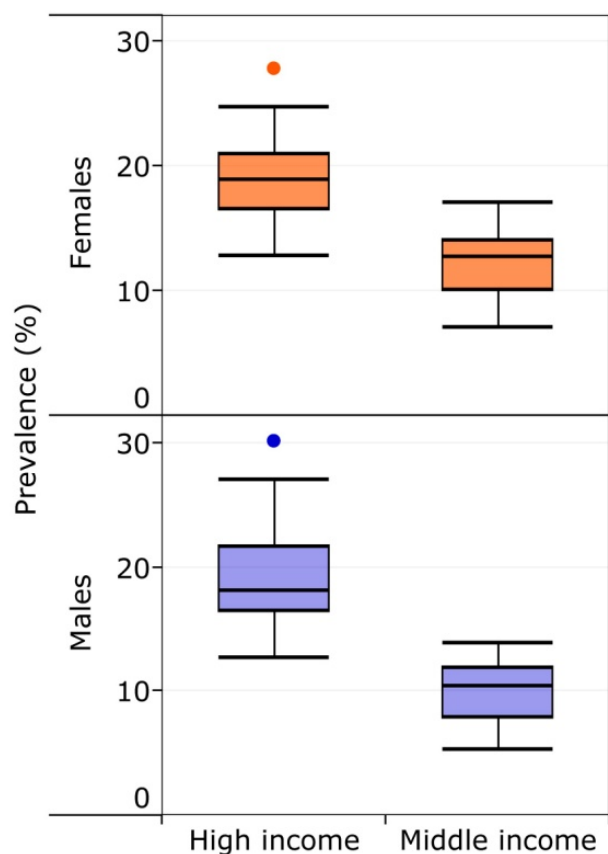
Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology based on data from WHO Global Health Observatory <http://www.who.int/gho/database/en/>.

Notes: Data are age-standardised to the WHO standard population.

Data unavailable: Algeria, Egypt, Republic of Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Republic of San Marino, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia.

Raw data: table S3.

Figure 11. Age-standardised prevalence of raised blood cholesterol ($\geq 6.2\text{mmol/L}$) , 25+ years, by sex and national income status, 2008, ESC member countries



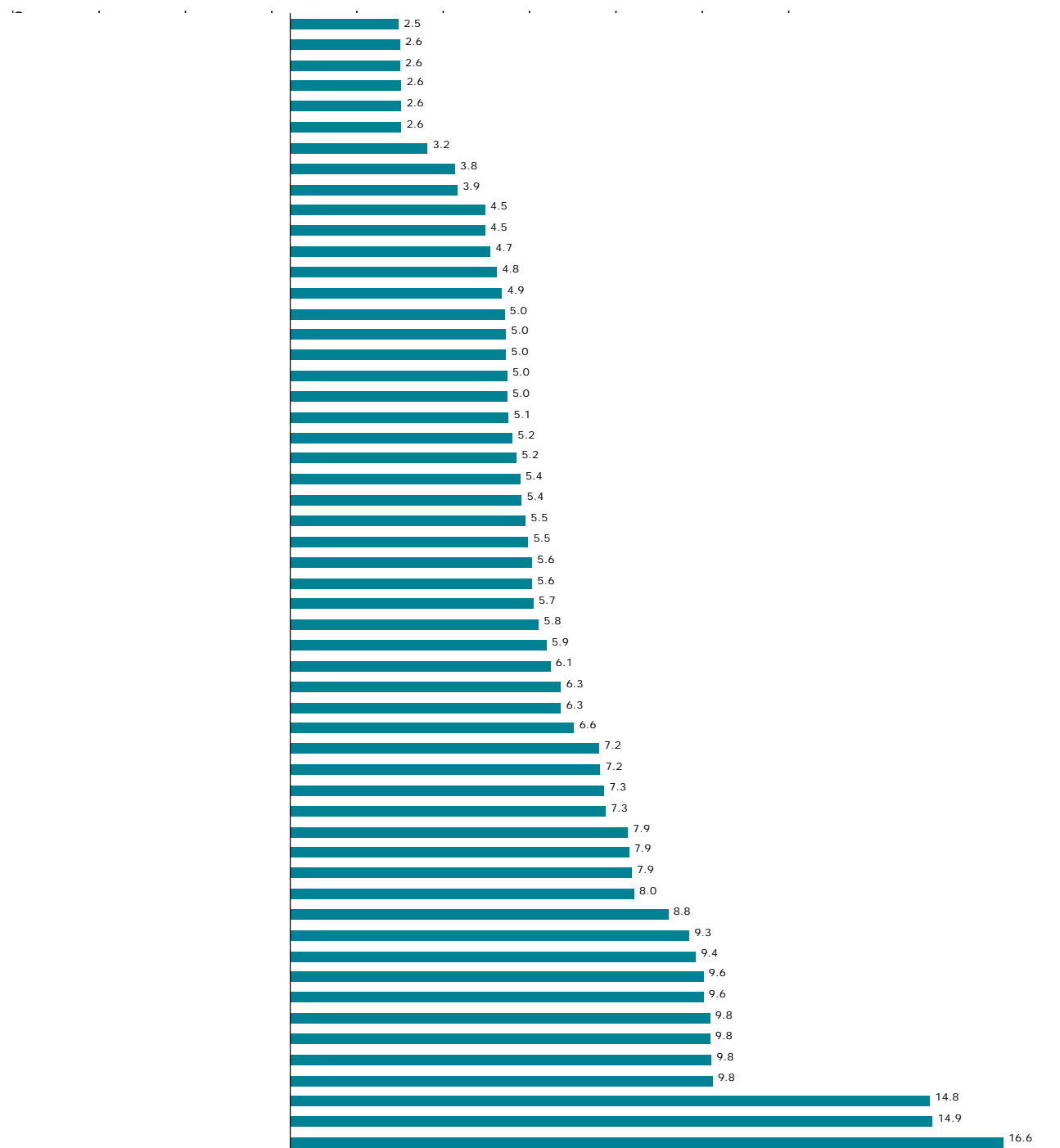
Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology based on data from WHO Global Health Observatory <http://www.who.int/gho/database/en/>.

Notes: Data are age-standardised to the WHO standard population.

Data unavailable: Algeria, Egypt, Republic of Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Republic of San Marino, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia.

Raw data: table S4

Figure 12. Prevalence of diabetes, 2014, ESC member countries

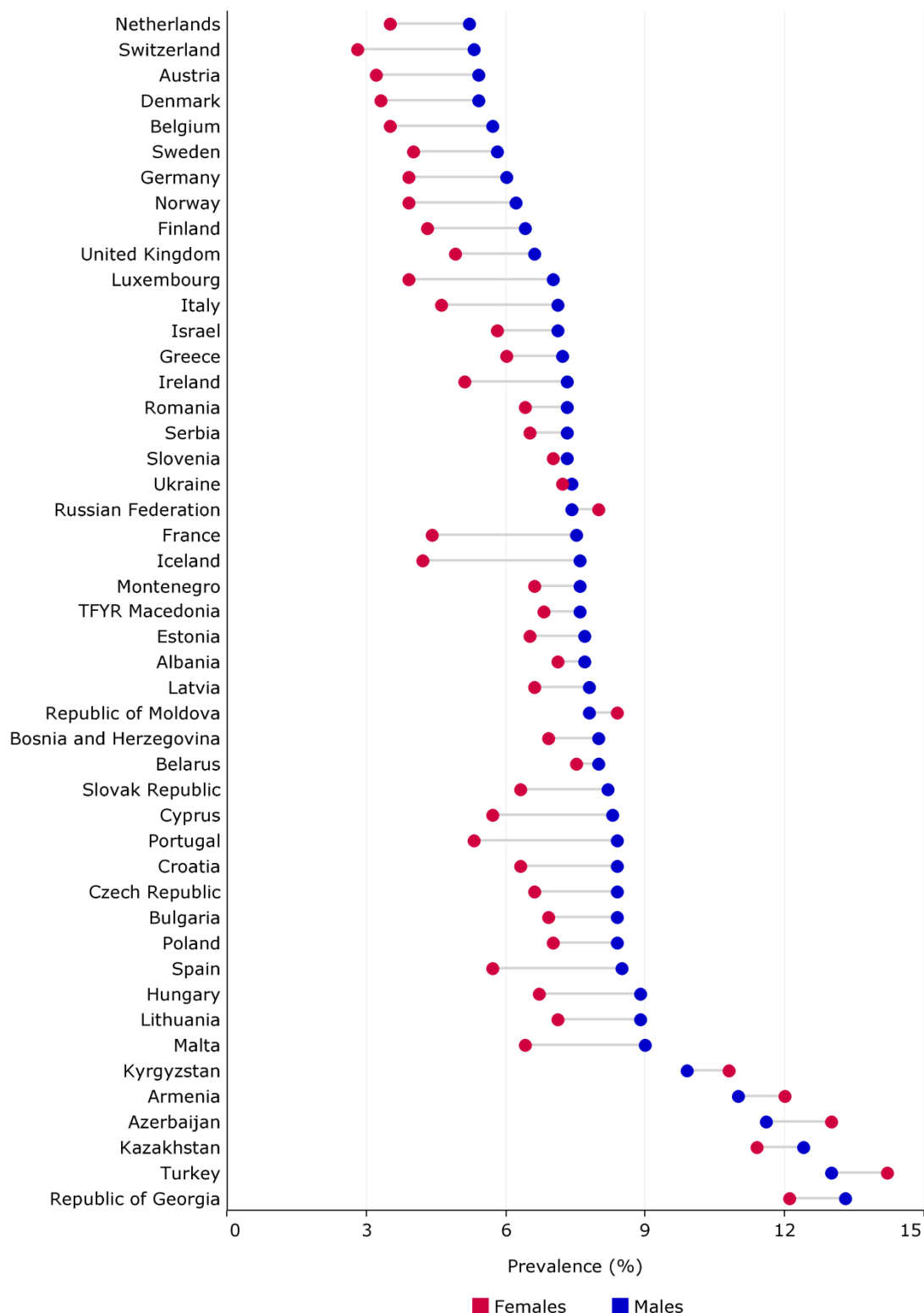


Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology based on data from World Bank (WB) <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator>

Note: Missing data: Republic of Kosovo.

Raw data: table S5.

Figure 13. Age-standardised prevalence of raised blood glucose, 18+ years, by sex, 2014, ESC member countries



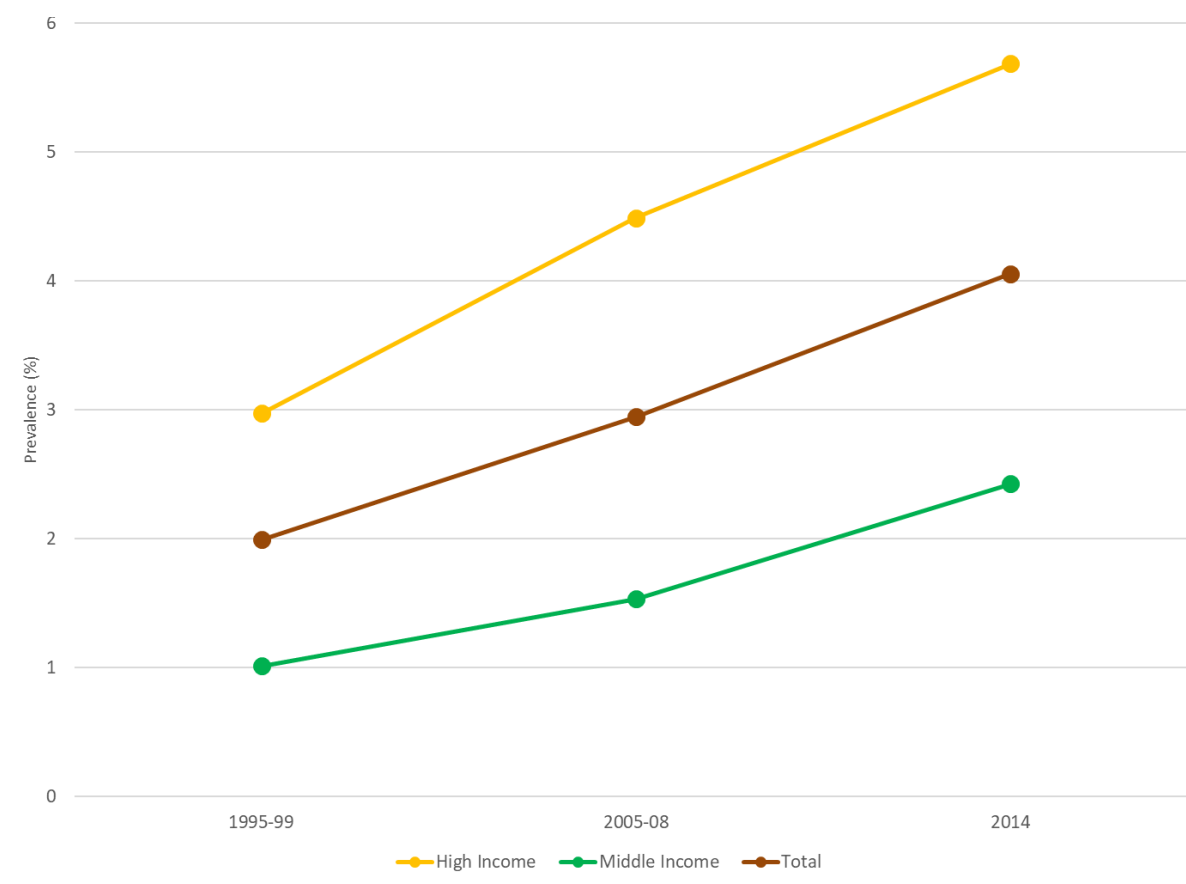
Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology based on data from WHO Global Health Observatory
<http://www.who.int/gho/database/en/>.

Notes: Data are age-standardised to the WHO standard population.

Data unavailable: Algeria, Egypt, Republic of Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Republic of San Marino, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia.

Raw data: table S6.

Figure 14. Mean prevalence (%) of diabetes, 1995/99-2014, ESC member countries

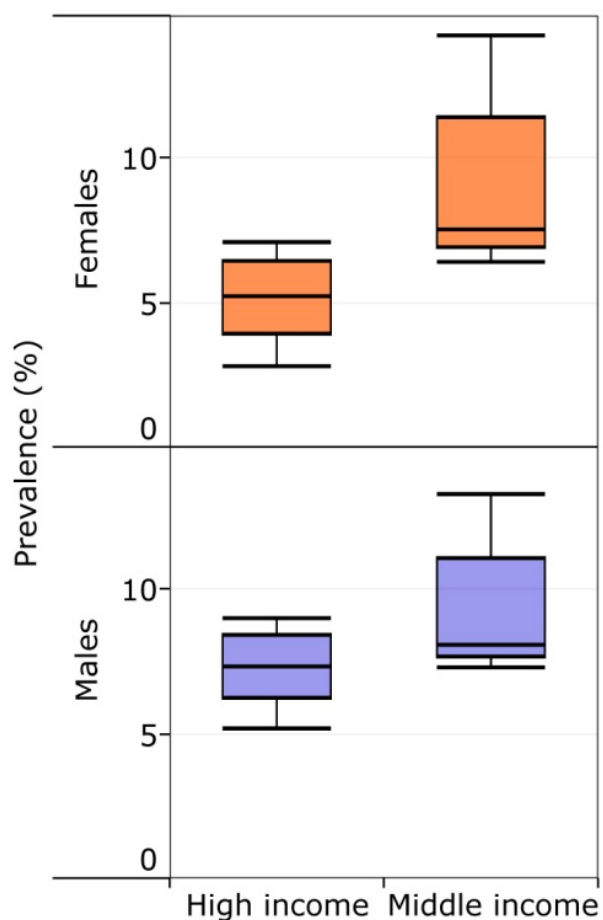


Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology based on data from WHO Europe. Health for All Database (HFA-DB) <http://data.euro.who.int/hfadb/>.

Notes: Based on sample of 24 ESC countries for which paired 1995-99 and 2014 data were available

Raw data: table S7

Figure 15. Age-standardised prevalence of raised blood glucose, 18+ years, by sex and national income status, 2014, ESC member countries



Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology based on data from WHO Global Health Observatory
<http://www.who.int/gho/database/en/>.

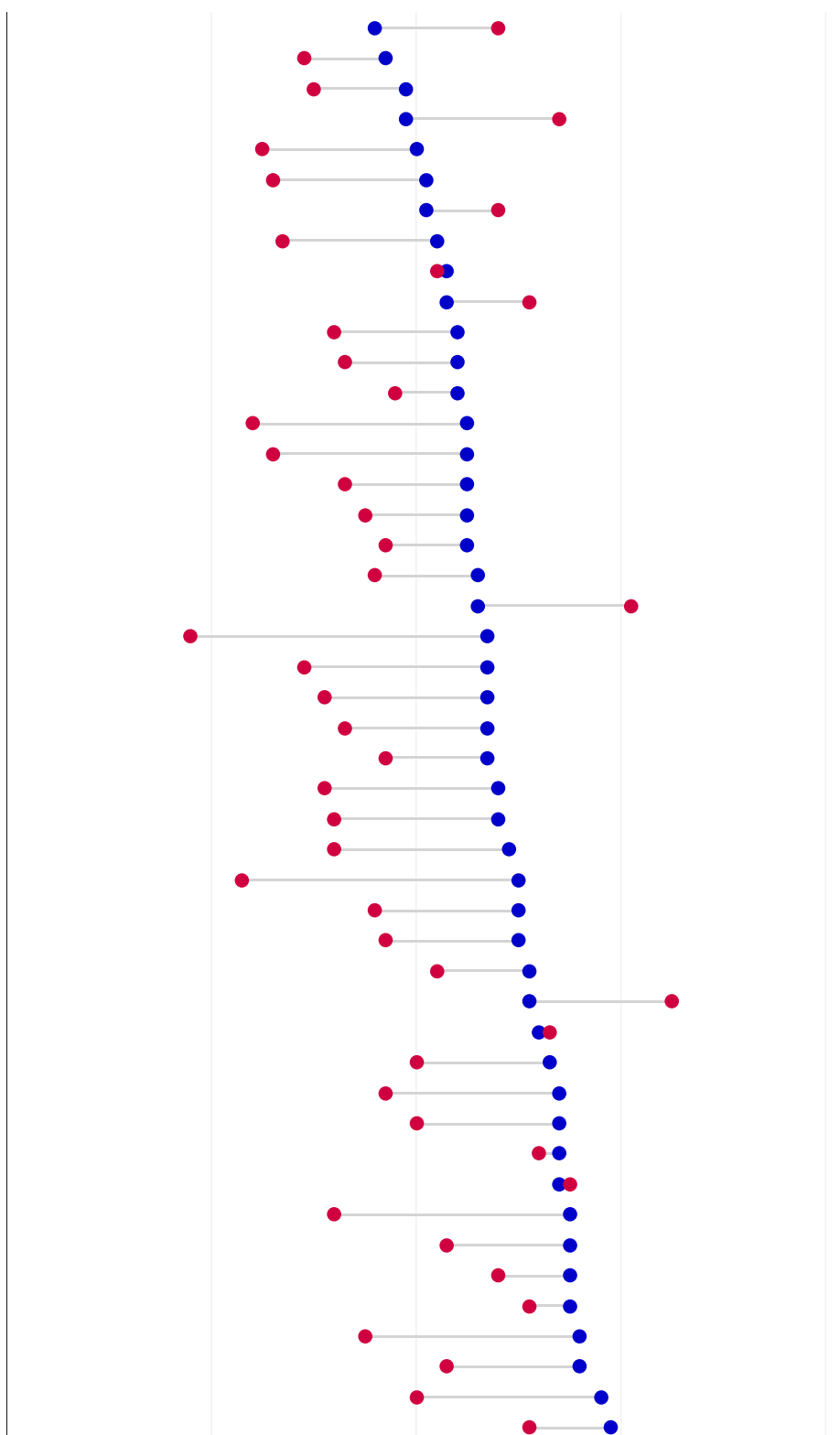
Notes: Data are age-standardised to the WHO standard population.

Data unavailable: Algeria, Egypt, Republic of Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Republic of San Marino, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia.

Raw data: table S6.

Figure 16. Age-standardised mean BMI (kg/m²), 18+ years, by sex, 2014, ESC member countries

Females



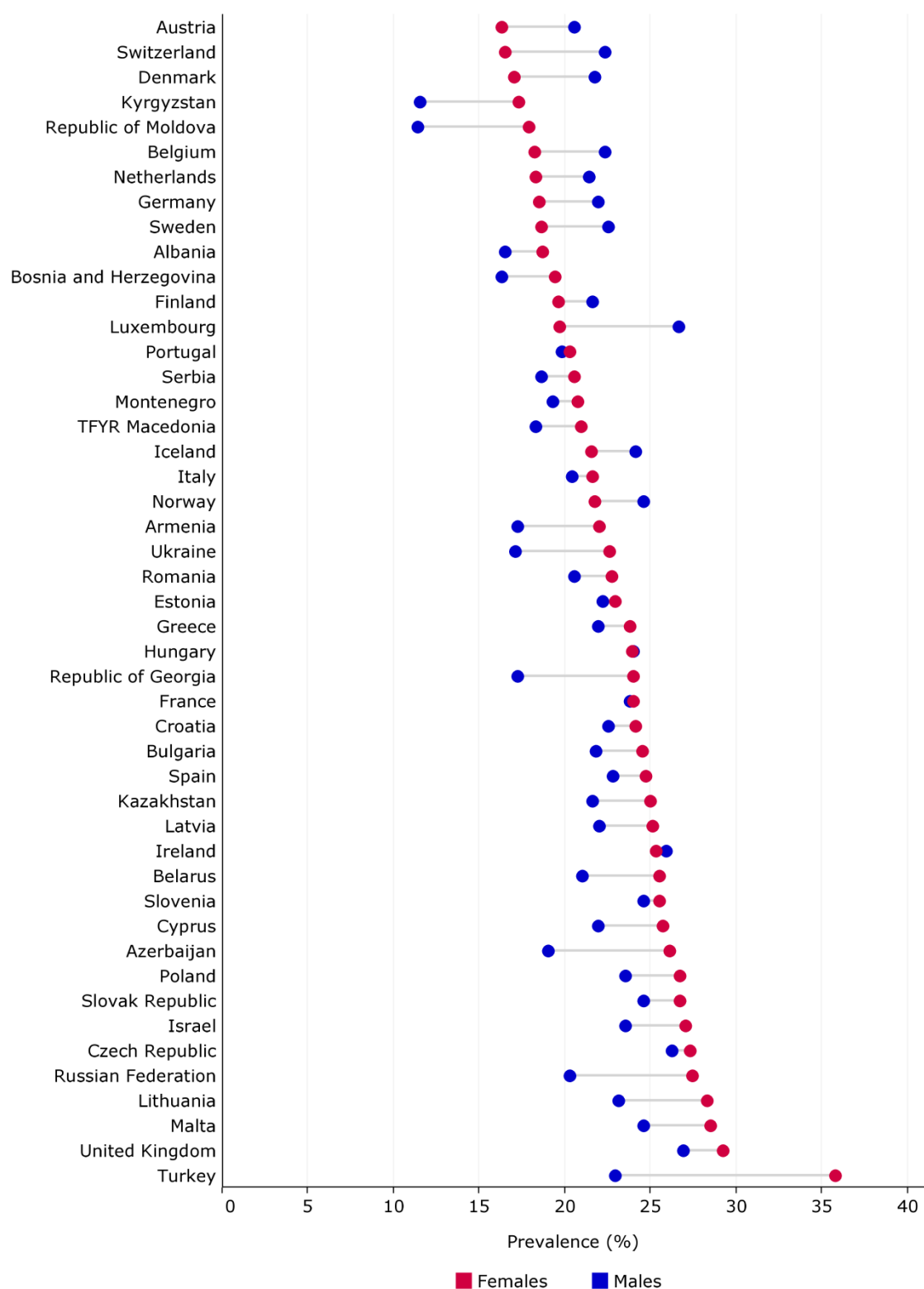
Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology based on data from WHO Global Health Observatory
<http://www.who.int/gho/database/en/>.

Notes: Data age-standardised to the WHO standard population

Data unavailable: Algeria, Egypt, Republic of Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Republic of San Marino, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia.

Raw data: table S8.

Figure 17. Age-standardised prevalence of obesity, 18+ years, by sex, 2014, ESC member countries



Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology based on data from WHO Europe. Health for All Database (HFA-DB)
<http://data.euro.who.int/hfadb/>

Notes: Data were age standardised to the WHO standard population

Data unavailable: Algeria, Egypt, Republic of Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Republic of San Marino, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia.

Raw data: table S9

Figure 18a. Age-standardised mean BMI (kg/m^2), 18+ years, female, 1980-2014, ESC member countries

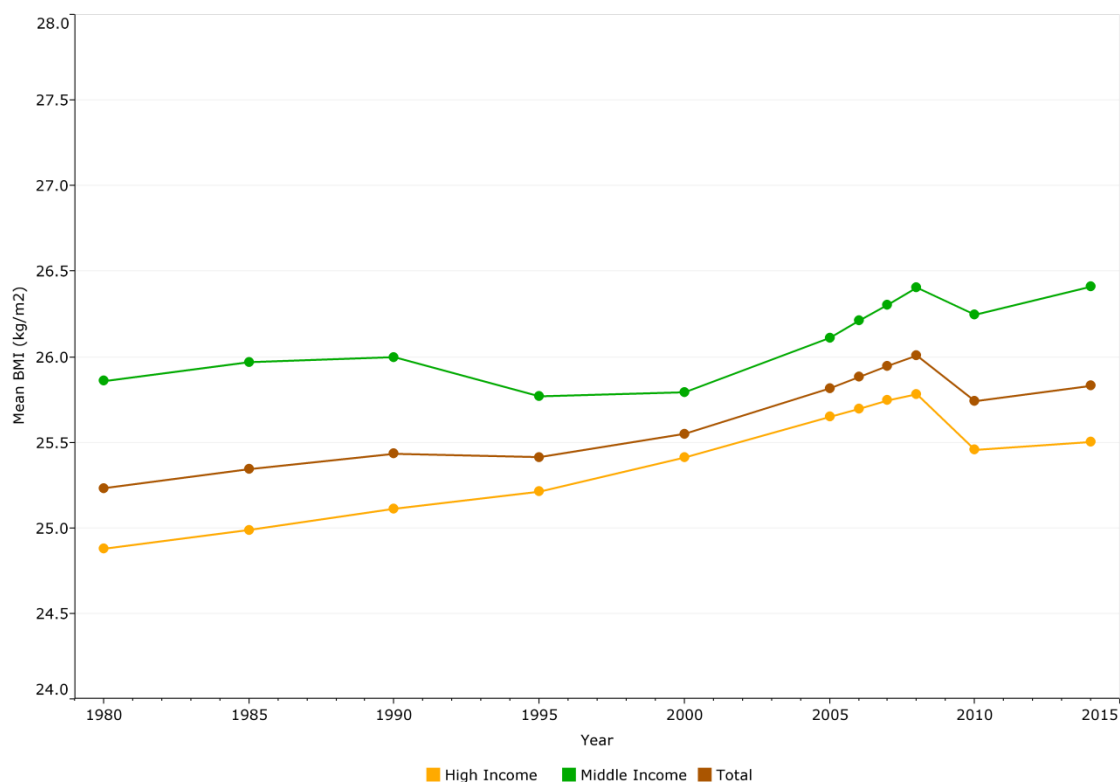
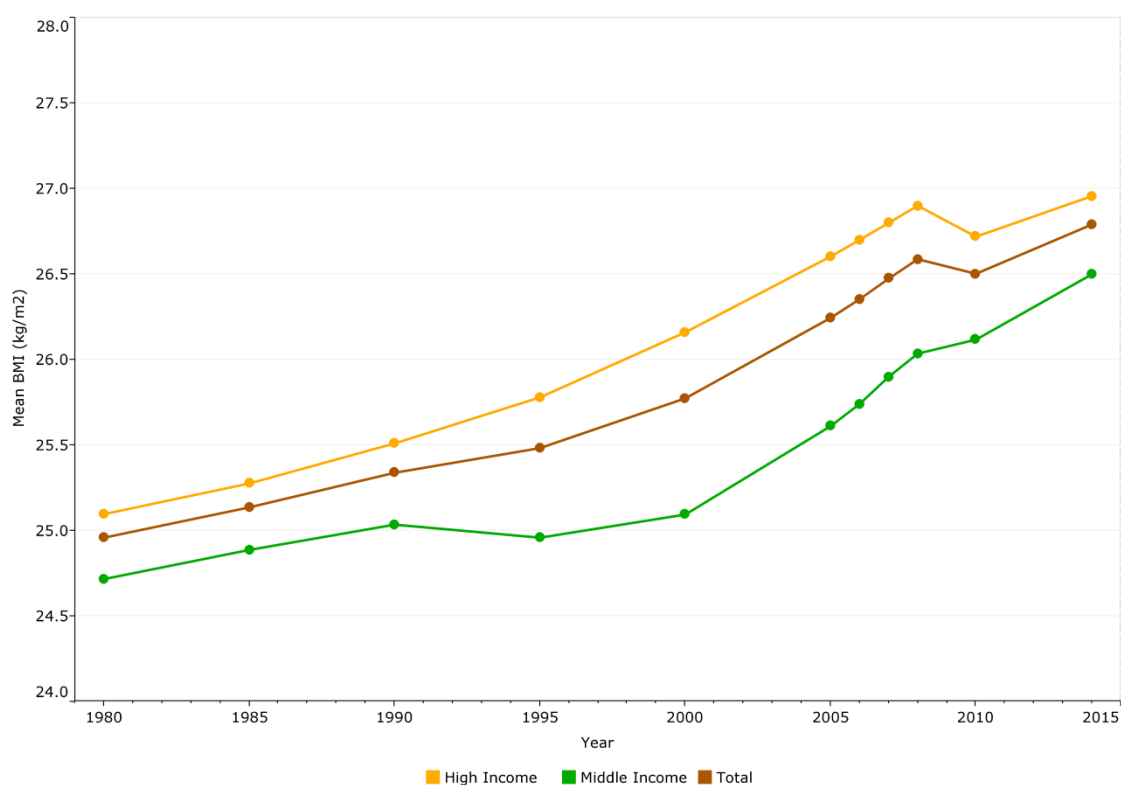


Figure 18b. Age-standardised mean BMI (kg/m^2), 18+ years, male, 1980-2014, ESC member countries

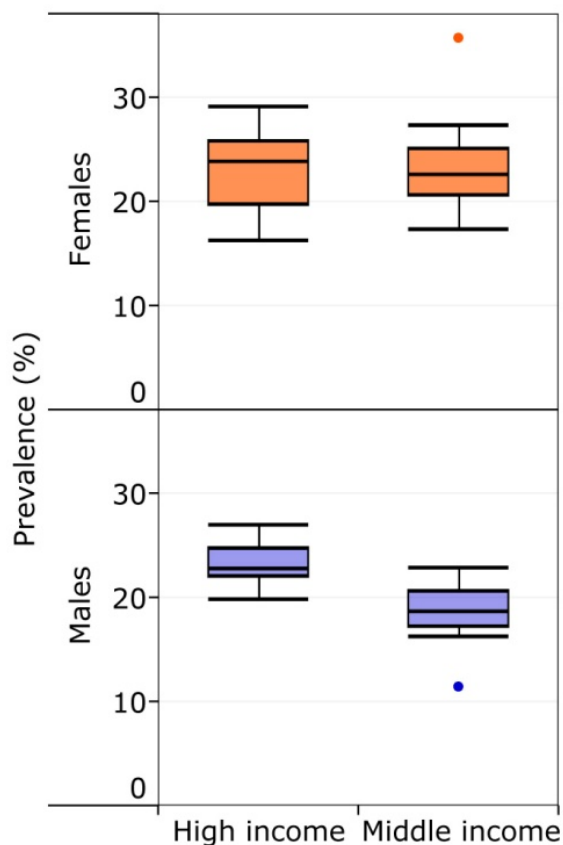


Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology based on data from WHO Global Health Observatory
<http://www.who.int/gho/database/en/>

Notes: Data age standardised to the WHO standard population; Dots are mean values across country groups.

Data unavailable: Algeria, Egypt, Republic of Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Republic of San Marino, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia

Figure 19a. Age-standardised prevalence of obesity, 18+ years, by sex and national income status, 2014, ESC member countries



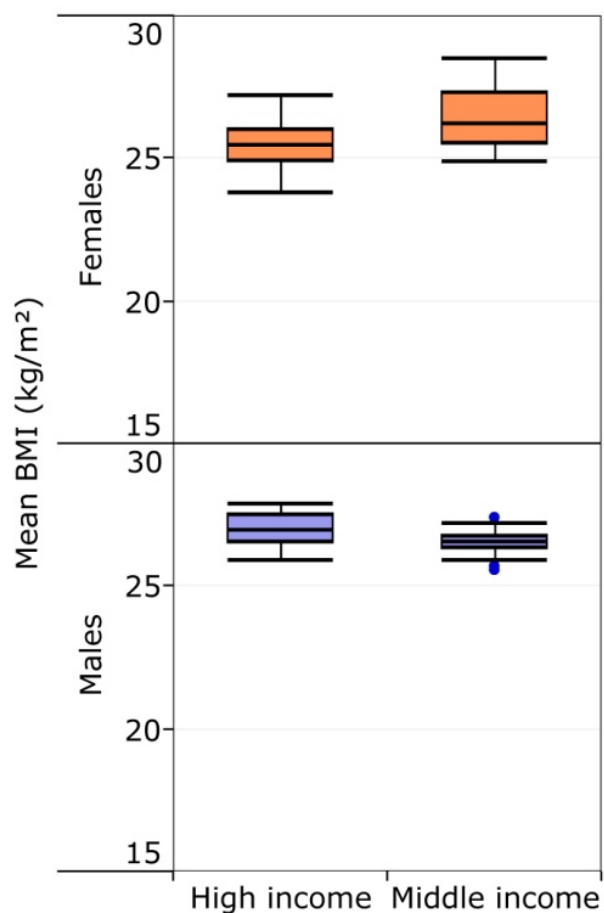
Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology based on data from WHO Europe. Health for All Database (HFA-DB)
<http://data.euro.who.int/hfadb/>.

Notes: Data age standardised to the WHO standard population

Data unavailable: Algeria, Egypt, Republic of Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Republic of San Marino, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia.

Raw data: table S9.

Figure 19b. Age-standardised mean BMI (kg/m²), 18+ years, by sex and national income status, 2014, ESC member countries



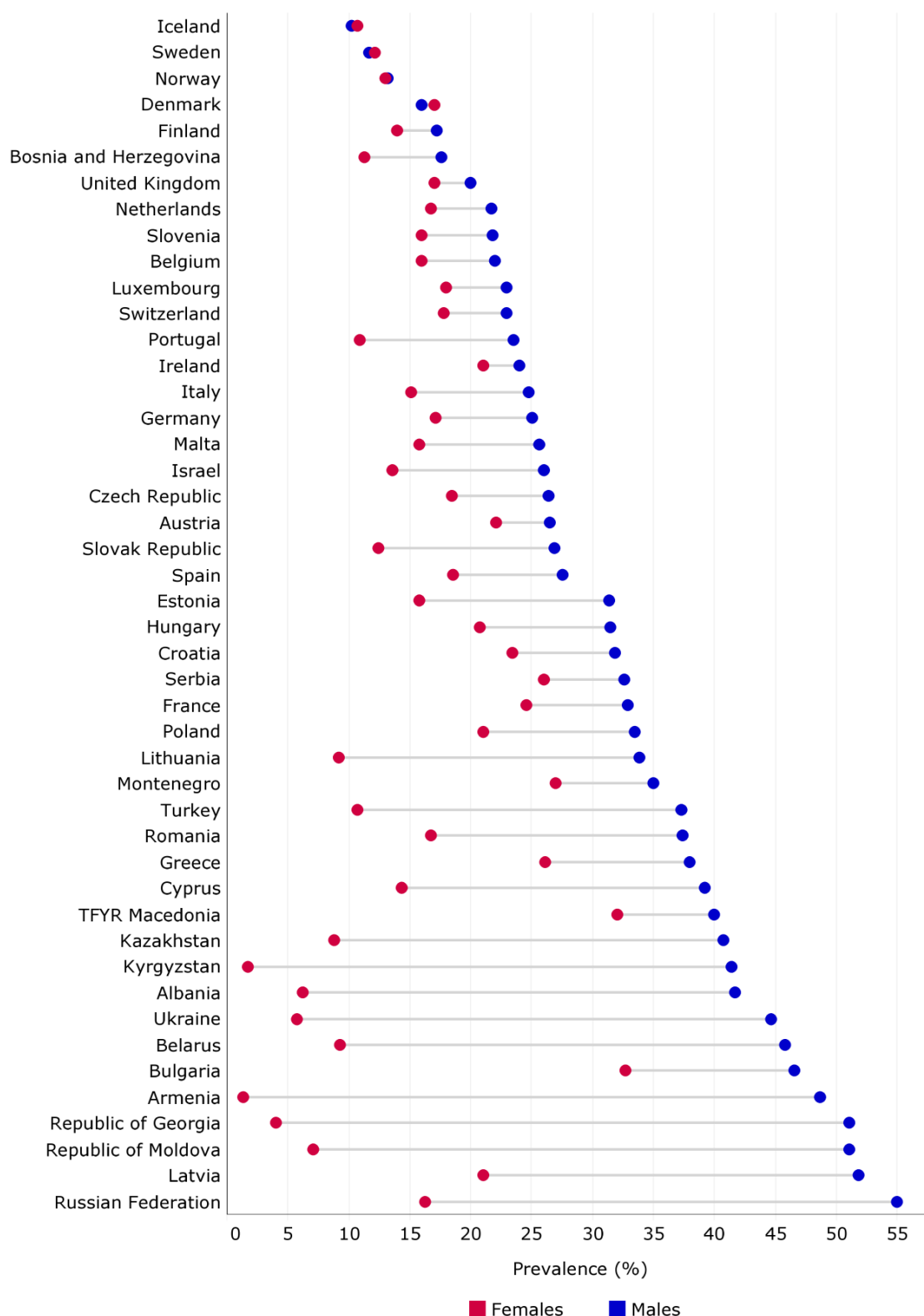
Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology based on data from WHO Global Health Observatory
<http://www.who.int/gho/database/en/>.

Notes: Data age standardised to the WHO standard population.

Data unavailable: Algeria, Egypt, Republic of Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Republic of San Marino, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia.

Raw data: table S8.

Figure 20. Prevalence of smoking, aged 15+ years, latest available year, ESC member countries



Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology based on data from WHO Europe, Health for All Database (HFA-DB) <http://data.euro.who.int/hfadb/>

Notes: Data are derived from health surveys and are self-reported specific definitions of smoking and frequency of smoking differ for individual countries; refer to the original source for details;

Data unavailable: Algeria, Azerbaijan, Egypt, Republic of Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Republic of San Marino, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia.

Raw data: table S11

Figure 21a. Mean prevalence of smoking, 15+ years, females, 1995 to 2014, 28 ESC member countries

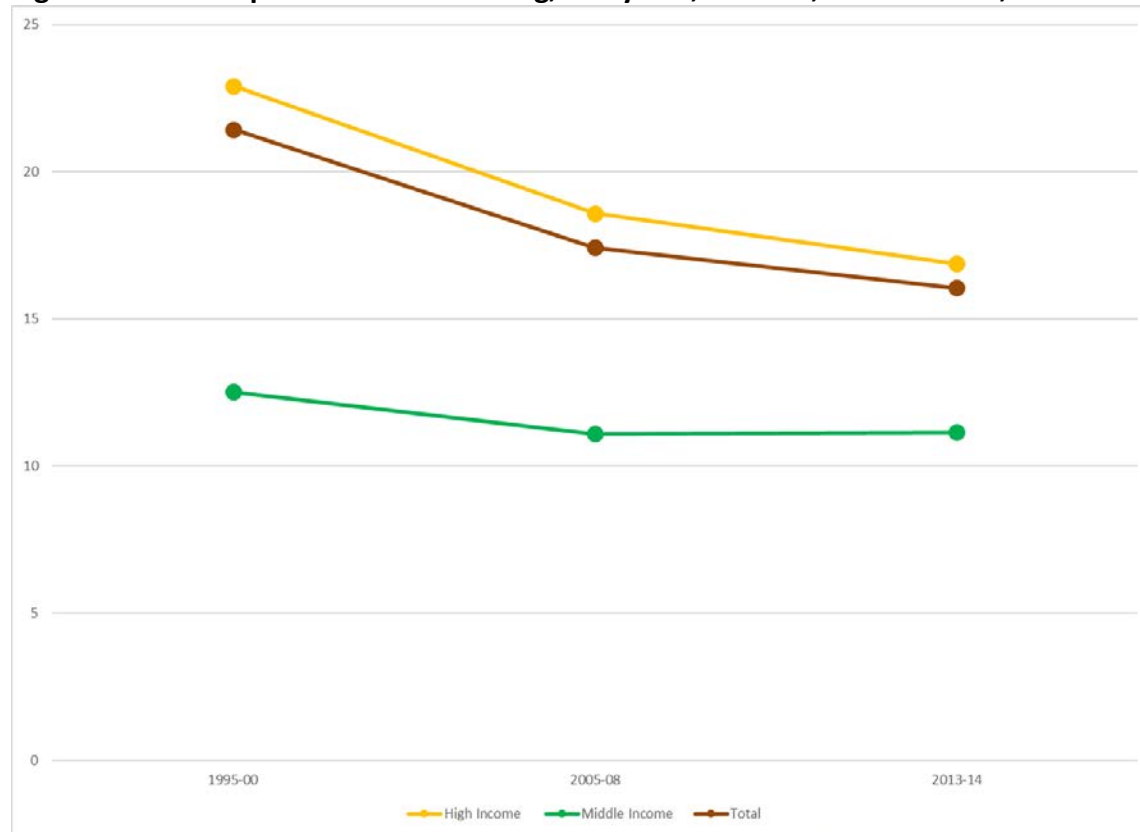
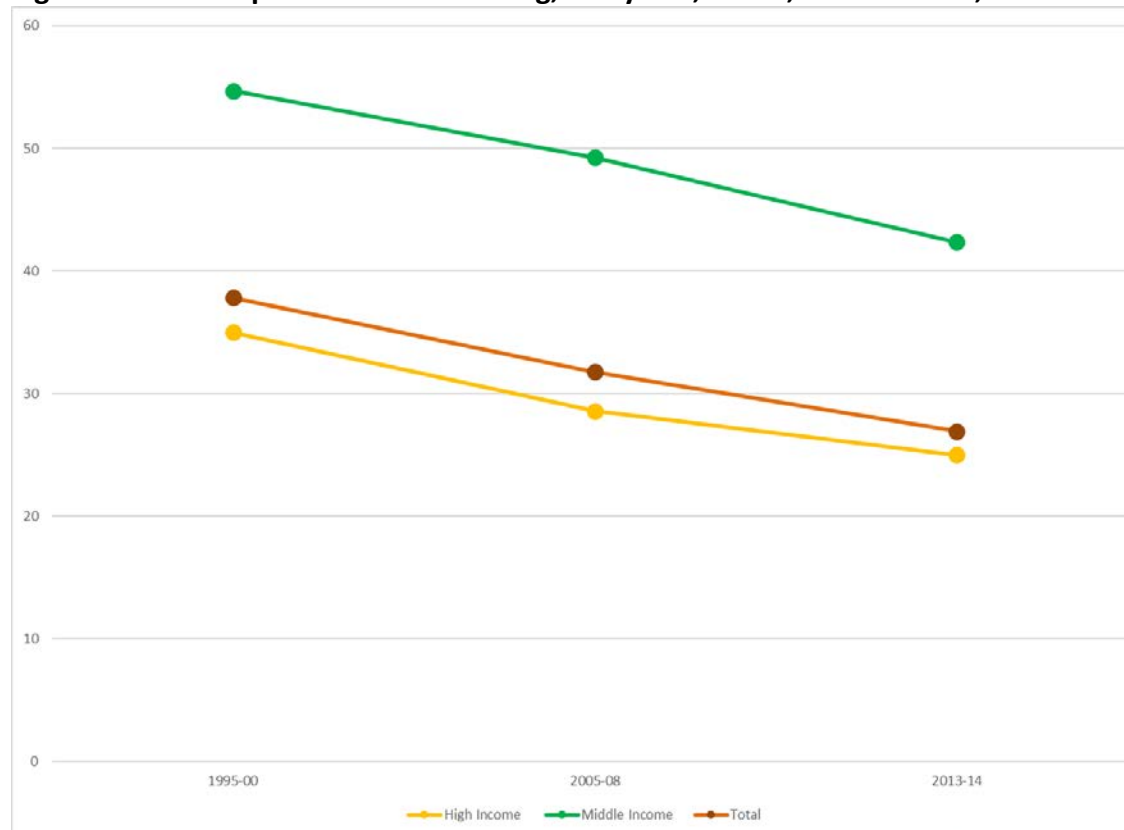


Figure 21b. Mean prevalence of smoking, 15+ years, males, 1995 to 2014, 27 ESC member countries

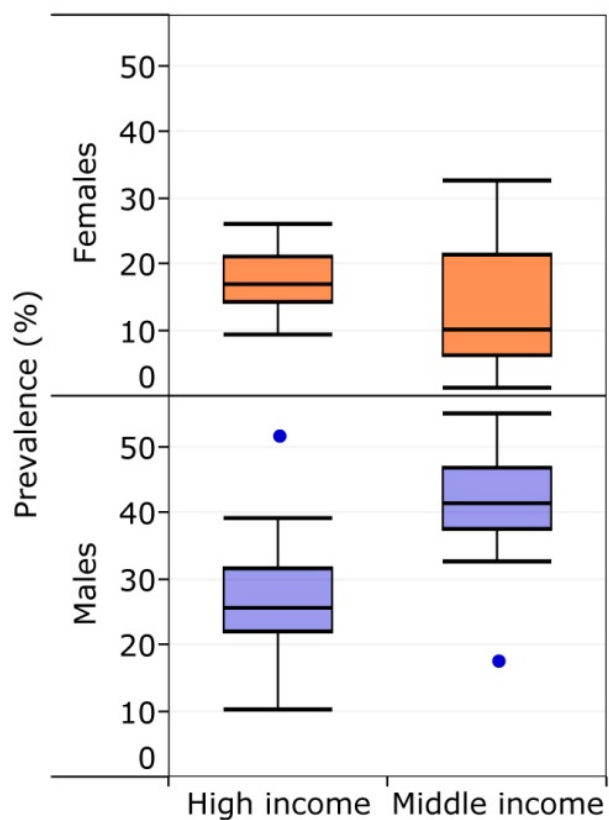


Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology based on data from WHO Europe, Health for All Database (HFA-DB)
<http://data.euro.who.int/hfadb/>

Notes: Data are presented for countries in which **complete** datasets were available for the specified time points.

Raw data: table S12

Figure 22. Prevalence of smoking, 15+ years, by sex and national income status, 2015 or latest year, ESC member countries

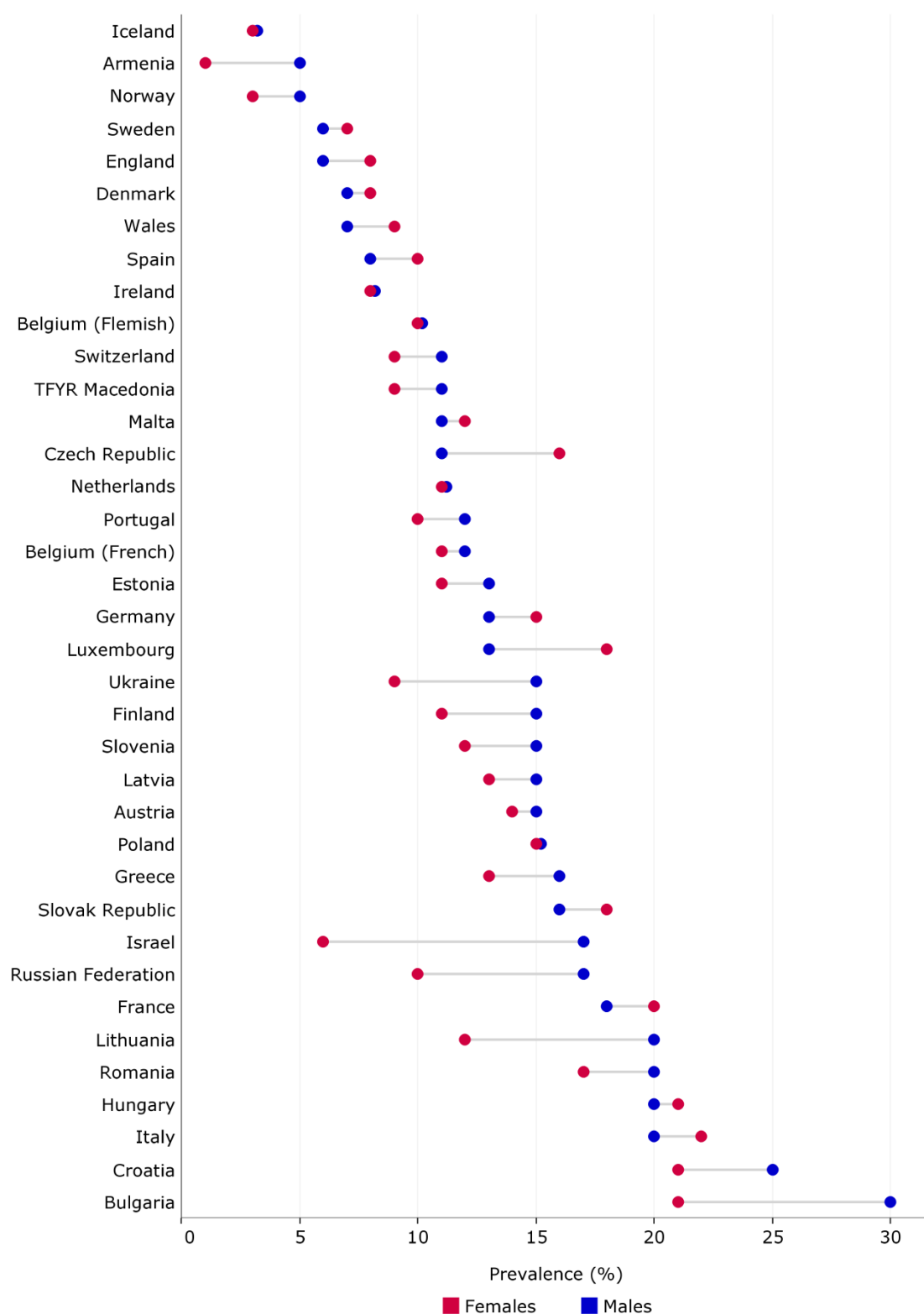


Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology based on data from WHO Europe, Health for All Database (HFA-DB) <http://data.euro.who.int/hfadb/>.

Data unavailable: Algeria, Egypt, Republic of Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Republic of San Marino, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia.

Raw data: table S11.

Figure 23. Prevalence of weekly smoking, aged 15 years, 2013/14, ESC member countries

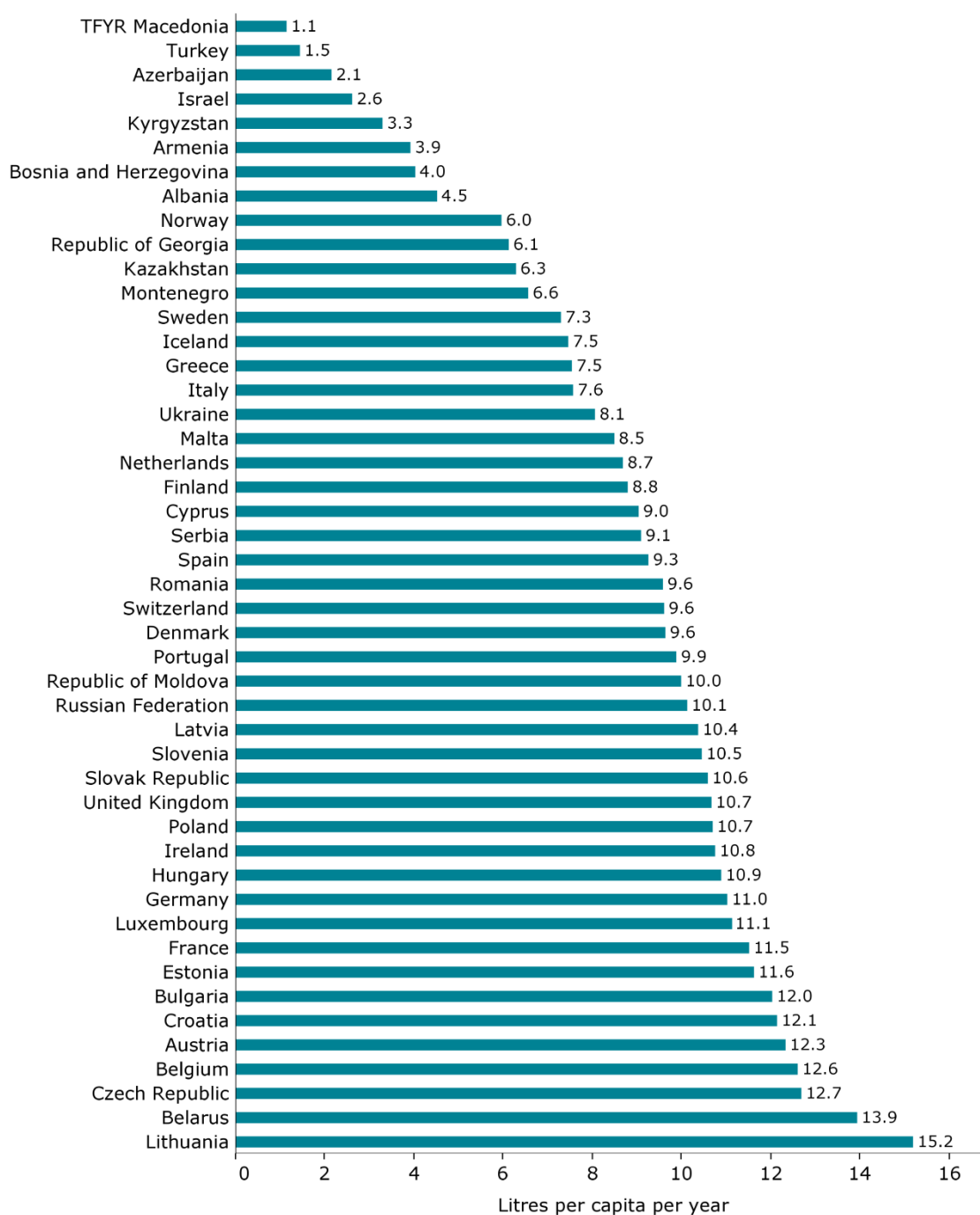


Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology based on data from WHO, Europe: <http://www.euro.who.int/en/publications/abstracts/growing-up-unequal.-hbsc-2016-study-20132014-survey>; http://www.who.int/immunization/hpv/target/young_peoples_health_in_context_who_2011_2012.pdf Notes: Weekly smoking - smoking at least once a week. Data from representative national samples of schoolchildren, except France, Germany and Russian Federation, where the samples were regional

Data unavailable: Albania, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cyprus, Egypt, Republic of Georgia, Kazakhstan, Republic of Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Republic of Moldova, Morocco, Republic of San Marino, Serbia, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey.

Raw data: table S13

Figure 24. Alcohol consumption, litres per capita per year, 15+ years, latest year available, ESC member countries

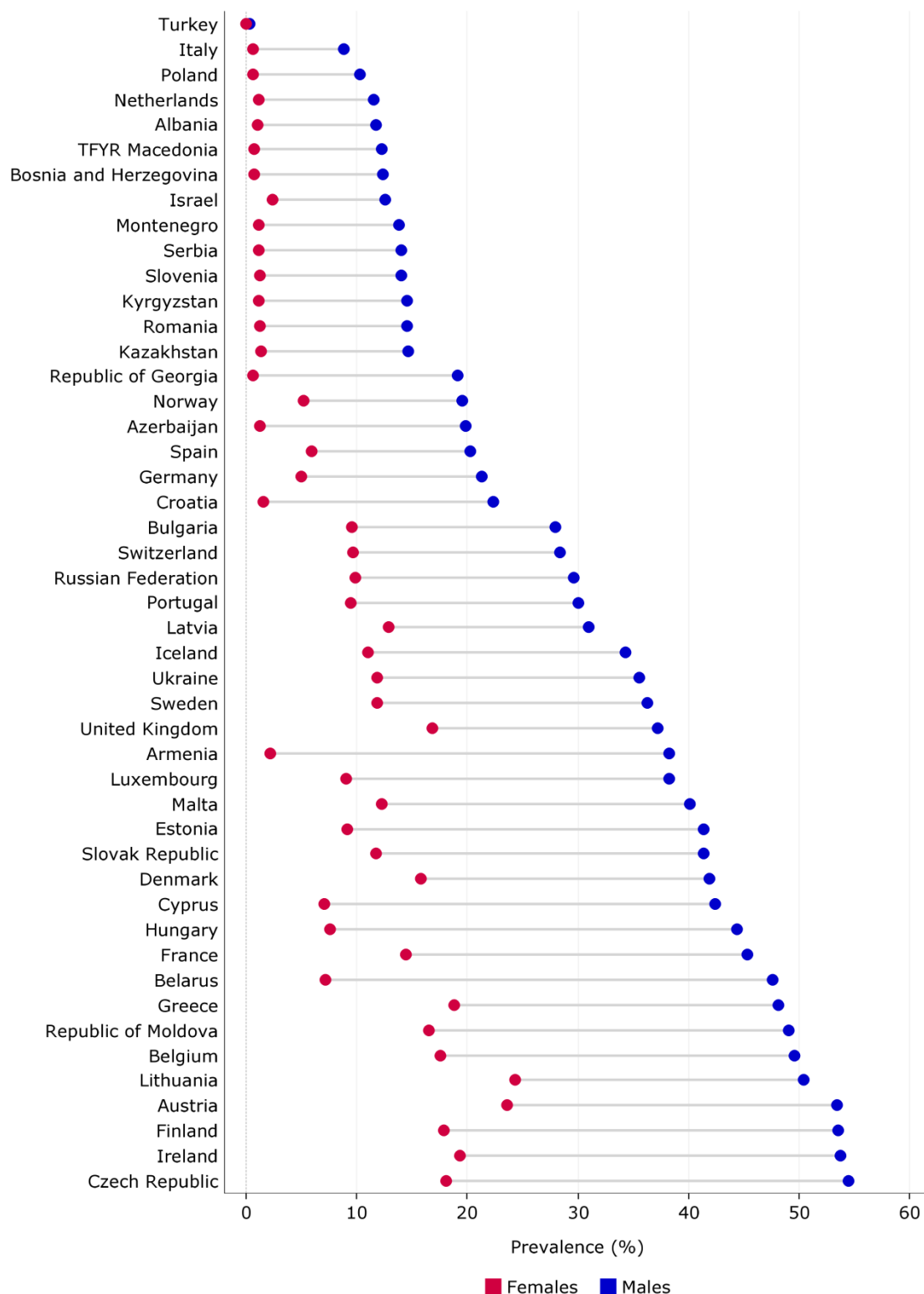


Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology based on data from European Information System on Alcohol and Health. <http://apps.who.int/ghodata>.

Data unavailable: Algeria, Egypt, Republic of Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Republic of San Marino, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia.

Raw data: table S14

Figure 25. Age-standardised prevalence of heavy episodic drinking in the past 30 days, 15+ years, 2010, ESC member countries



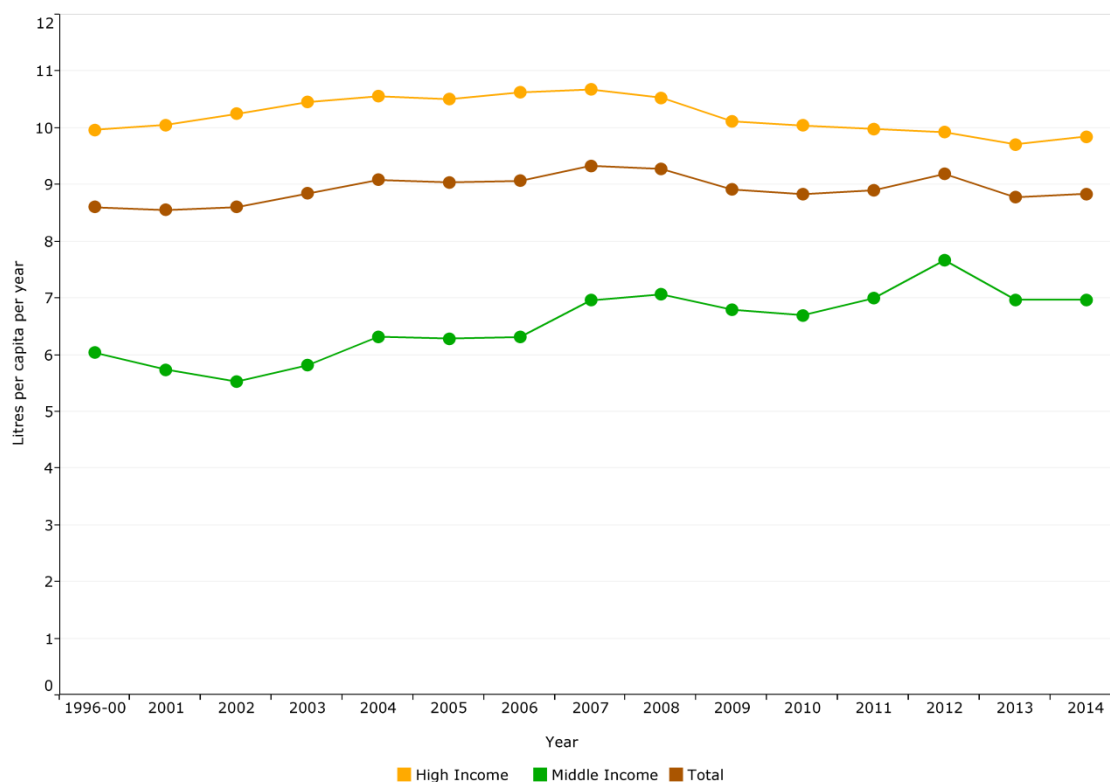
Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology based on data from WHO Global Health Observatory <http://www.who.int/gho/en/>.

Notes: Data are age-standardised to the WHO standard population.

Data unavailable: Algeria, Egypt, Republic of Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, Republic of San Marino, Morocco, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia.

Raw data: table S15

Figure 26. Alcohol consumption, litres per capita per year, 15+ years, 1996 to 2014, ESC member countries

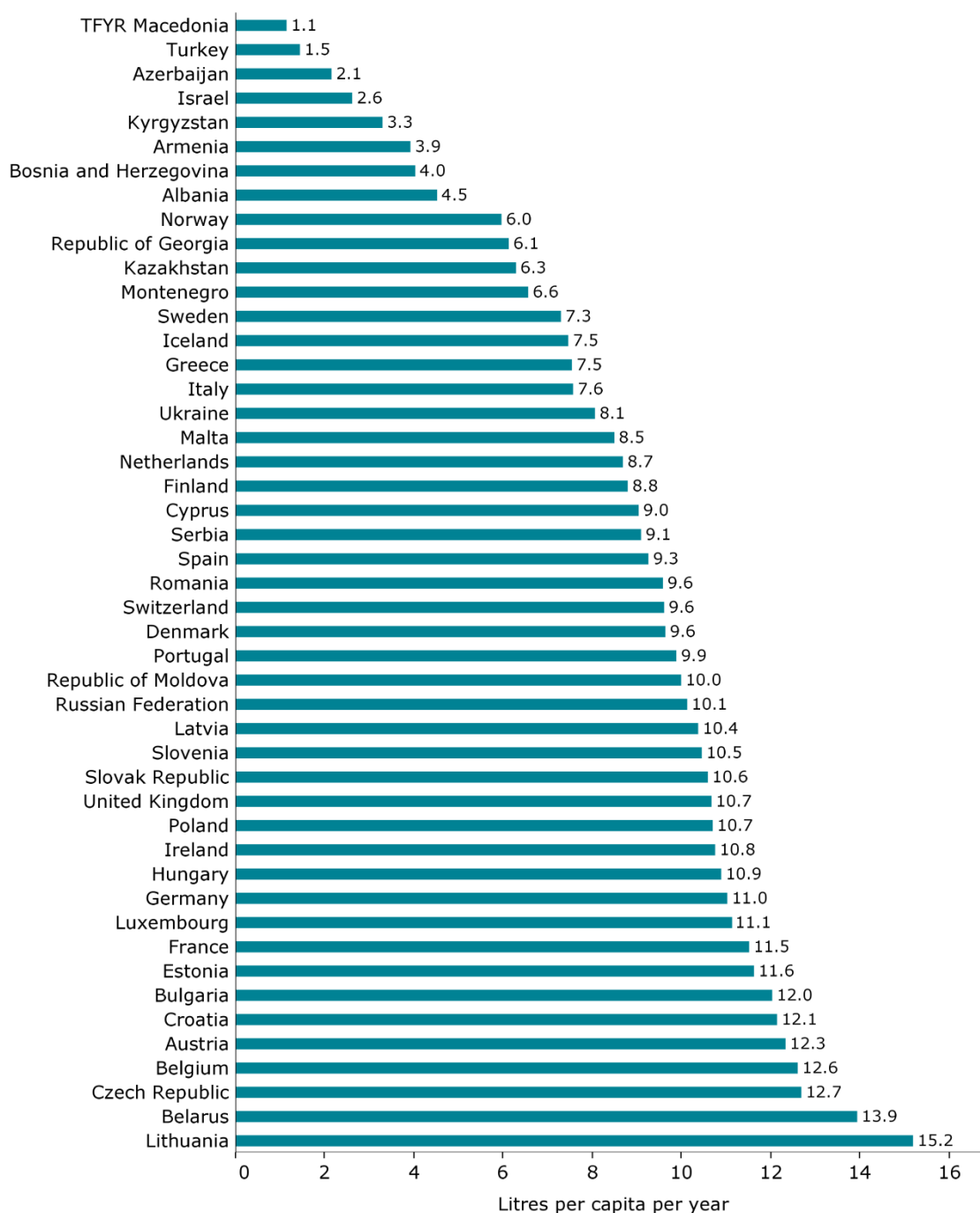


Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology based on data from WHO Europe, Health for All Database (HFA-DB) <http://data.euro.who.int/hfadb/>.

Notes: Dots depict mean values across country groups.

Data unavailable: Algeria, Azerbaijan (2012, 2014), Cyprus (2014), Egypt, Estonia (2012-2014), Hungary (2014), Republic of Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan(2012-2014), Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro (1996-2005, 2012-2014), Morocco, Romania (2014), Republic of San Marino, Spain (2014), Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia

Figure 27. Alcohol consumption, litres per capita per year, 15+ years, latest year available, ESC member countries

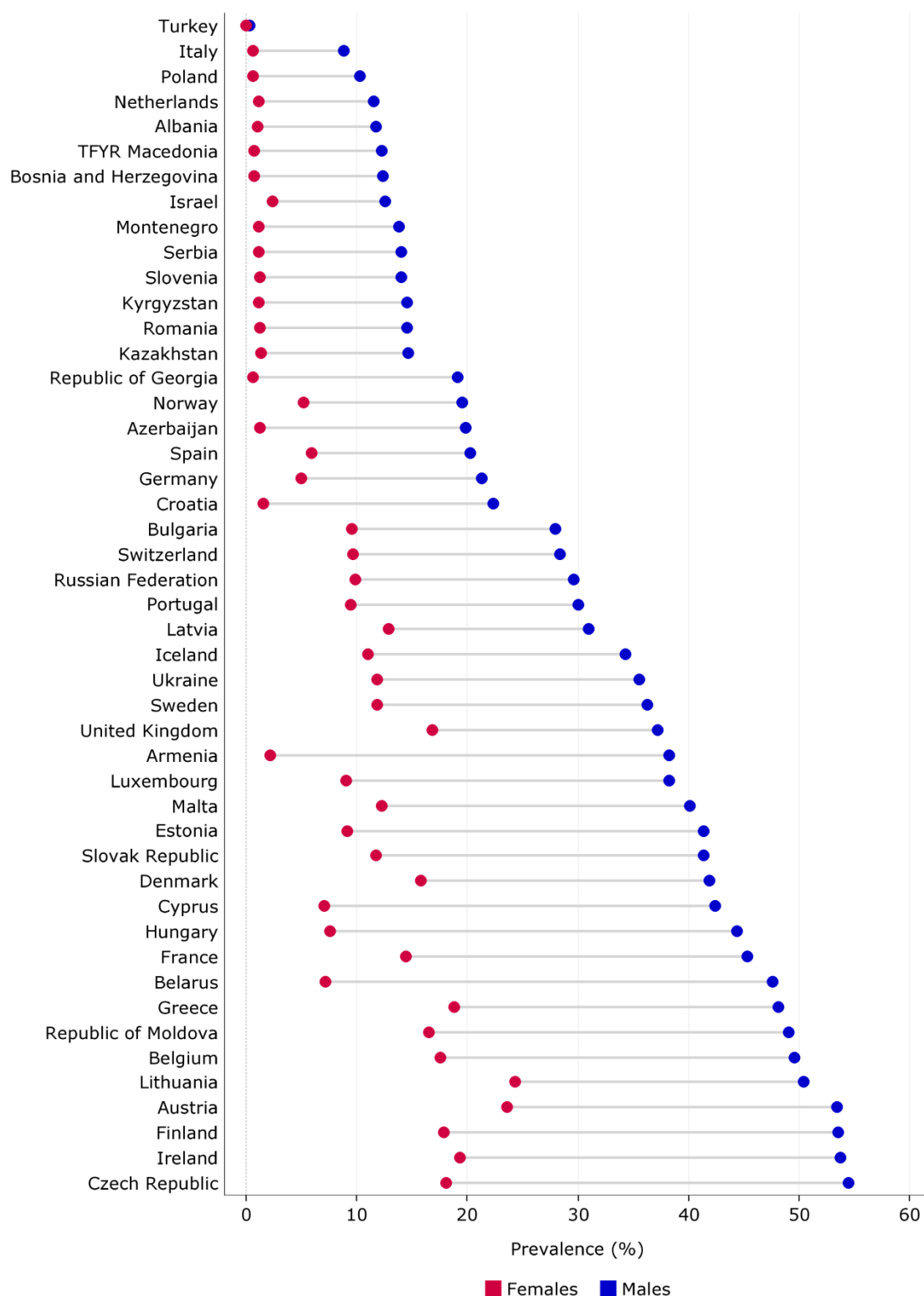


Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology based on data from European Information System on Alcohol and Health. <http://apps.who.int/ghodata>.

Data unavailable: Algeria, Egypt, Republic of Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Republic of San Marino, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia.

Raw data: table S14

Figure 28. Age-standardised prevalence of heavy episodic drinking in the past 30 days, 15+ years, 2010, ESC member countries



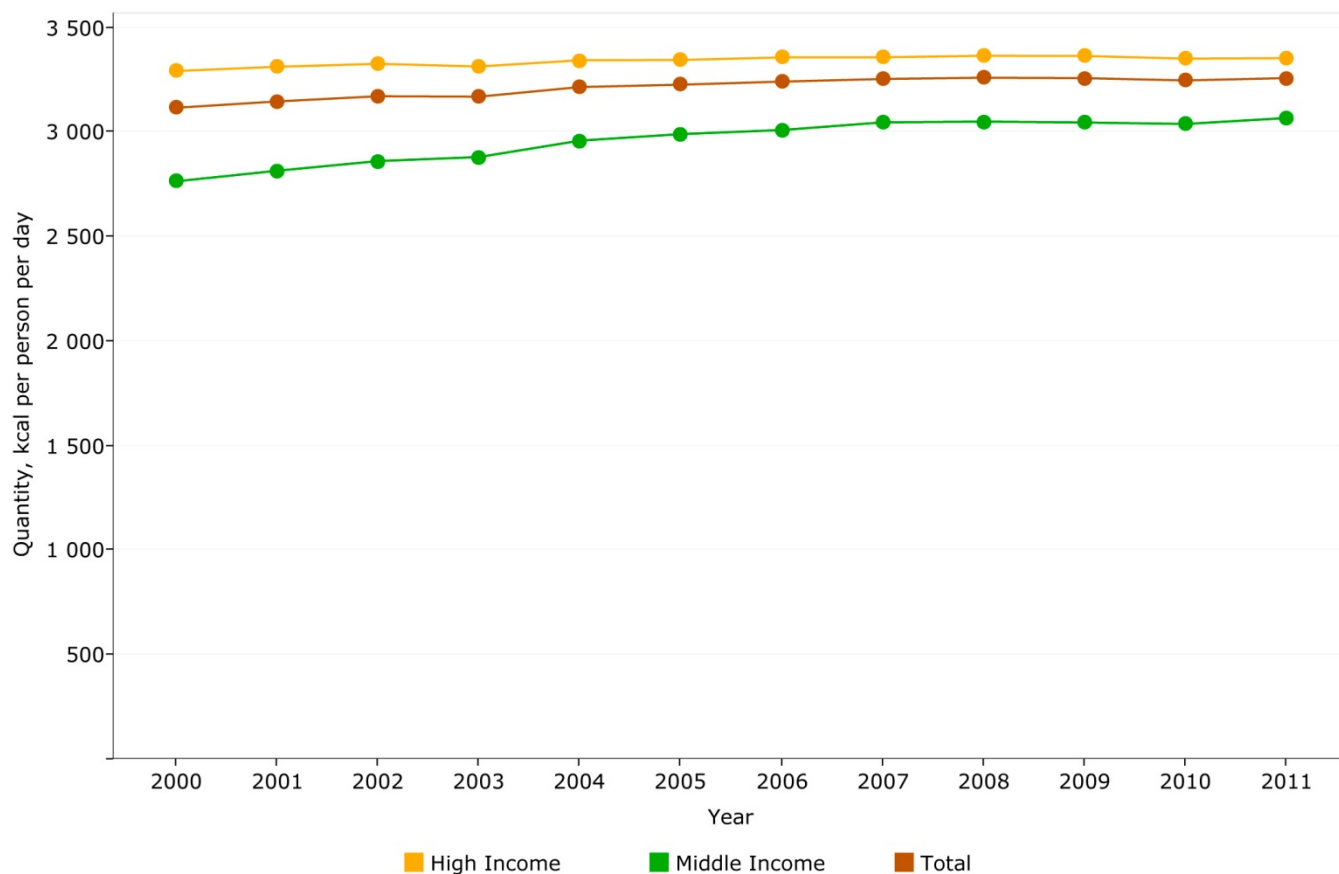
Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology based on data from WHO Global Health Observatory <http://www.who.int/gho/en/>.

Notes: Data come from population surveys. Weighted for abstainers and population size; data are age-standardised to the WHO standard population.

Data unavailable: Algeria, Egypt, Republic of Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, Republic of San Marino, Morocco, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia.

Raw data: table S15

Figure 29a. Total energy consumption, quantity, kcal per person per day, 2000 to 2011, ESC member countries

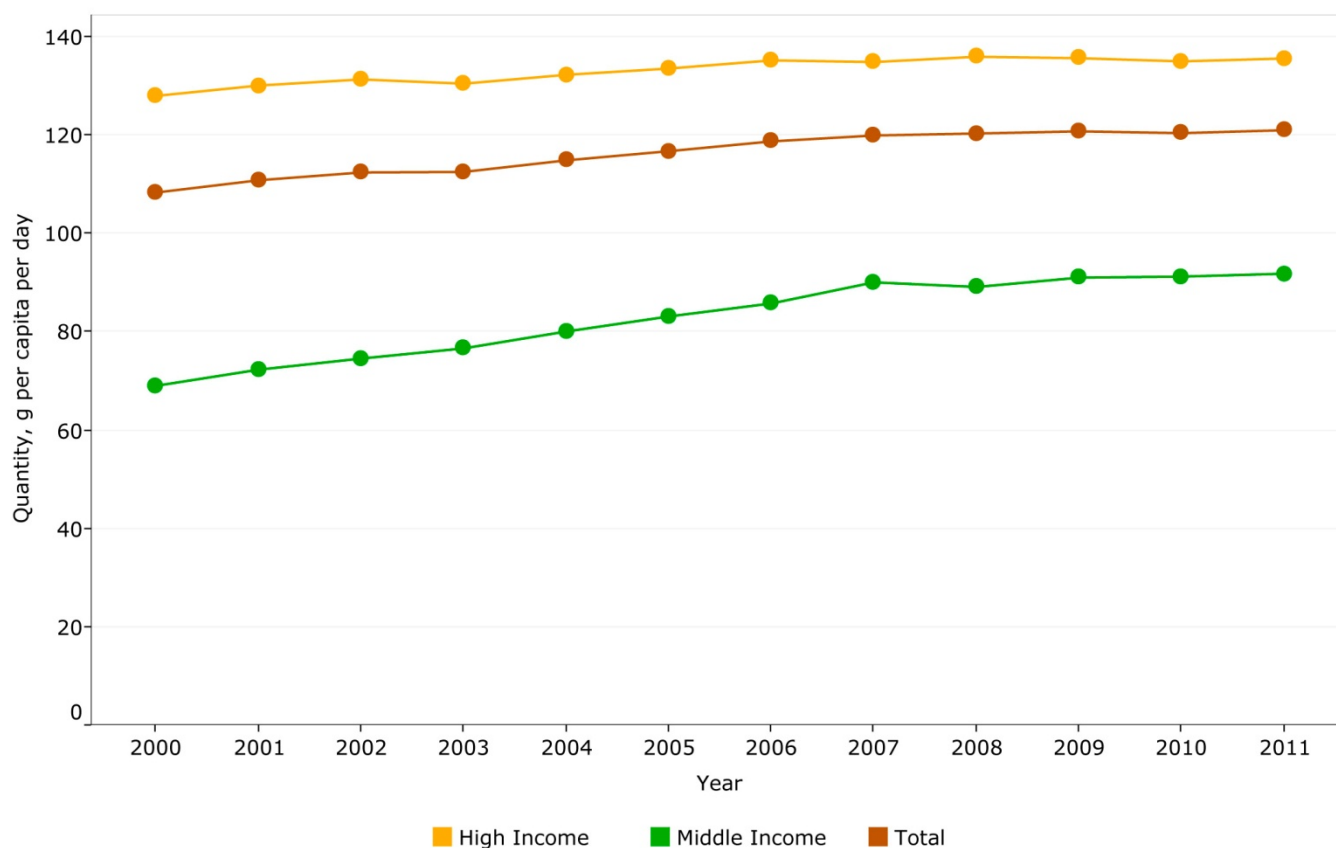


Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology based on data from Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) <http://faostat.fao.org/beta/en/>

Notes: Dots depict mean values across the country groups.

Data unavailable: Algeria, Egypt, Republic of Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco, Republic of San Marino, Serbia, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia.

Figure 29b. Fat consumption, quantity, g per capita per day, 2000 to 2011, ESC member countries

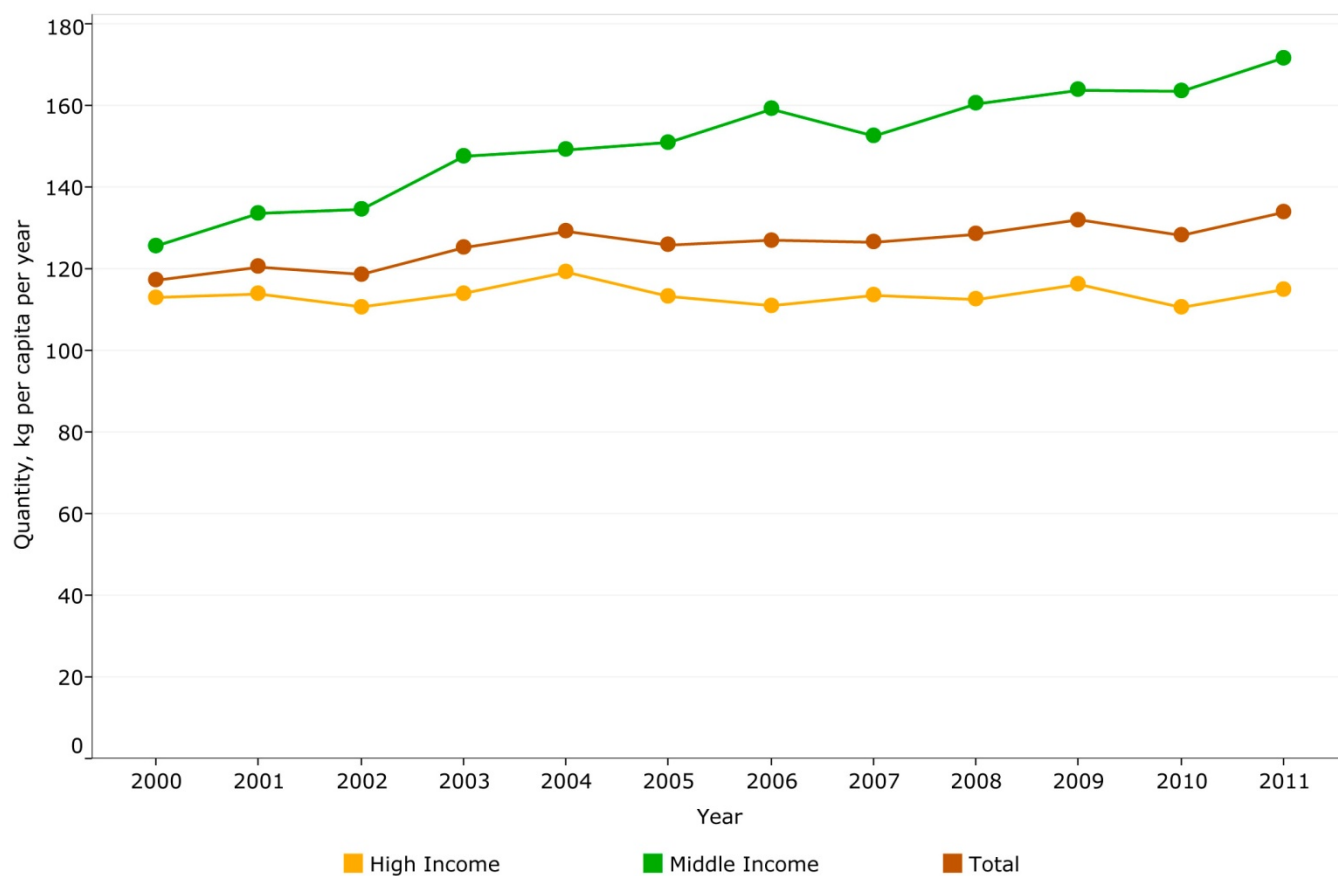


Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology based on data from Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). <http://faostat.fao.org/beta/en/>

Notes: Dots depict mean values across country groups.

Data unavailable: Algeria, Egypt, Republic of Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco, Republic of San Marino, Serbia, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia.

Figure 29c. Vegetable consumption, quantity, kg per capita per year, 2000 to 2011, ESC member countries

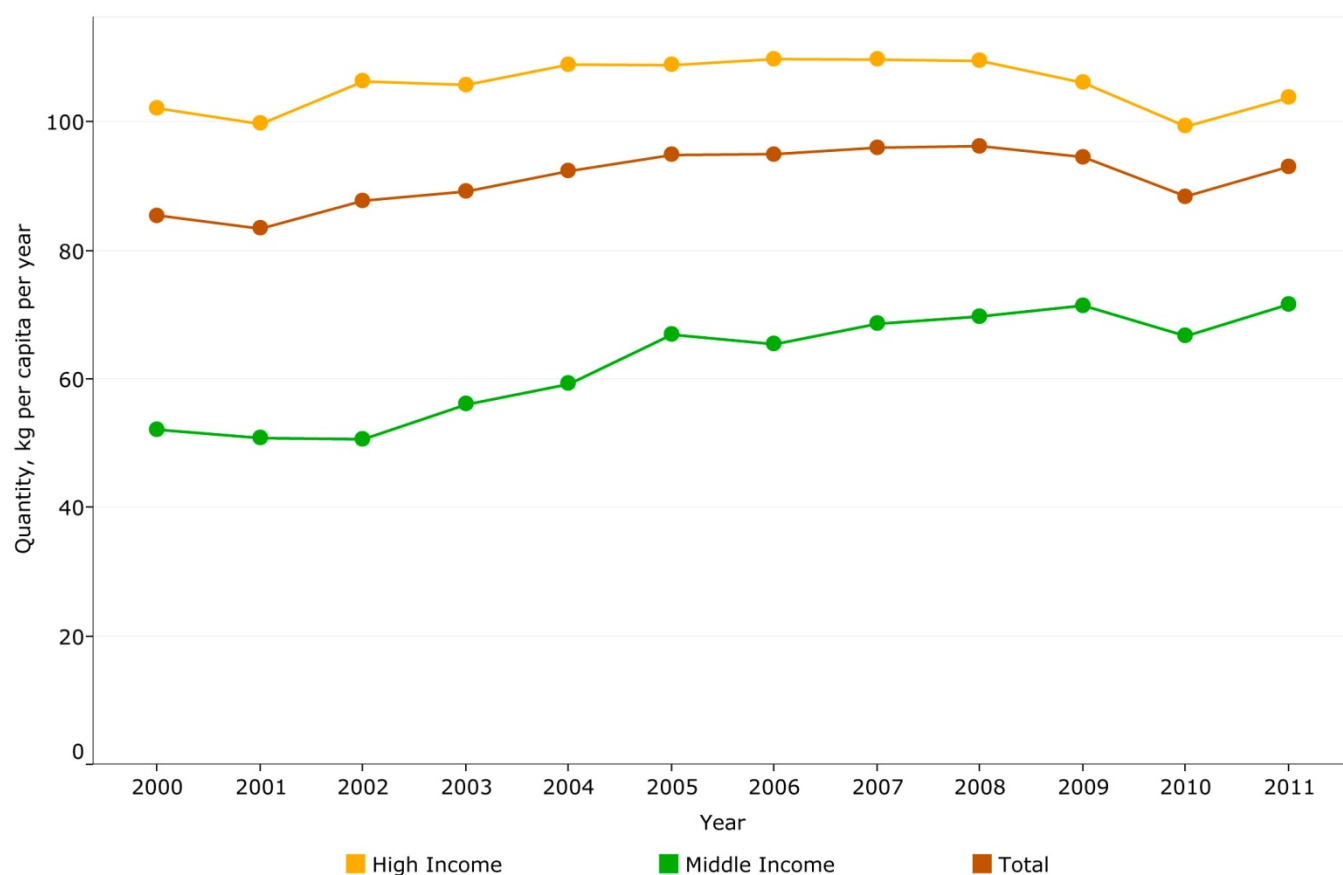


Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology based on data from Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) <http://faostat.fao.org/beta/en/#home>.

Notes: Dots depict mean values across country groups.

Data unavailable: Algeria, Egypt, Republic of Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco, Republic of San Marino, Serbia, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia.

Figure 29d. Fruit consumption, quantity, kg per capita per year, 2000 to 2011, ESC member countries

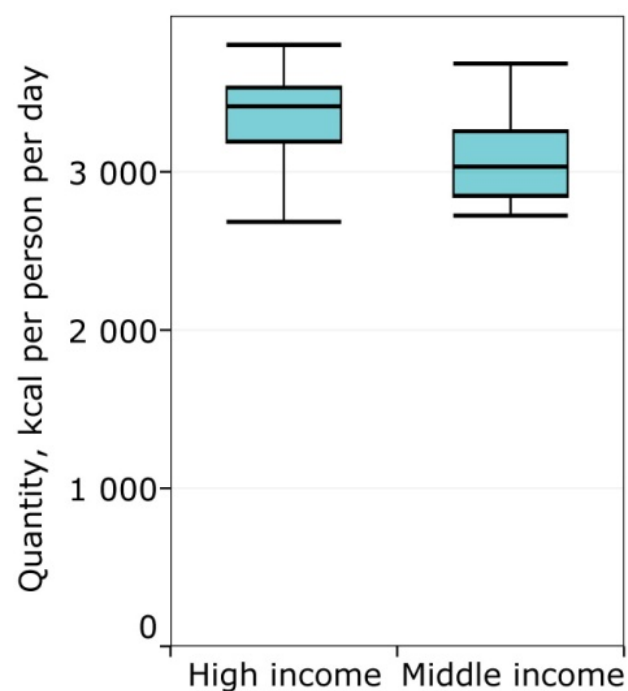


Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology based on data from Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) <http://faostat.fao.org/beta/en/>

Notes: Dots depict mean values across country sub-groups.

Data unavailable: Algeria, Egypt, Republic of Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco, Republic of San Marino, Serbia, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia.

Figure 30a. Total energy consumption (kcal per person per day) by national income status, 2011, ESC member countries

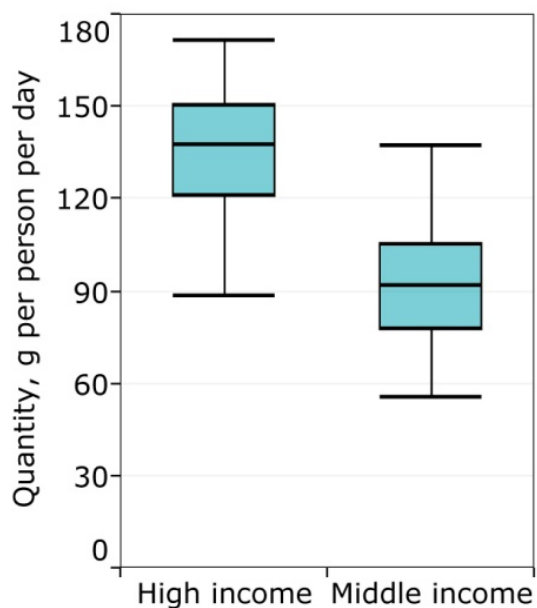


Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology based on data from Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) <http://faostat.fao.org/beta/en/>.

Notes: Data unavailable: Algeria, Egypt, Republic of Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Republic of San Marino, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia.

Raw data: table S16.

Figure 30b. Fat consumption (g per person per day) by national income status, 2011, ESC member countries

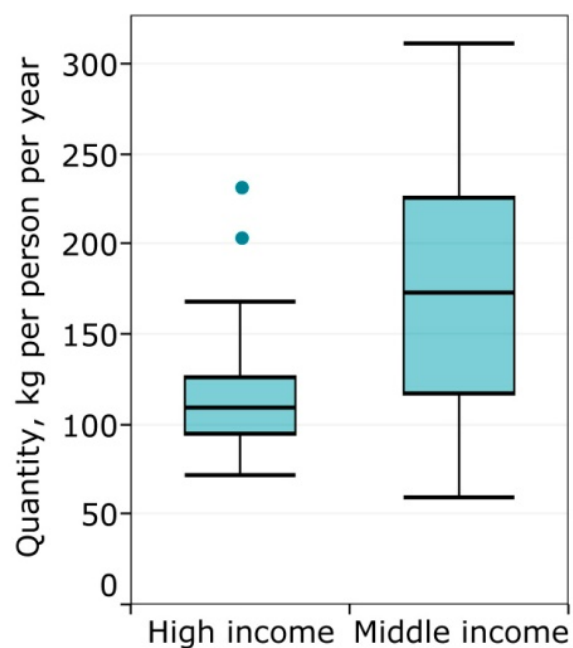


Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology based on data from Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) <http://faostat.fao.org/beta/en/>

Data unavailable: Algeria, Egypt, Republic of Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Republic of San Marino, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia.

Raw data: table S16.

Figure 30c. Vegetable consumption (kg per person per year) by national income status, 2011, ESC member countries

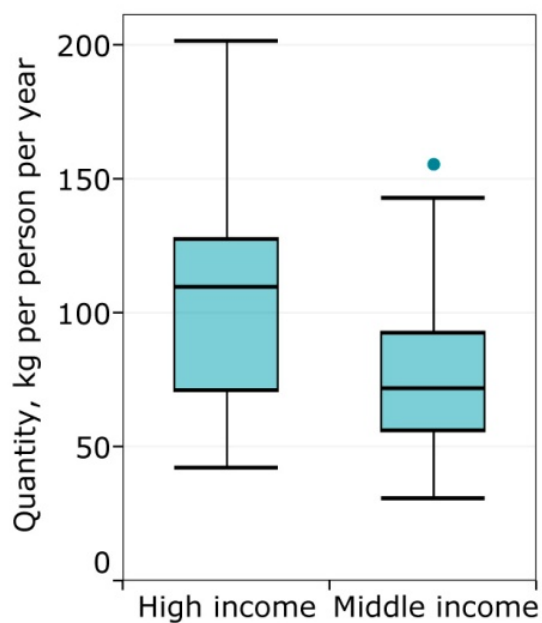


Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology based on data from Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) <http://faostat.fao.org/beta/en/>

Data unavailable: Algeria, Egypt, Republic of Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Republic of San Marino, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia.

Raw data: table S16.

Figure 30d. Fruit consumption (kg per person per year) by national income status, 2011, ESC member countries

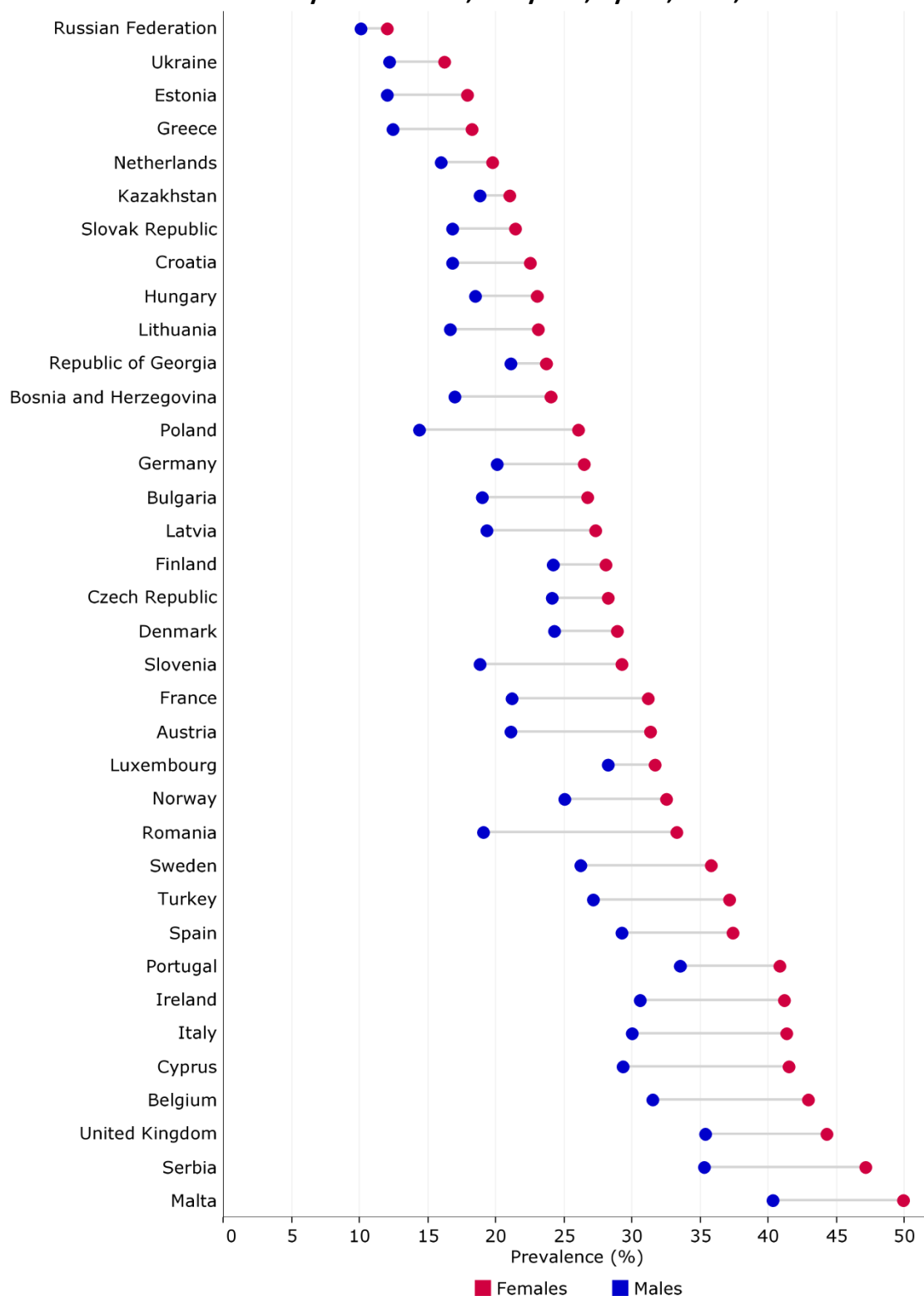


Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) <http://faostat.fao.org/beta/en/>.

Data unavailable: Algeria, Egypt, Republic of Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Republic of San Marino, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia.

Raw data: table S16.

Figure 31. Prevalence of insufficiently active adults, 18+ years, by sex, 2010, ESC member countries

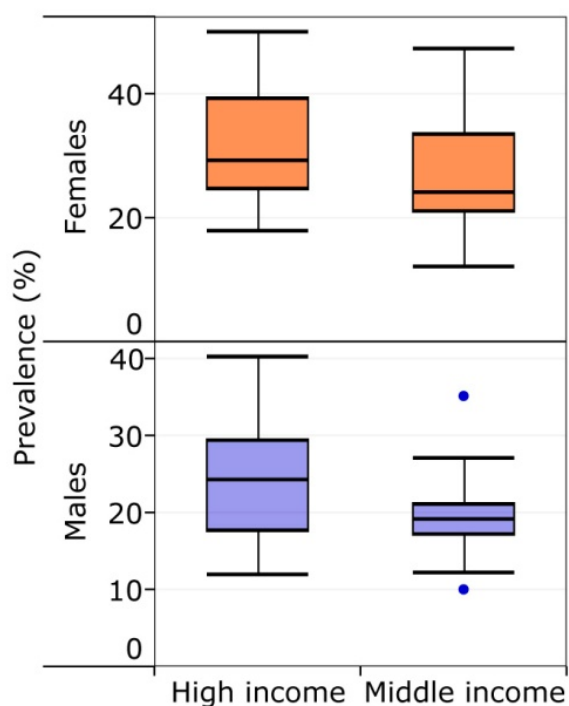


Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology based on data from WHO Global Health Observatory <http://www.who.int/gho/database/en/>.

Data unavailable: Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Egypt, Iceland, Israel, Republic of Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, TFRY Macedonia, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco, Republic of San Marino, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia.

Raw data: table S17.

Figure 32. Prevalence of insufficiently active adults, 18+ years, by sex and national income status, 2010, ESC member countries

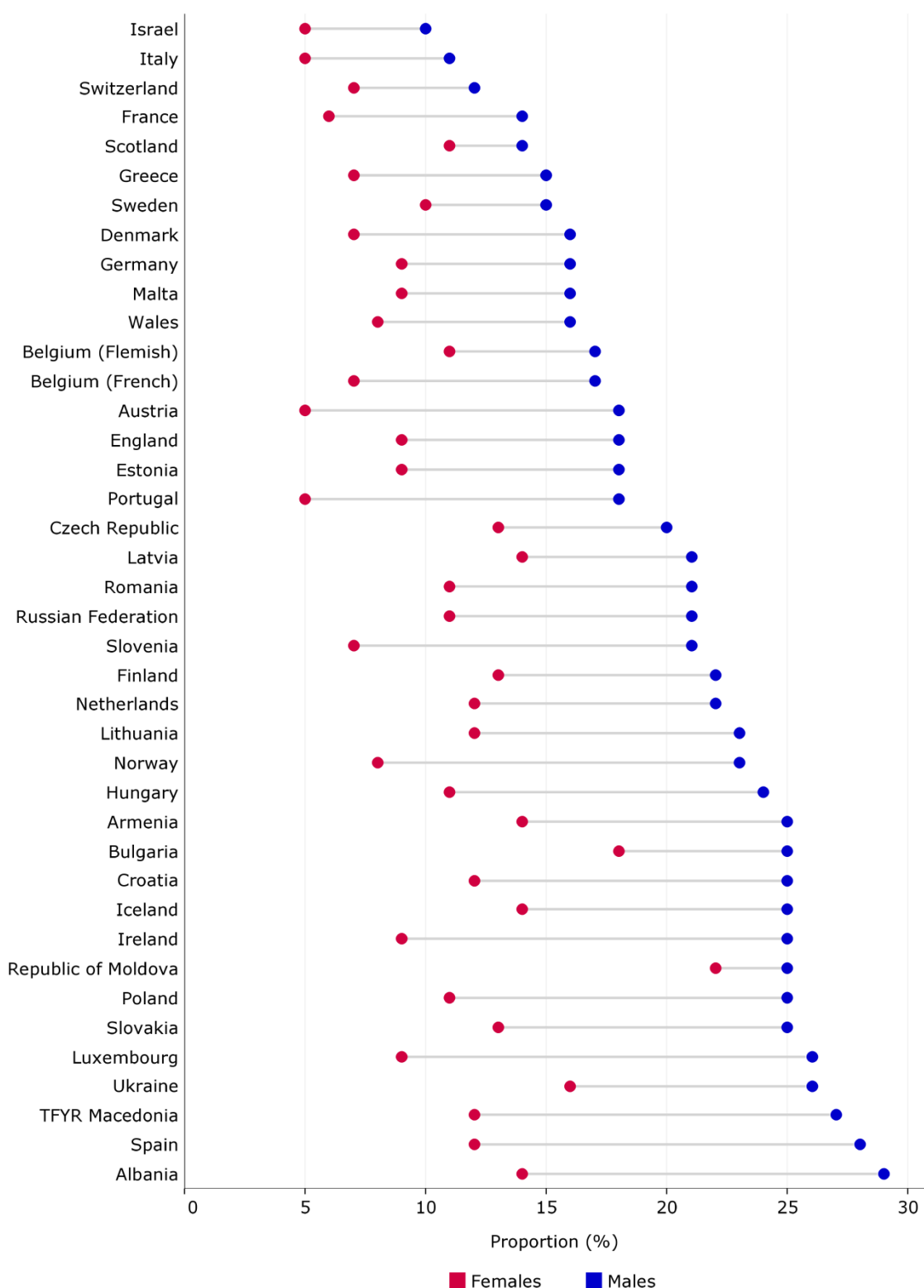


Source: WHO Global Health Observatory <http://www.who.int/gho/database/en/>.

Data unavailable: Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Egypt, Iceland, Israel, Republic of Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, TFYR Macedonia, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco, Republic of San Marino, Syrian Arab Republic, Switzerland, Tunisia.

Raw data: table S17.

Figure 33. Proportion of 15-year olds participating in ≥ 1 hour per day of moderate to vigorous physical activity, by sex, 2013/14, ESC member countries

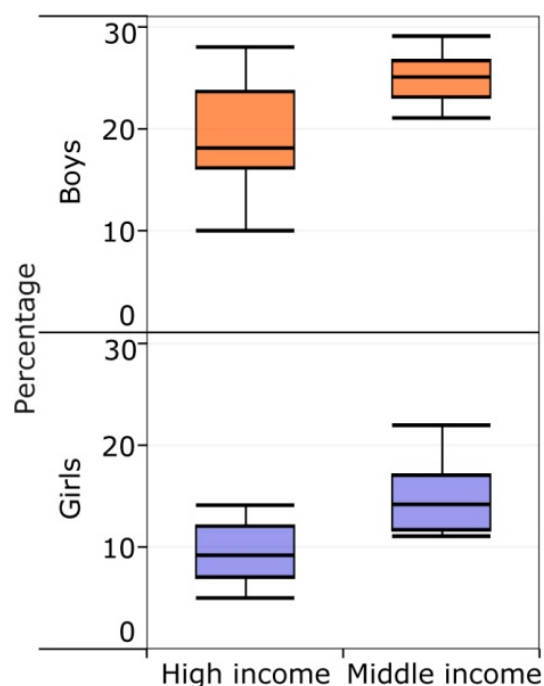


Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology based on data from Inchley J et al. (2016) Growing up unequal: gender and socioeconomic differences in young people's health and well-being. Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) study: international report from the 2013/2014 survey. WHO Regional Office for Europe: Copenhagen, Denmark.

Data unavailable: Algeria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cyprus, Egypt, Republic of Georgia, Kazakhstan, Republic of Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Republic of San Marino, Montenegro, Morocco, Serbia, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Tunisia.

Raw data: table S18

Figure 34. Proportion of 15 year olds who participate in \geq one hour per day of moderate to vigorous physical activity, by sex and national income status, 2013/14, ESC member countries



Source: Inchley J et al. (2016) Growing up unequal: gender and socioeconomic differences in young people's health and well-being. Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) study: international report from the 2013/2014 survey. WHO Regional Office for Europe: Copenhagen, Denmark.

Data unavailable: Algeria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cyprus, Egypt, Republic of Georgia, Kazakhstan, Republic of Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco, Republic of San Marino, Serbia, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey.

Raw data: table S18

Figure 35a. Incidence of CVD, females, 1990-2015, ESC member countries

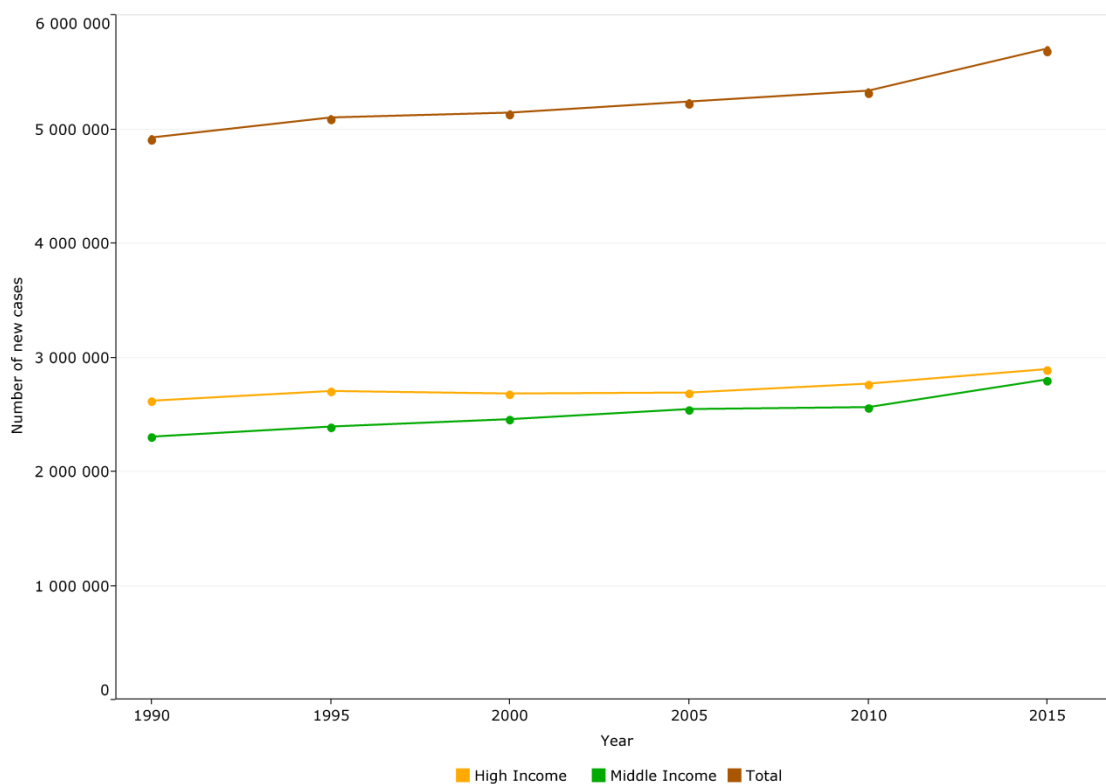
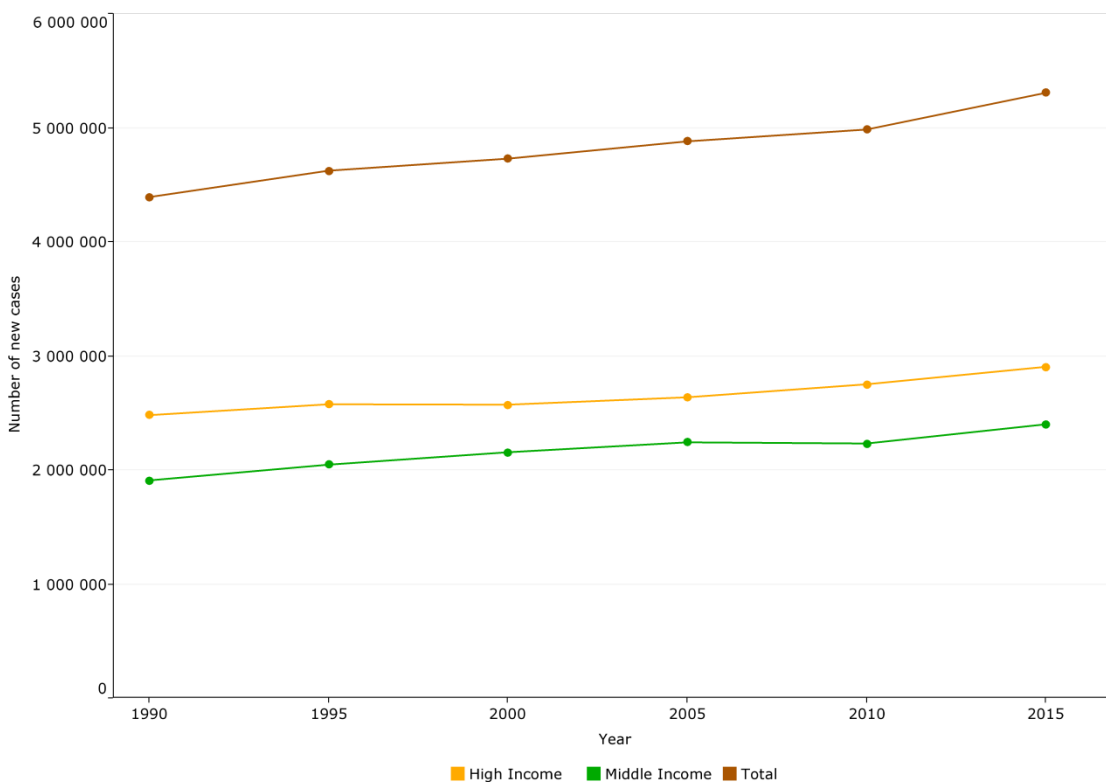


Figure 35b. Incidence of CVD, males, 1990-2015, ESC member countries



Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology based on data from Global Burden of Disease database <http://www.healthdata.org/gbd/data>.

Notes: Dots depict mean values across the country groups.

Data unavailable: Algeria, Egypt, Republic of Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, Republic of San Marino, Morocco, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia

Figure 36a. Mean age-standardised prevalence per 100 000 of CVD, females, 1990-2015, ESC member countries

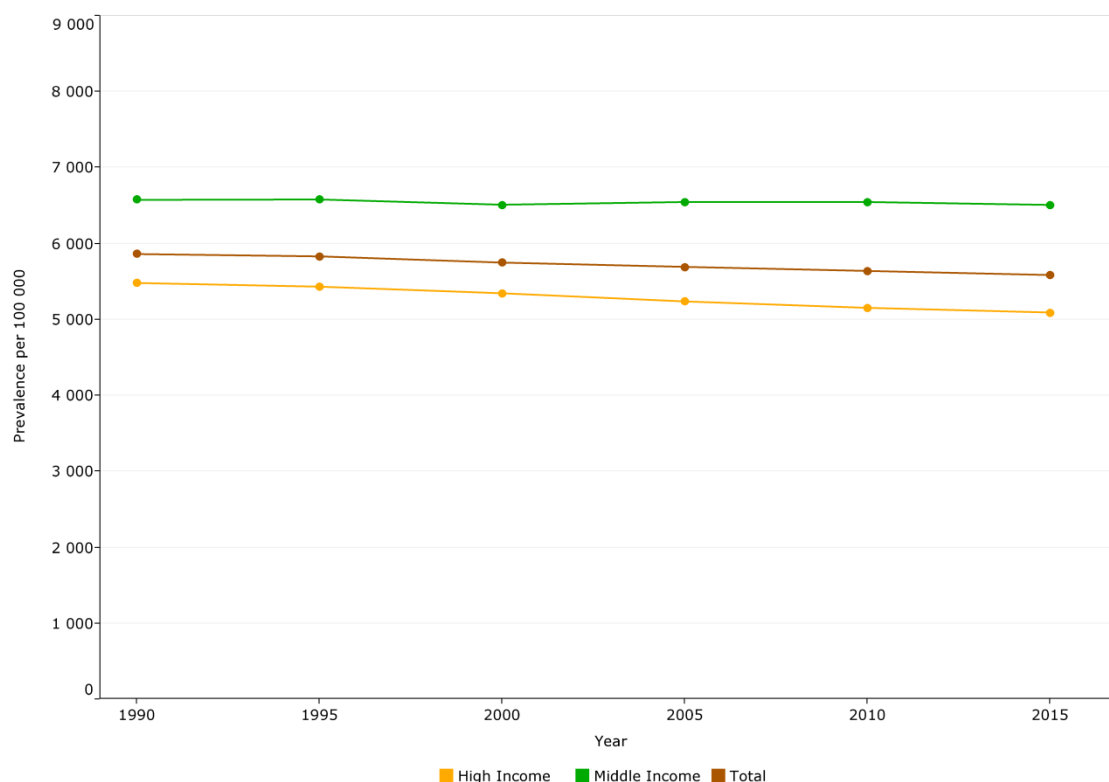
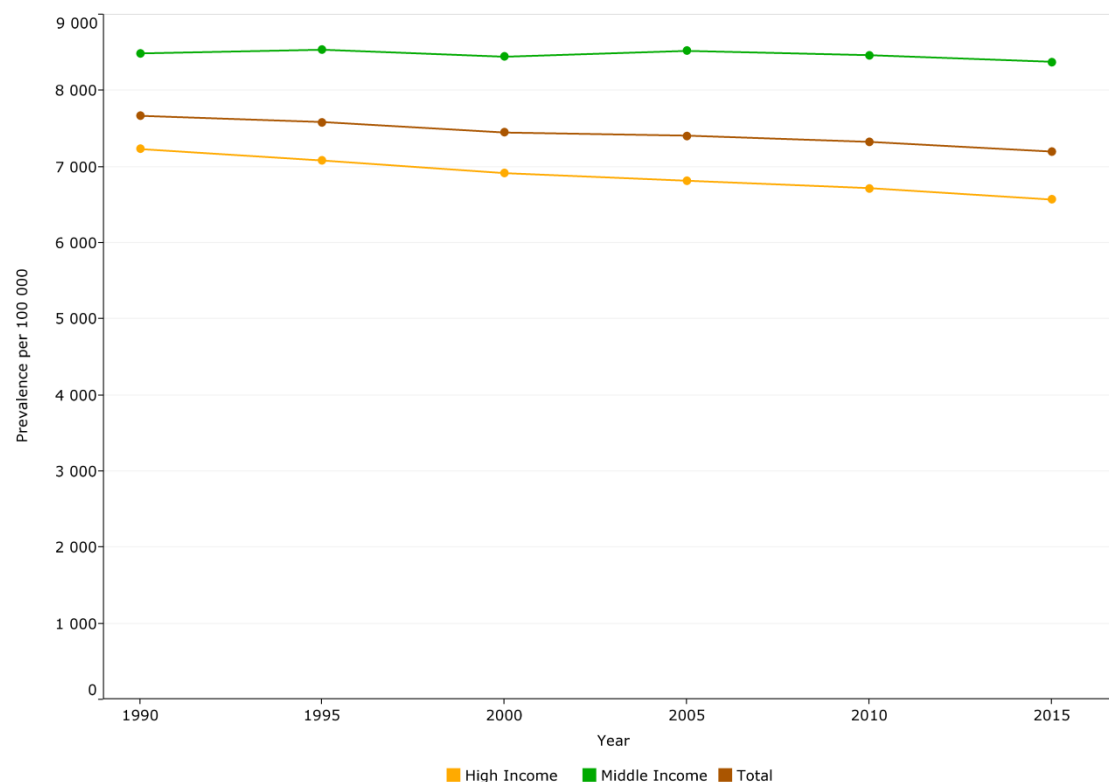


Figure 36b. Mean age-standardised prevalence per 100 000 people of CVD, males, 1990 to 2015 ESC member countries

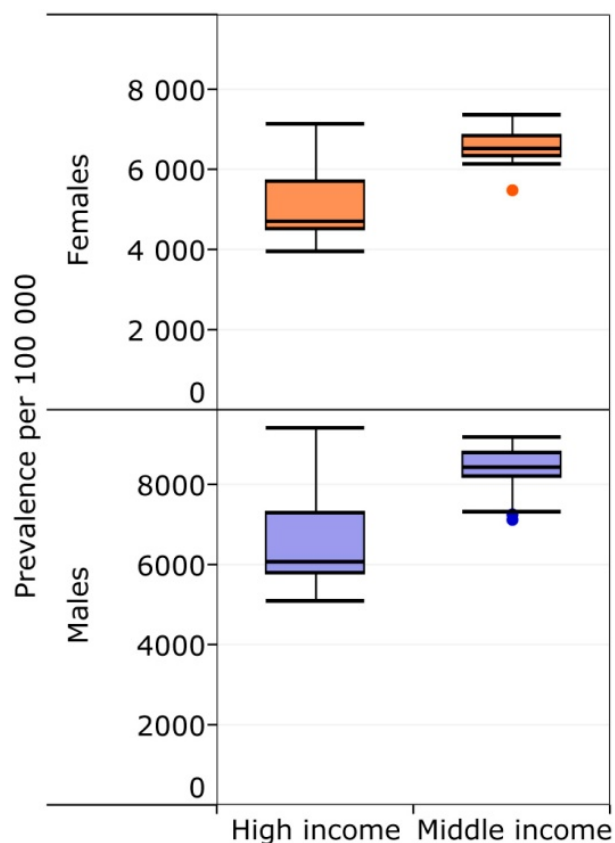


Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology based on data from Global Burden of Disease database <http://www.healthdata.org/gbd/data>.

Notes: Data are age-standardised to the 2013 GBD world standard population. Dots depict mean values across the group and sub-groups of countries.

Data unavailable: Algeria, Egypt, Republic of Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, Republic of San Marino, Morocco, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey

Figure 37. Age-standardised prevalence rates of cardiovascular diseases, per 100 000 people, by sex and national income status, 2015, ESC member countries



Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology based on data from Global Burden of Disease database

<http://www.healthdata.org/gbd/data>.

Data unavailable: Algeria, Egypt, Republic of Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Republic of San Marino, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia.

Raw data: table S22.

Figure 38a. Disability adjusted years (DALYs) lost by cause, females, 2015, ESC members states

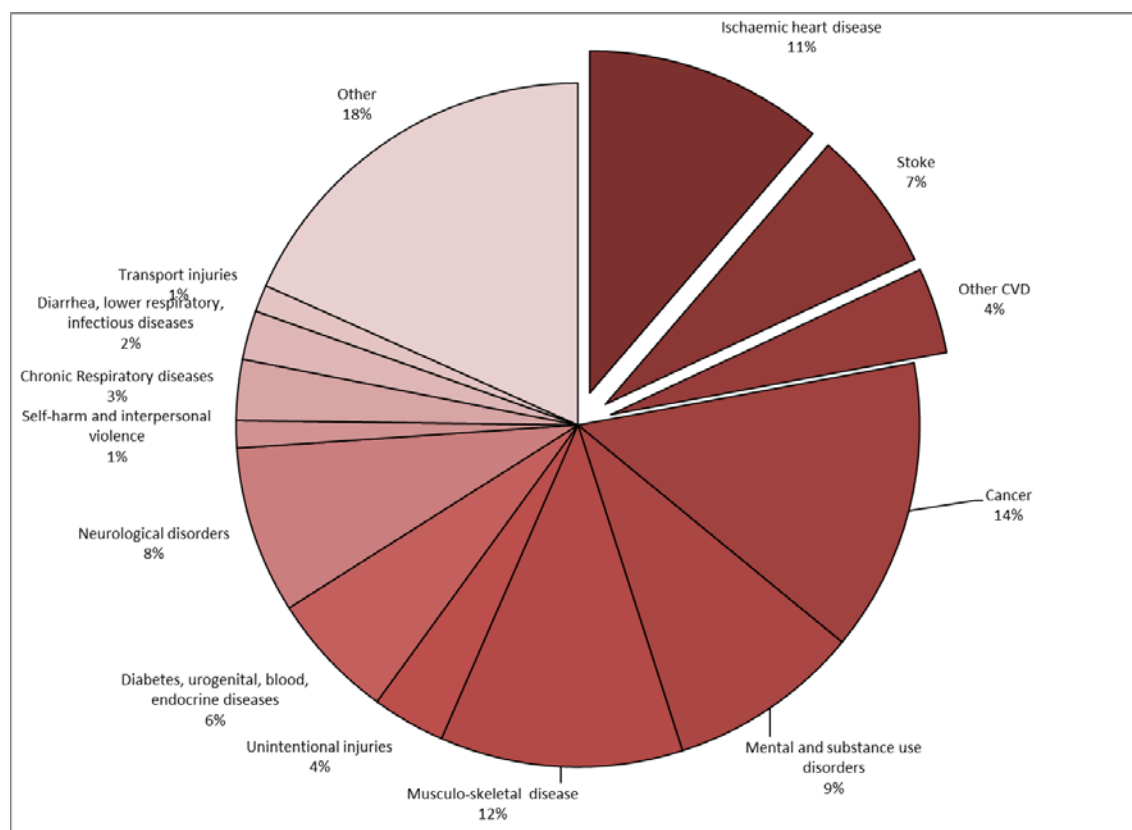
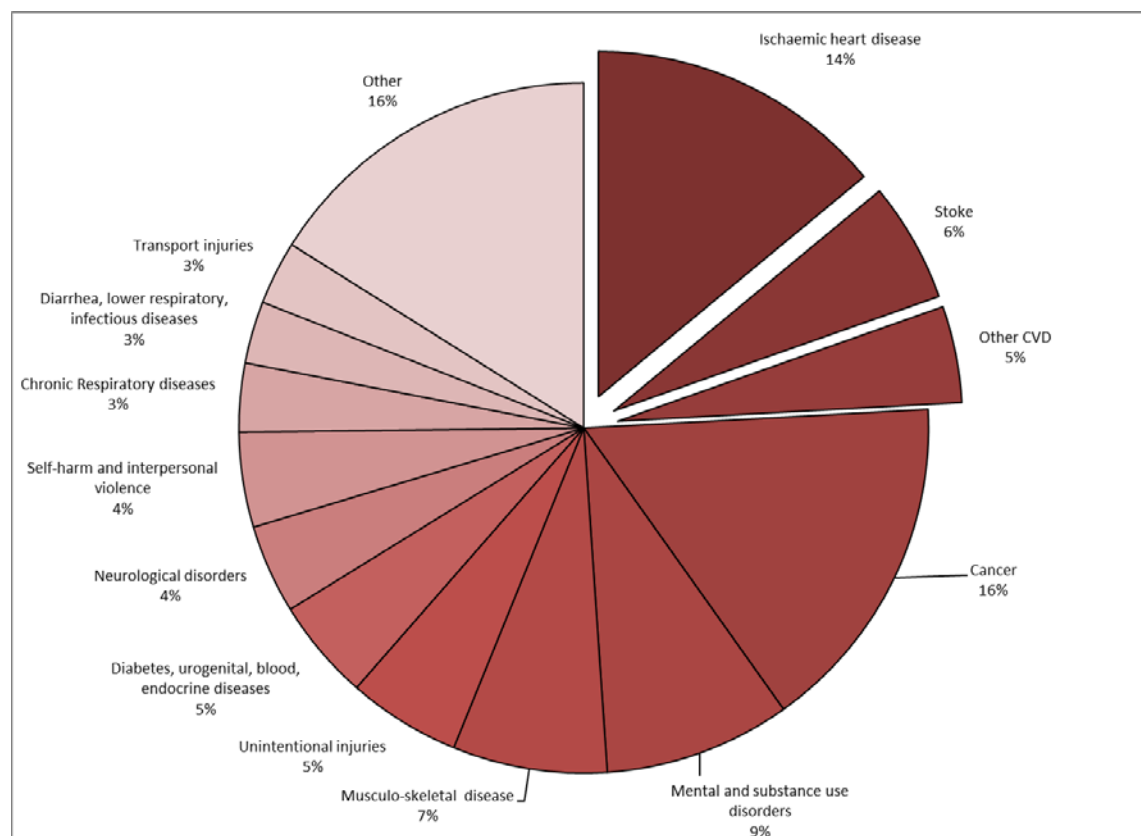


Figure 38b. Disability adjusted years (DALYs) lost by cause, males, 2015, ESC members states



Source: Global Burden of Disease database <http://www.healthdata.org/gbd/data>.

Notes: Estimates based on following countries: Albania, Andorra*, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Republic of Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, TFYR Macedonia, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan*, Turkey, Turkmenistan*, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan*; countries with * not ESC member countries

Figure 39a. Mean age-standardised rate of DALYs lost from CVD, per 100,000 females, 1990 to 2015, ESC member countries

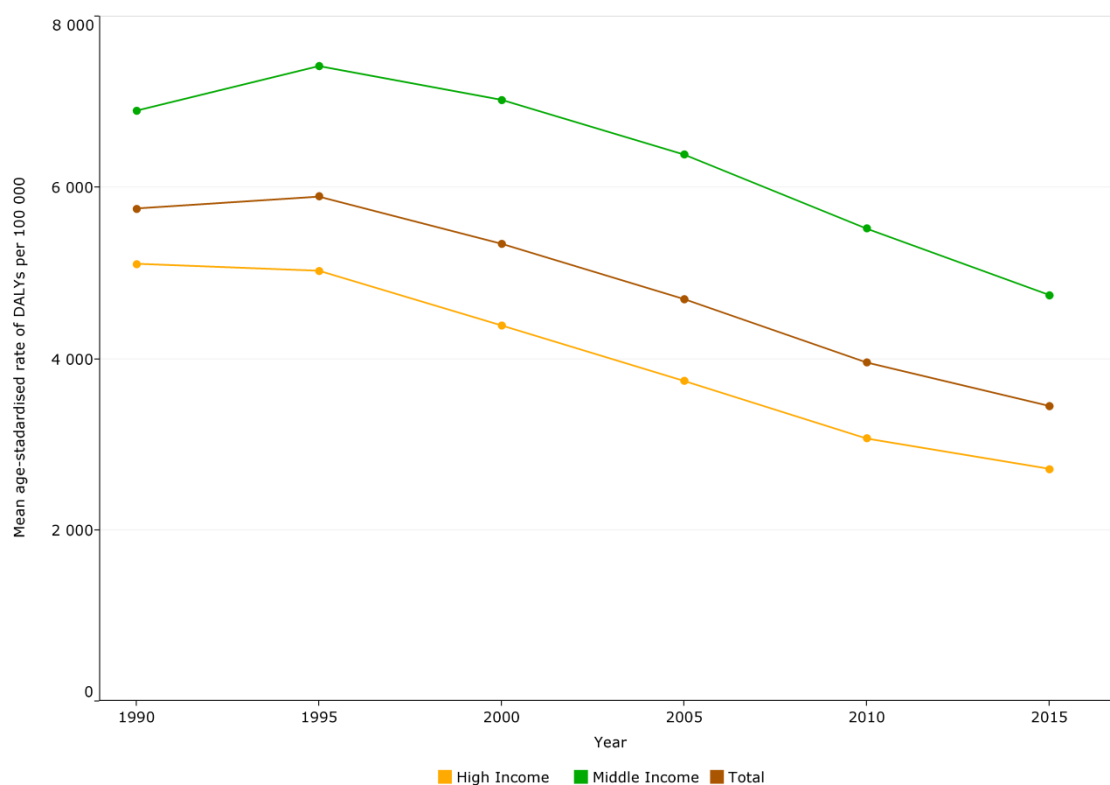
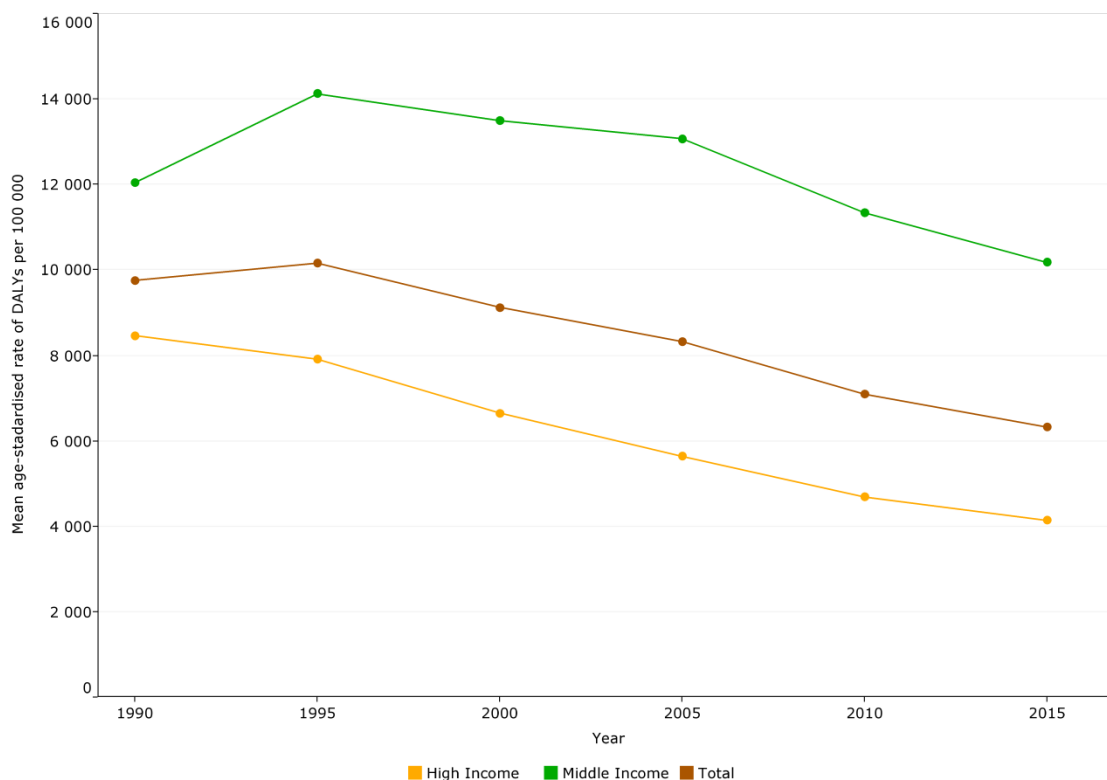


Figure 39b. Mean age-standardised rate of DALYs lost from CVD, per 100,000 males, 1990 to 2015, ESC member countries



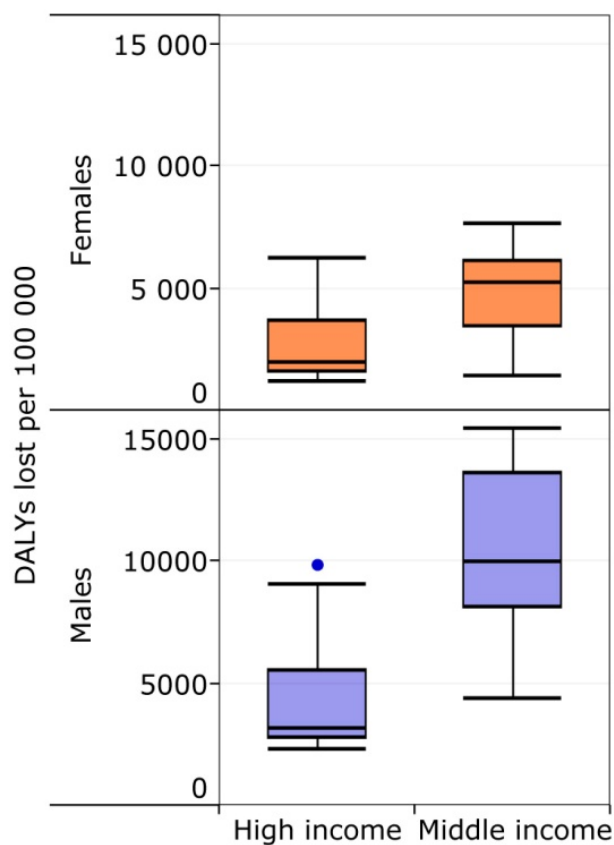
Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology based on data from Global Burden of Disease database
<http://www.healthdata.org/gbd/data>.

Notes: Data are age-standardised to the 2013 GBD world standard population. Dots depict mean values across the country groups.

Data unavailable: Algeria, Egypt, Republic of Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, Republic of San Marino, Morocco, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia.

Raw data: table S25

Figure 40. Age-standardised rate of DALYs lost from cardiovascular disease per 100,000 people, by sex and national income status, 2015, ESC member countries



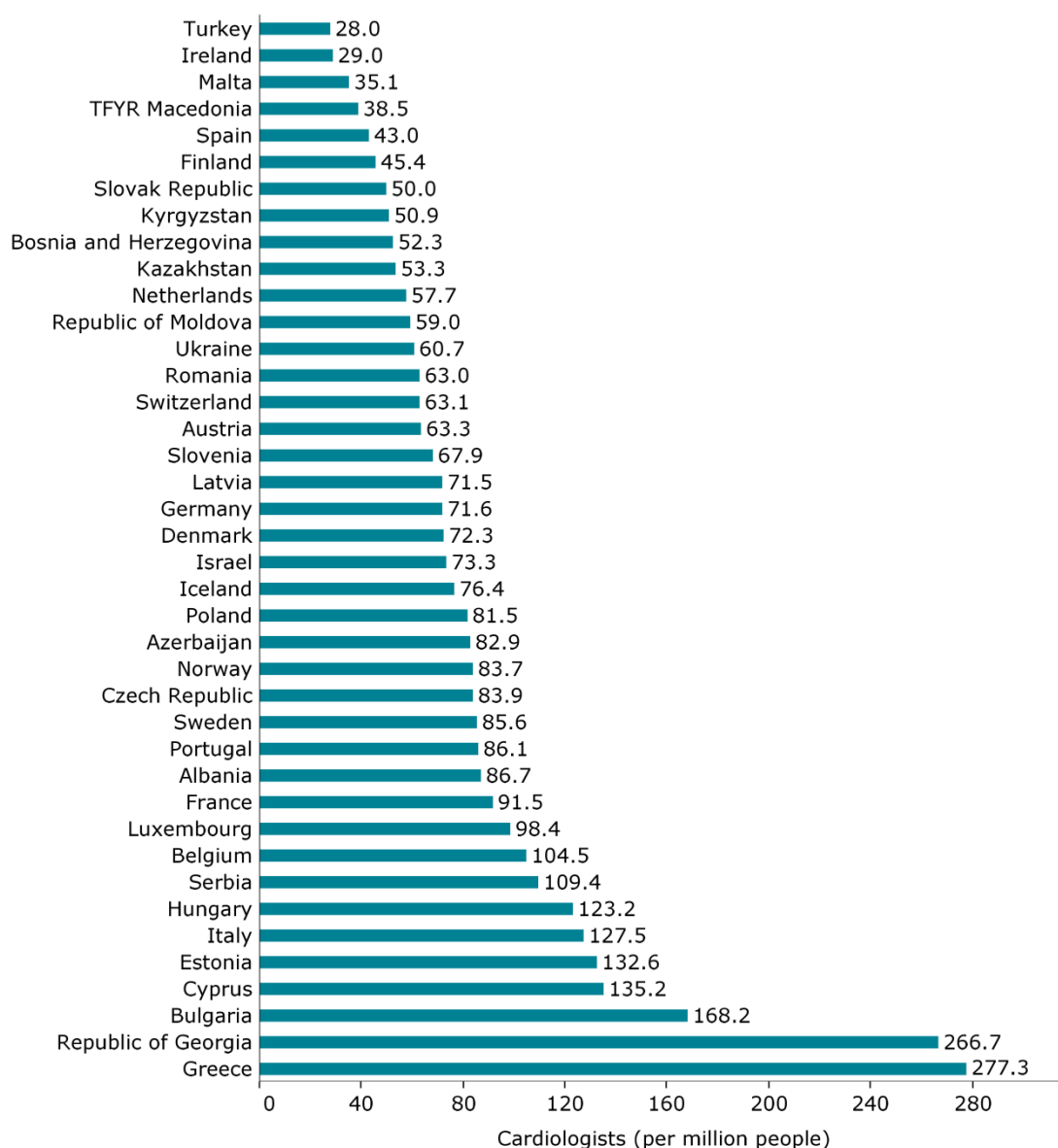
Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology based on data from Global Burden of Disease database <http://www.healthdata.org/gbd/data>.

Notes: Data are age-standardised to the 2013 GBD world standard population.

Data unavailable: Algeria, Egypt, Republic of Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Republic of San Marino, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia.

Raw data: table S24.

Figure 41. Cardiologists per million people, 2014 or latest year, ESC member countries

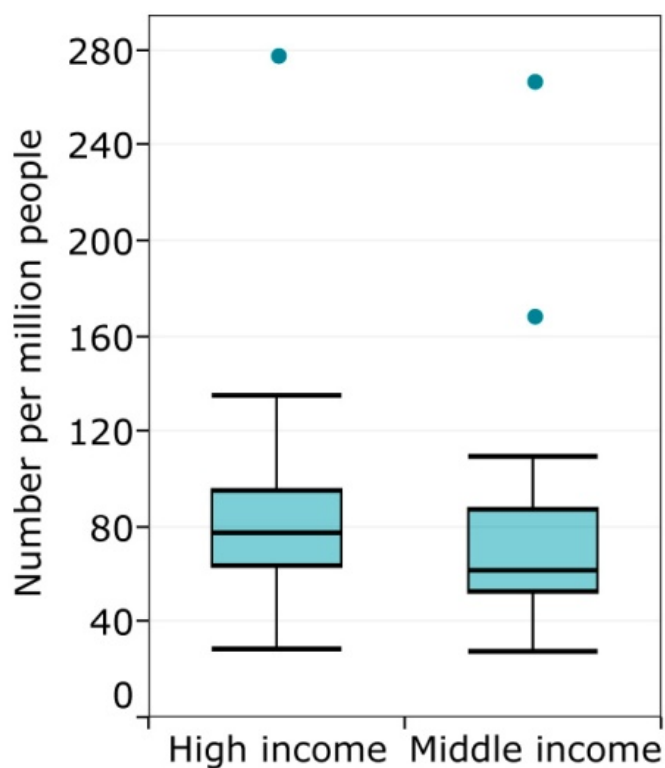


Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology, 2017, data on file.

Data unavailable: Algeria, Armenia, Belarus, Croatia, Egypt, Republic of Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Montenegro, Morocco, Russian Federation, Republic of San Marino, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Kingdom.

Raw data: table S26

Figure 42. Cardiologists per million people, by national income status, 2014 or latest year, ESC member countries

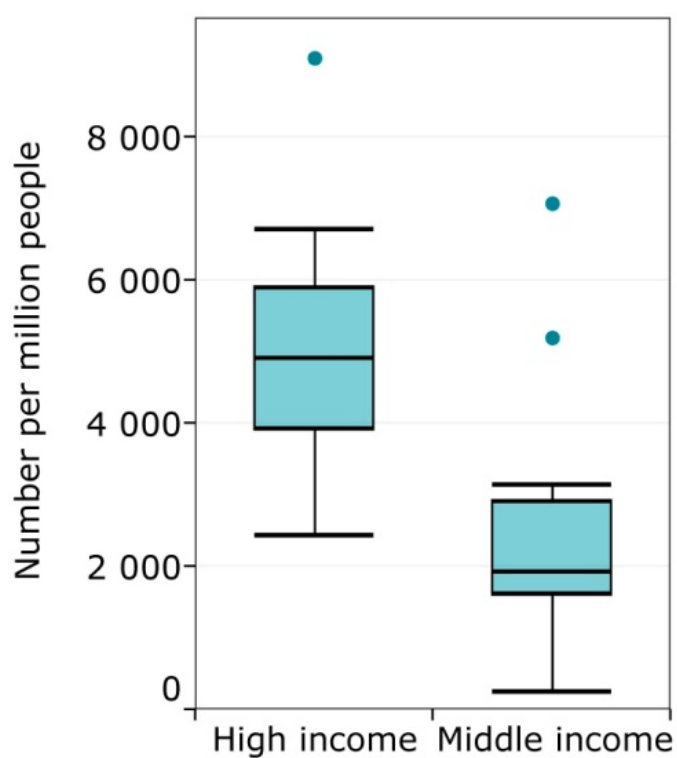


Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology, 2017, data on file.

Data unavailable: Algeria, Armenia, Belarus, Croatia, Egypt, Republic of Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Montenegro, Morocco, Russian Federation, Republic of San Marino, Syrian Arab Republic, United Kingdom.

Raw data: table S26.

Figure 43. Coronary angiographies per million people, by national income status, 2014 or latest year, ESC member countries

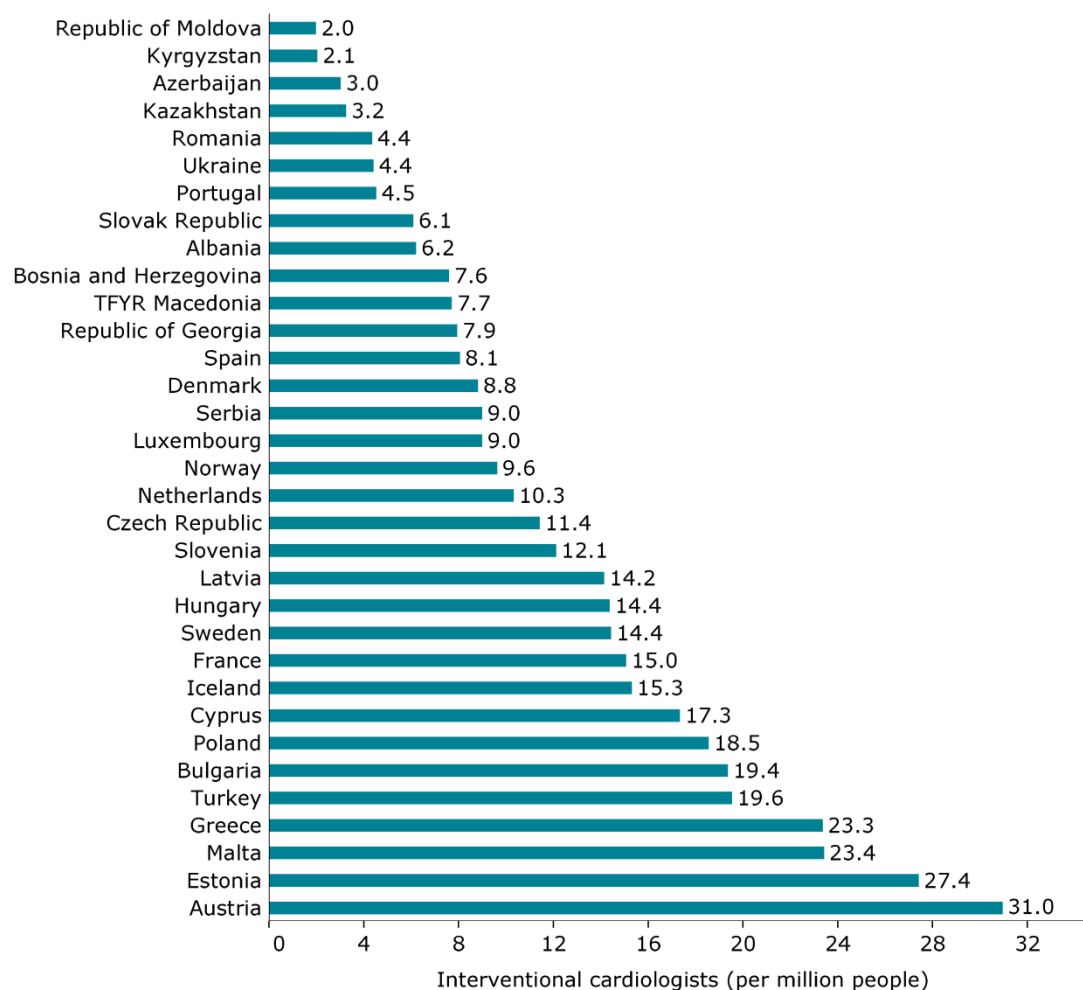


Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology, 2017, data on file.

Data unavailable: Algeria, Armenia, Belarus, Croatia, Egypt, Republic of Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco, Russian Federation, Republic of San Marino, Syrian Arab Republic, United Kingdom.

Raw data: table S26.

Figure 44. Interventional cardiologists per million people, 2014 or latest year, ESC member countries

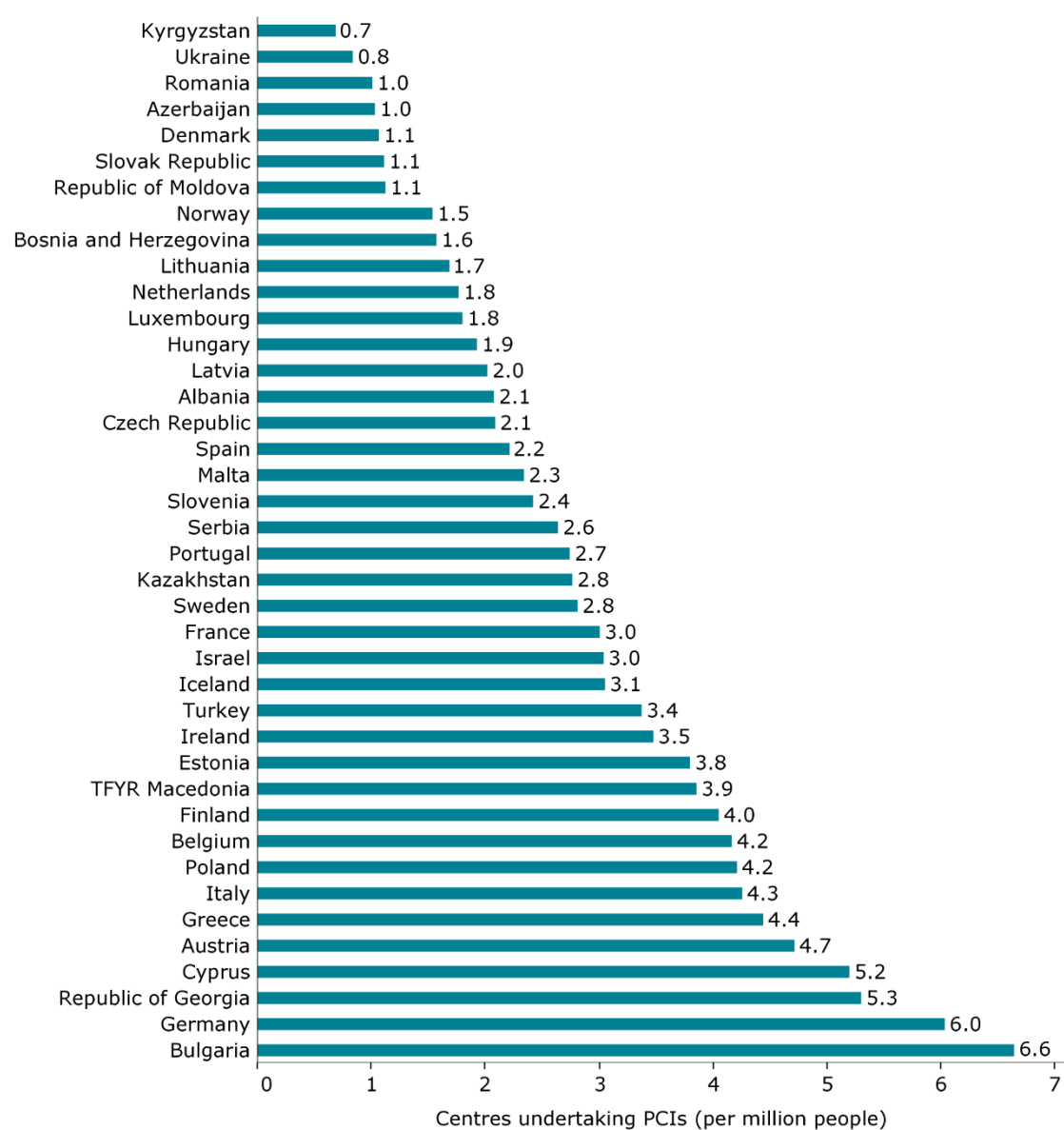


Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology, 2017, data on file.

Data unavailable: Algeria, Armenia, Belarus, Belgium, Croatia, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Republic of Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Montenegro, Morocco, Russian Federation, Republic of San Marino, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Kingdom.

Raw data: table S26

Figure 45. Centres undertaking PCIs per million people, 2014 or latest year, ESC member countries

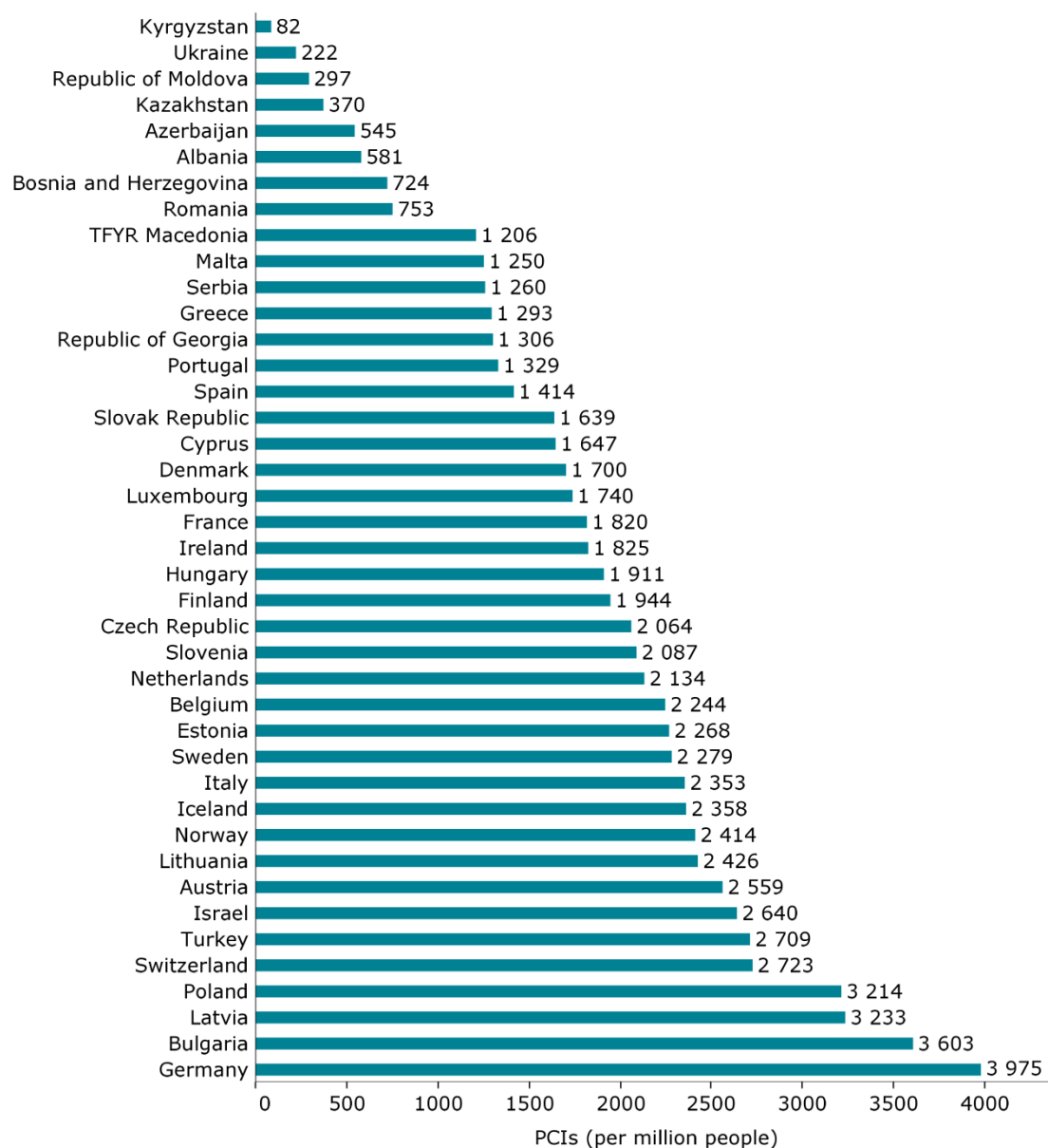


Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology, 2017, data on file.

Data unavailable: Algeria, Armenia, Belarus, Croatia, Egypt, Republic of Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco, Republic of San Marino, Switzerland, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Kingdom.

Raw data: table S26

Figure 46. PCIs per million people, 2014 or latest year, ESC member countries

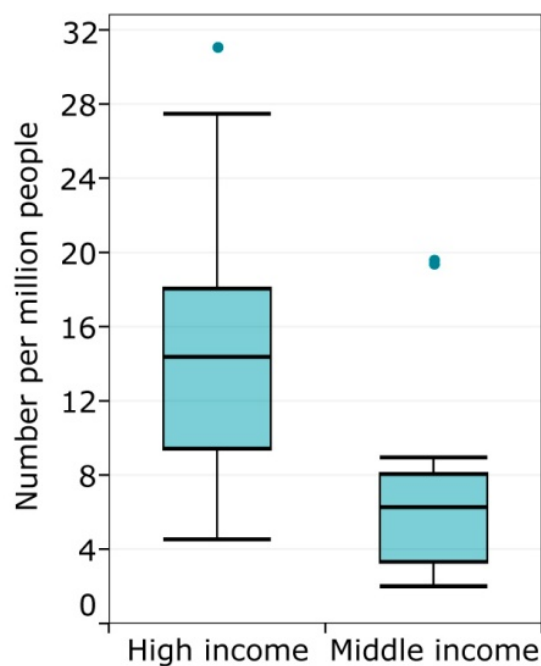


Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology, 2017, data on file.

Data unavailable: Algeria, Armenia, Belarus, Croatia, Egypt, Republic of Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco, Russian Federation, Republic of San Marino, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Kingdom.

Raw data: table S26

Figure 47. Interventional cardiologists per million people, by national income status, 2014 or latest year, ESC member countries

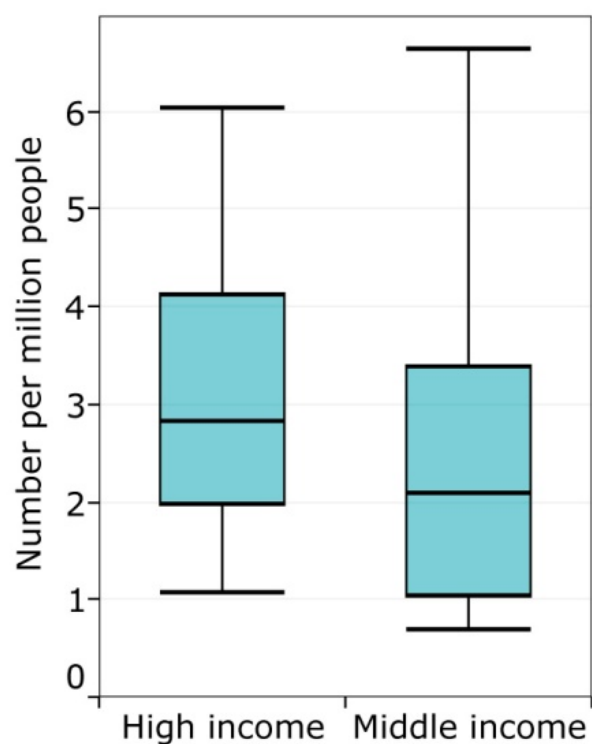


Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology, 2017, data on file.

Data unavailable: Algeria, Armenia, Belarus, Belgium, Croatia, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Republic of Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Montenegro, Morocco, Russian Federation, Republic of San Marino, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, United Kingdom.

Raw data: table S26.

Figure 48. Centres undertaking PCIs per million people, by national income status, 2014 or latest year, ESC member countries

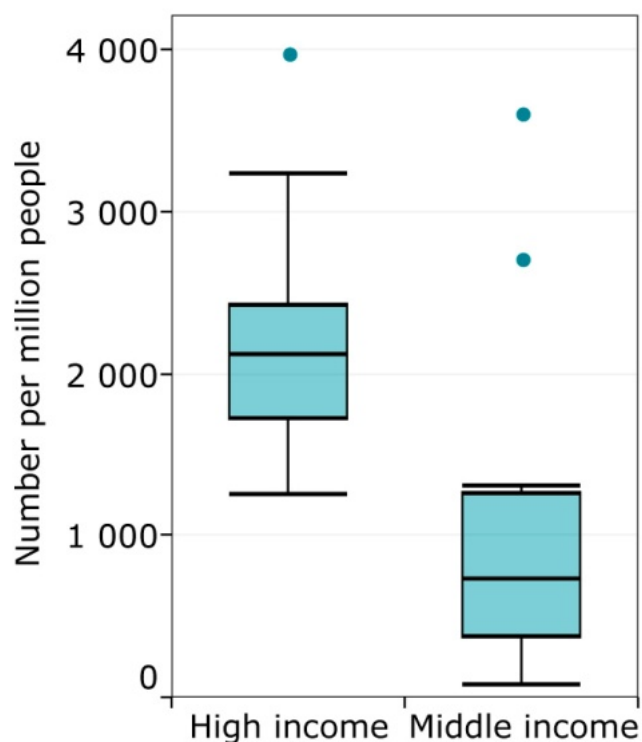


Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology, data on file.

Data unavailable: Algeria, Armenia, Belarus, Croatia, Egypt, Republic of Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco, Russian Federation, Republic of San Marino, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, United Kingdom.

Raw data: table S26.

Figure 49. Percutaneous coronary interventions per million people, by national income status, 2014 or latest year, ESC member countries

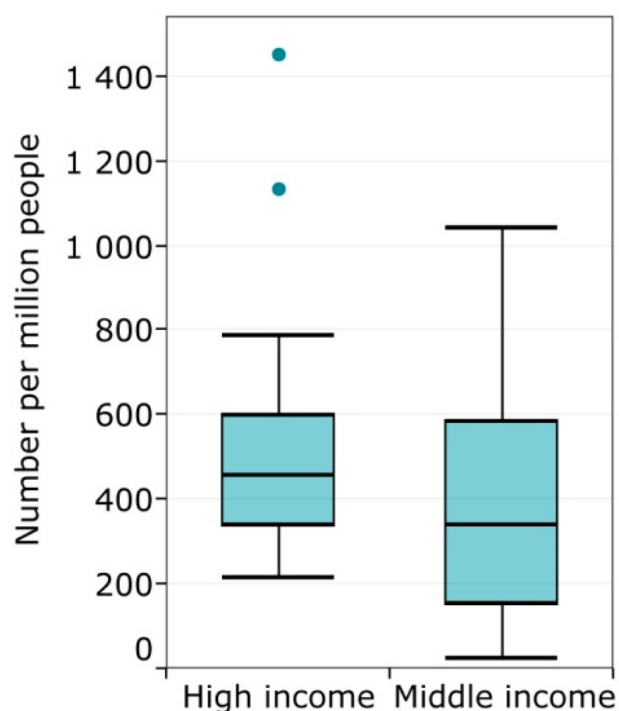


Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology, 2017, data on file.

Data unavailable: Algeria, Armenia, Belarus, Croatia, Egypt, Republic of Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco, Russian Federation, Republic of San Marino, Syrian Arab Republic, United Kingdom.

Raw data: table S26.

Figure 50. Primary percutaneous coronary interventions per million people, by national income status, 2014 or latest year, ESC member countries

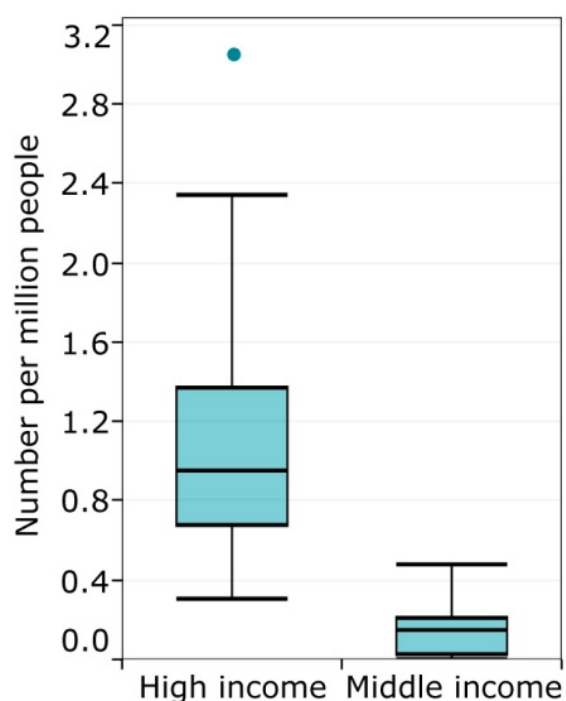


Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology, data on file.

Data unavailable: Algeria, Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Croatia, Egypt, Republic of Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco, Russian Federation, Republic of San Marino, Syrian Arab Republic, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom.

Raw data: table S26.

Figure 51. Centres undertaking transcatheter valve replacement procedures per million people, by national income status, 2014 or latest year, ESC member countries

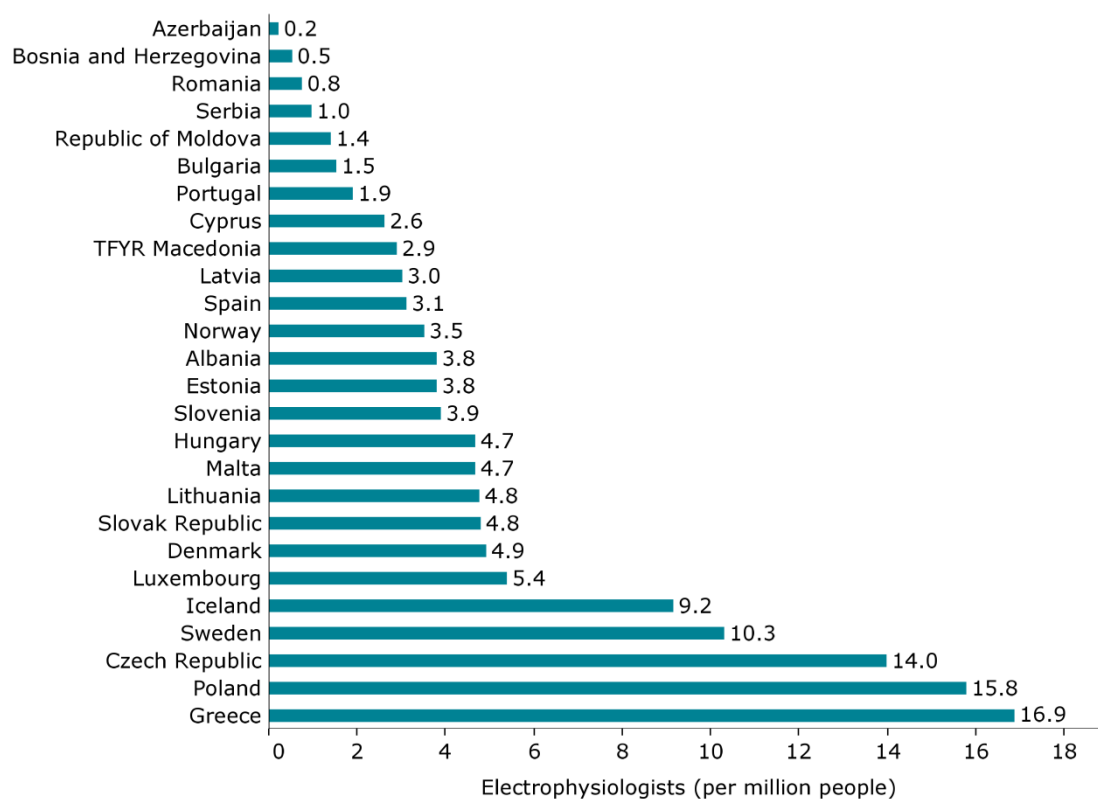


Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology, data on file.

Data unavailable: Algeria, Armenia, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Egypt, Republic of Georgia, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Republic of Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco, Russian Federation, Republic of San Marino, Syrian Arab Republic, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Raw data: table S26

Figure 52. Electrophysiologists per million people, 2014 or latest year, ESC member countries

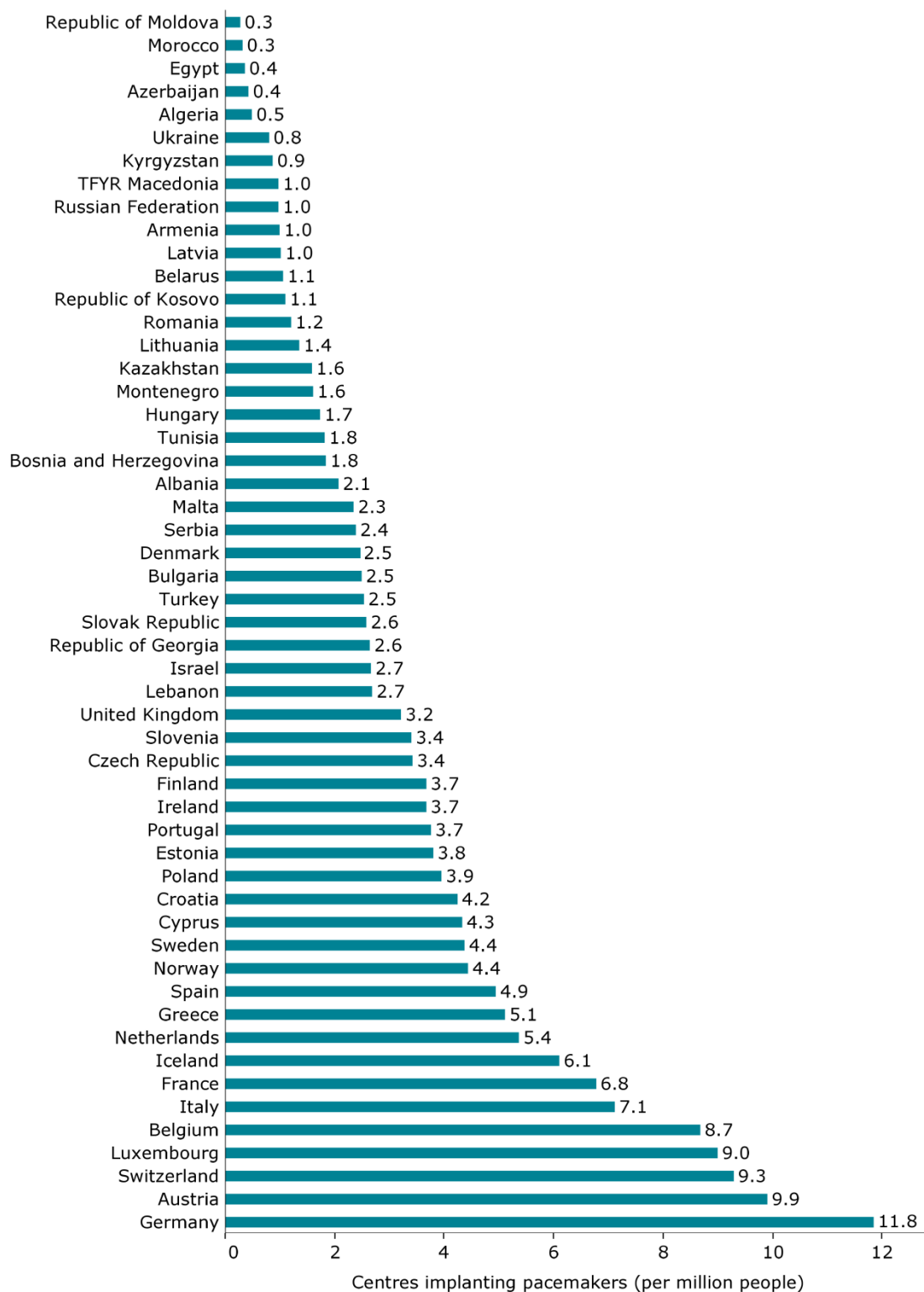


Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology, 2017, data on file.

Data unavailable: Algeria, Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Croatia, Egypt, Finland, France, Republic of Georgia, Germany, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Republic of San Marino, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom.

Raw data: table S27

Figure 53. Centres implanting pacemakers per million people, 2014 or latest year, ESC member countries

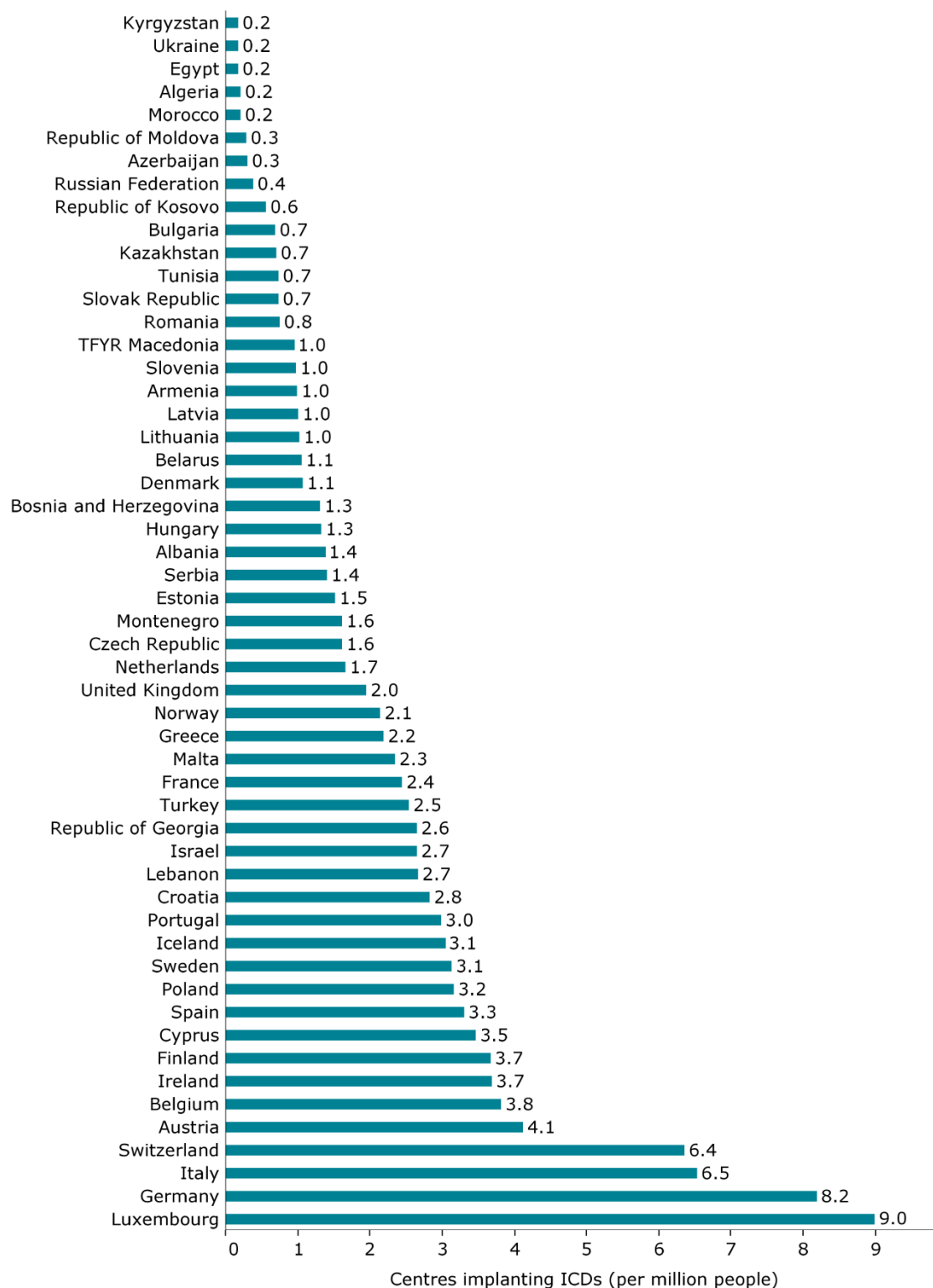


Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology, 2017, data on file.

Data unavailable: Libya, Republic of San Marino, Syrian Arab Republic.

Raw data: table S27.

Figure 54. Centres implanting ICDs, per million people, 2014 or latest year, ESC member countries

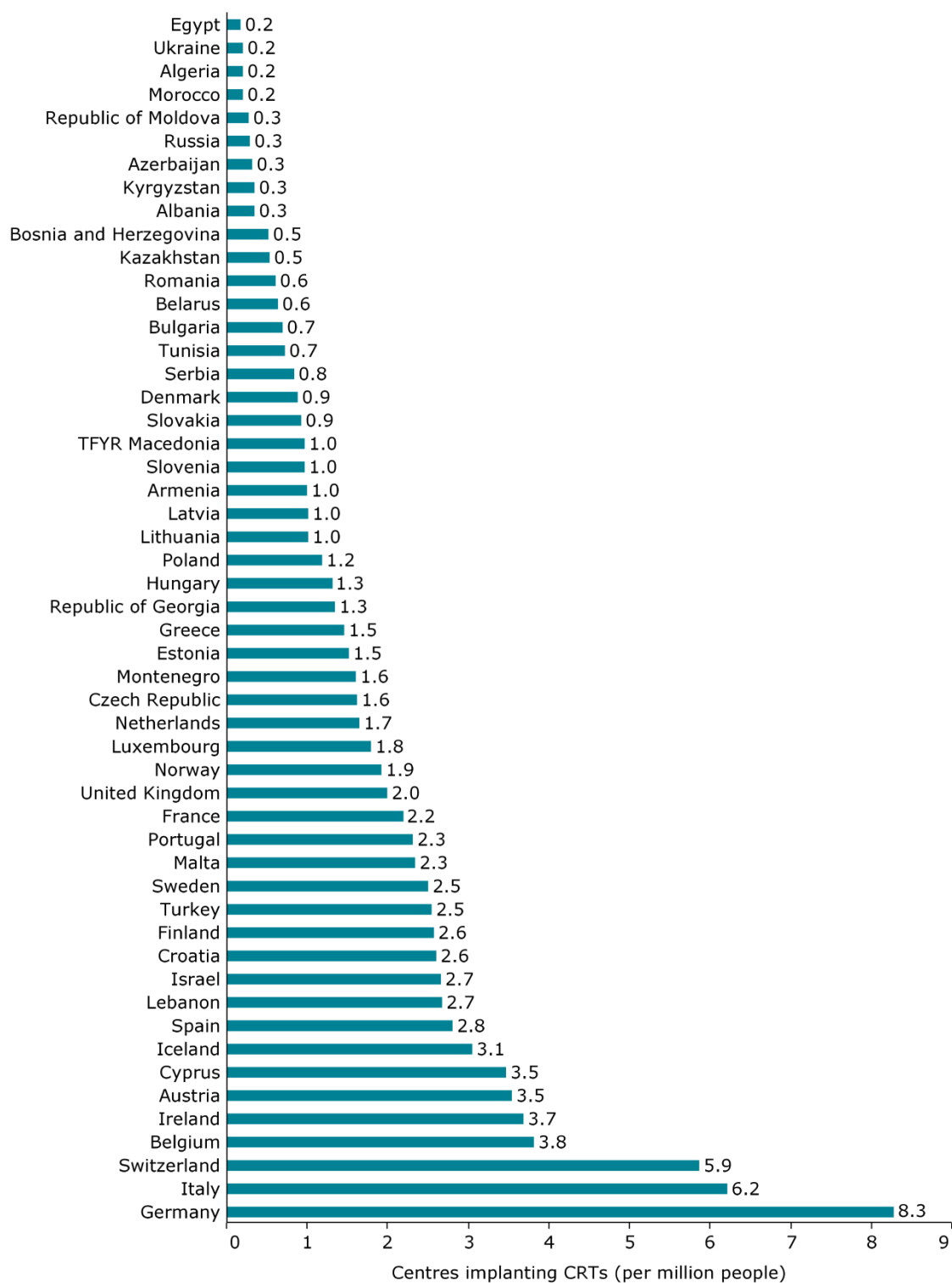


Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology, 2017, data on file.

Data unavailable: Libya, Republic of San Marino, Syrian Arab Republic.

Raw data: table S27.

Figure 55. Centres implanting CRTs per million people, 2014 or latest year, ESC member countries

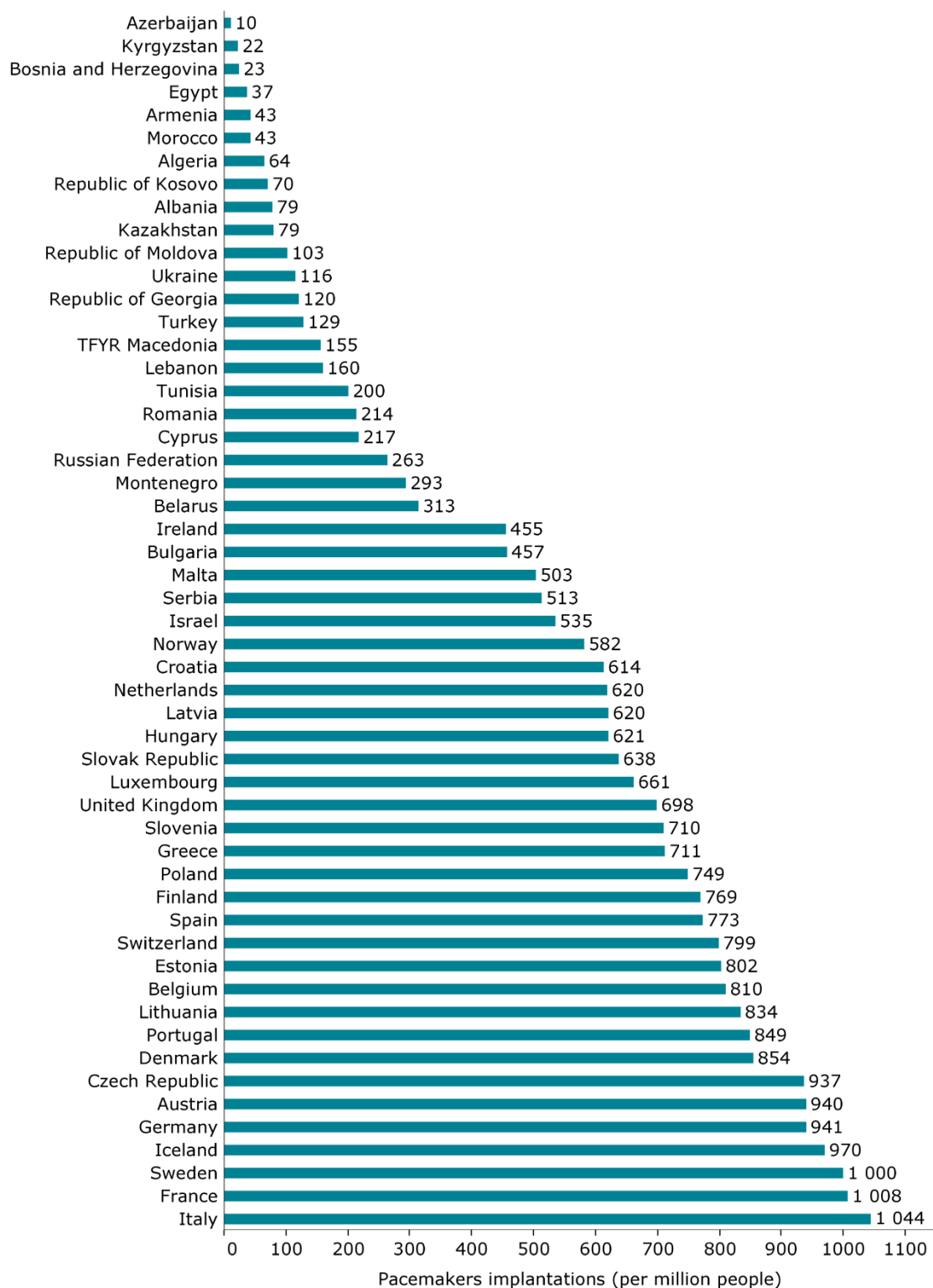


Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology, 2017, data on file.

Data unavailable: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Republic of Kosovo, Libya, Republic of San Marino, Syrian Arab Republic.

Raw data: table S27

Figure 56. Pacemaker implantations per million people, 2014 or latest year, ESC member countries

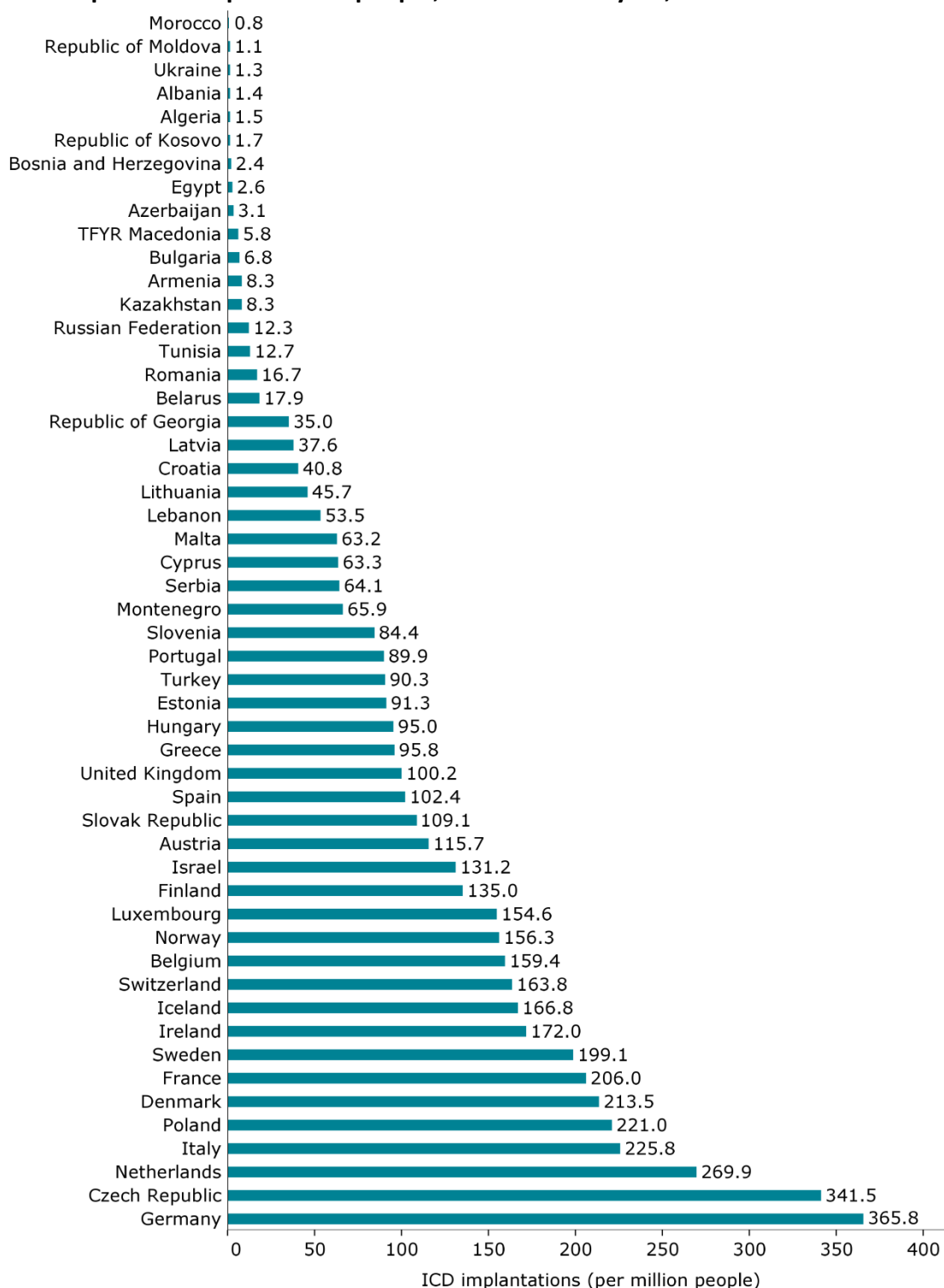


Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology, 2017, data on file.

Data unavailable: Libya, Republic of San Marino, Syrian Arab Republic.

Raw data: table S27

Figure 57. ICD implantations per million people, 2014 or latest year, ESC member countries

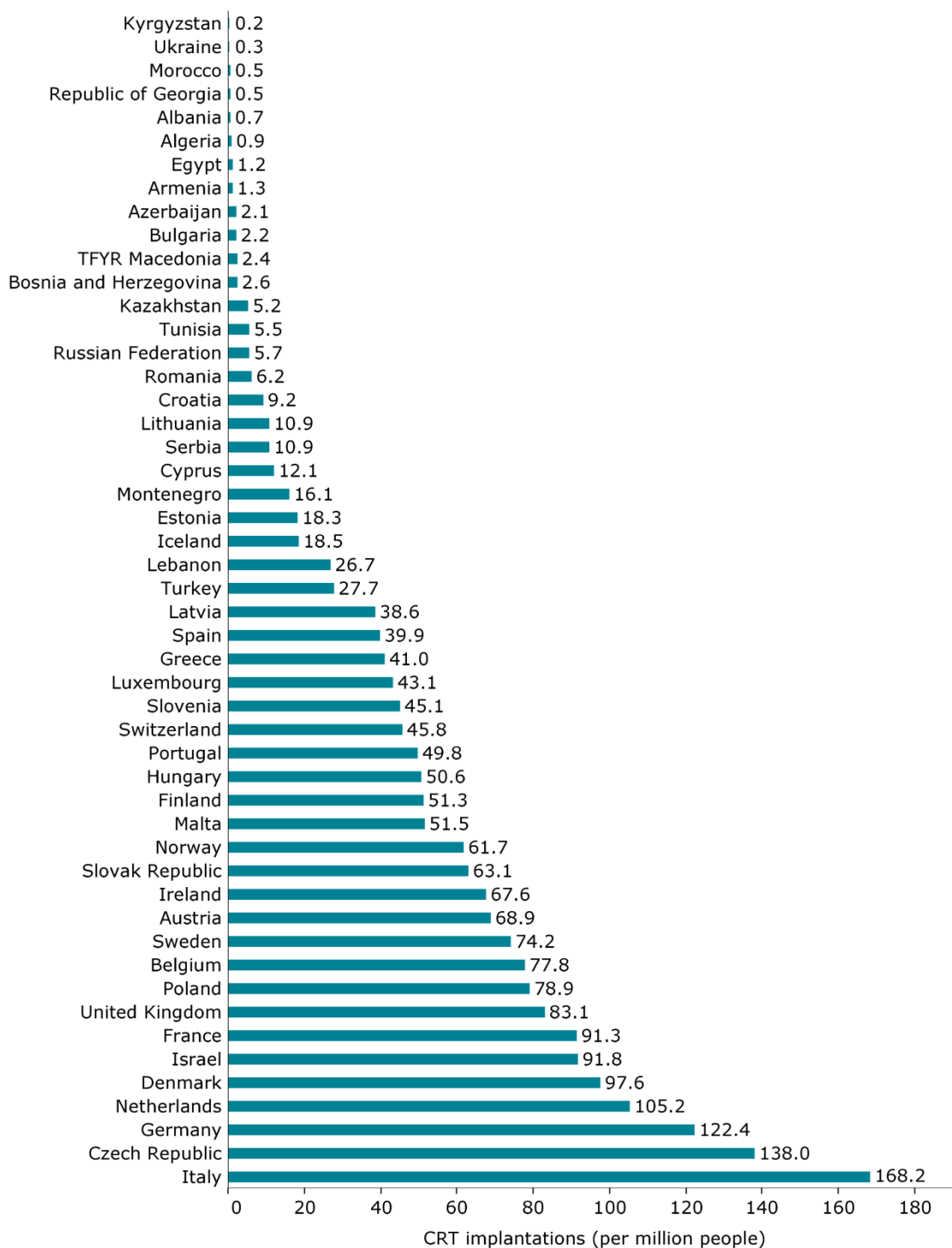


Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology, 2017, data on file.

Data unavailable: Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Republic of San Marino, Syrian Arab Republic.

Raw data: table S27

Figure 58. CRT implantations per million people, 2014 or latest year, ESC member countries

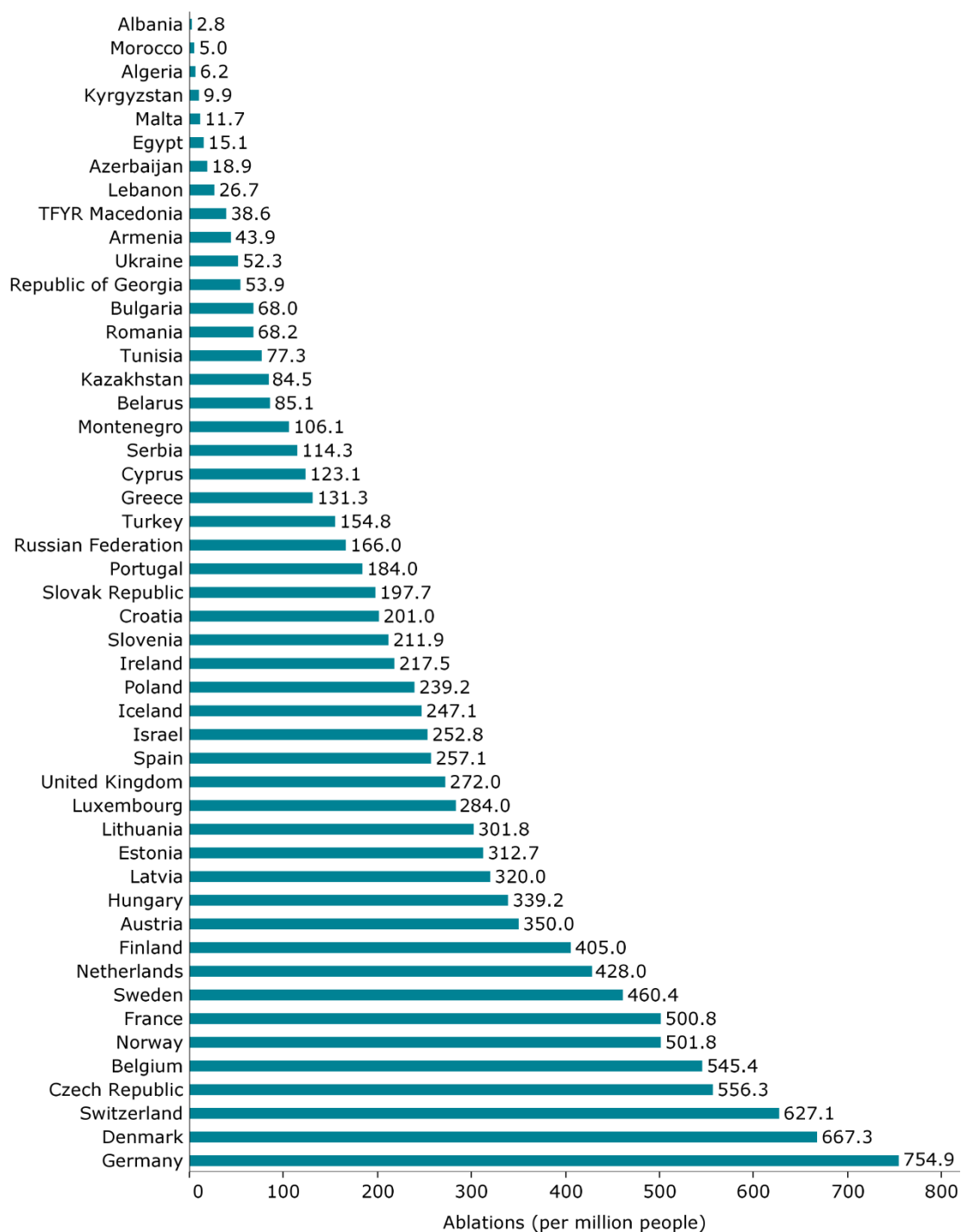


Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology, 2017, data on file.

Data unavailable: Belarus, Republic of Kosovo, Libya, Republic of Moldova, Republic of San Marino, Syrian Arab Republic.

Raw data: table S27

Figure 59. Ablations per million people, 2014 or latest year, ESC member countries

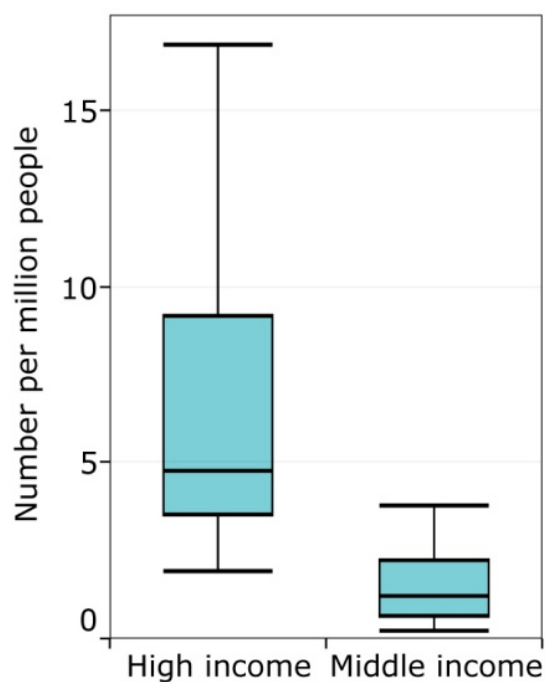


Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology, 2017, data on file.

Data unavailable: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Italy, Libya, Republic of Kosovo, Republic of Moldova, Republic of San Marino, Syrian Arab Republic.

Raw data: table S27

Figure 60. Electrophysiologists per million people, by national income status, 2014 or latest year, ESC member countries

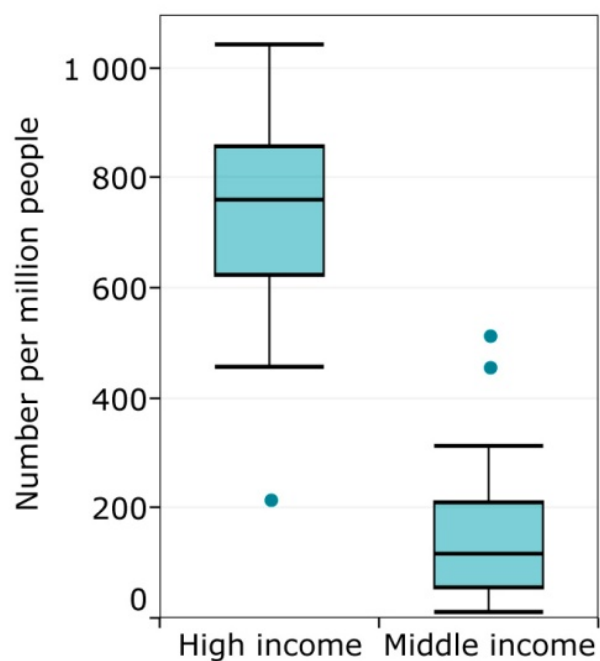


Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology.

Data unavailable: Algeria, Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Croatia, Egypt, Finland, France, Republic of Georgia, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Republic of Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Republic of San Marino, Syrian Arab Republic, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom.

Raw data: table S27.

Figure 61. Pacemaker implantations per million people, by national income status, 2014 or latest year, ESC member countries

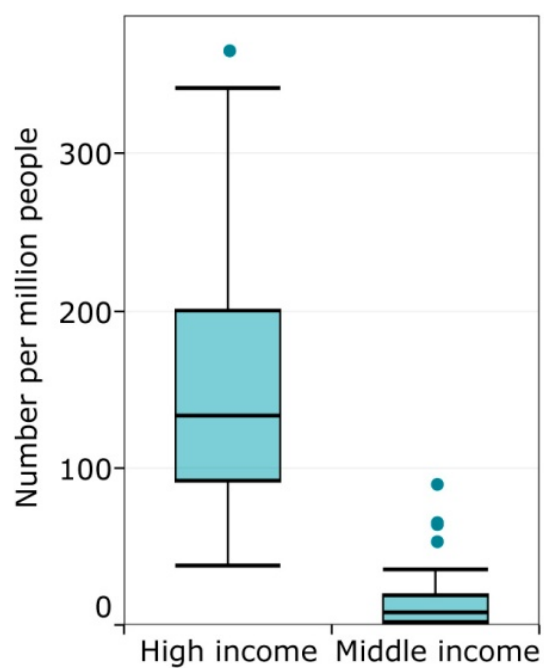


Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology.

Data unavailable: Algeria, Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Croatia, Egypt, Finland, France, Republic of Georgia, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Republic of Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Republic of San Marino, Syrian Arab Republic, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom.

Raw data: table S27 .

Figure 62. ICD implantations per million people, by national income status, 2014 or latest year, ESC member countries

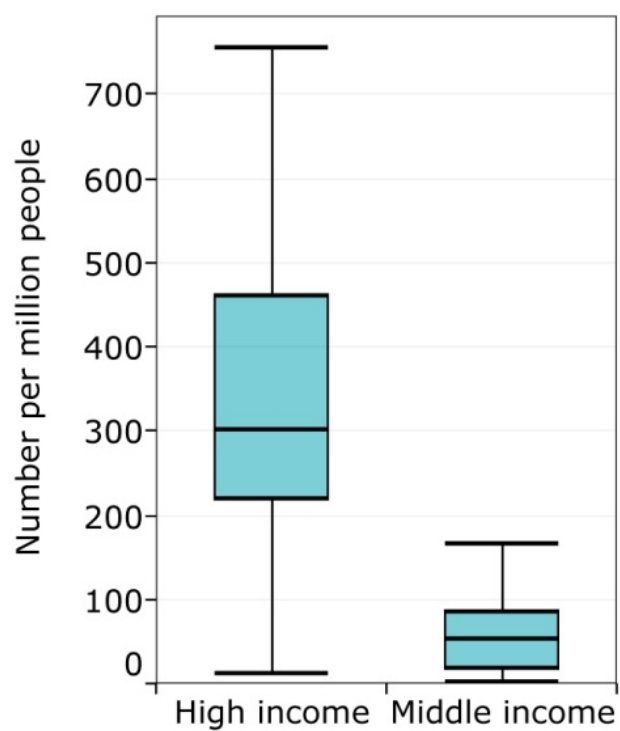


Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology.

Data unavailable: Libya, Republic of San Marino, Syrian Arab Republic.

Raw data: table S27.

Figure 63. Ablations per million people, by national income status, 2014 or latest year, ESC member countries

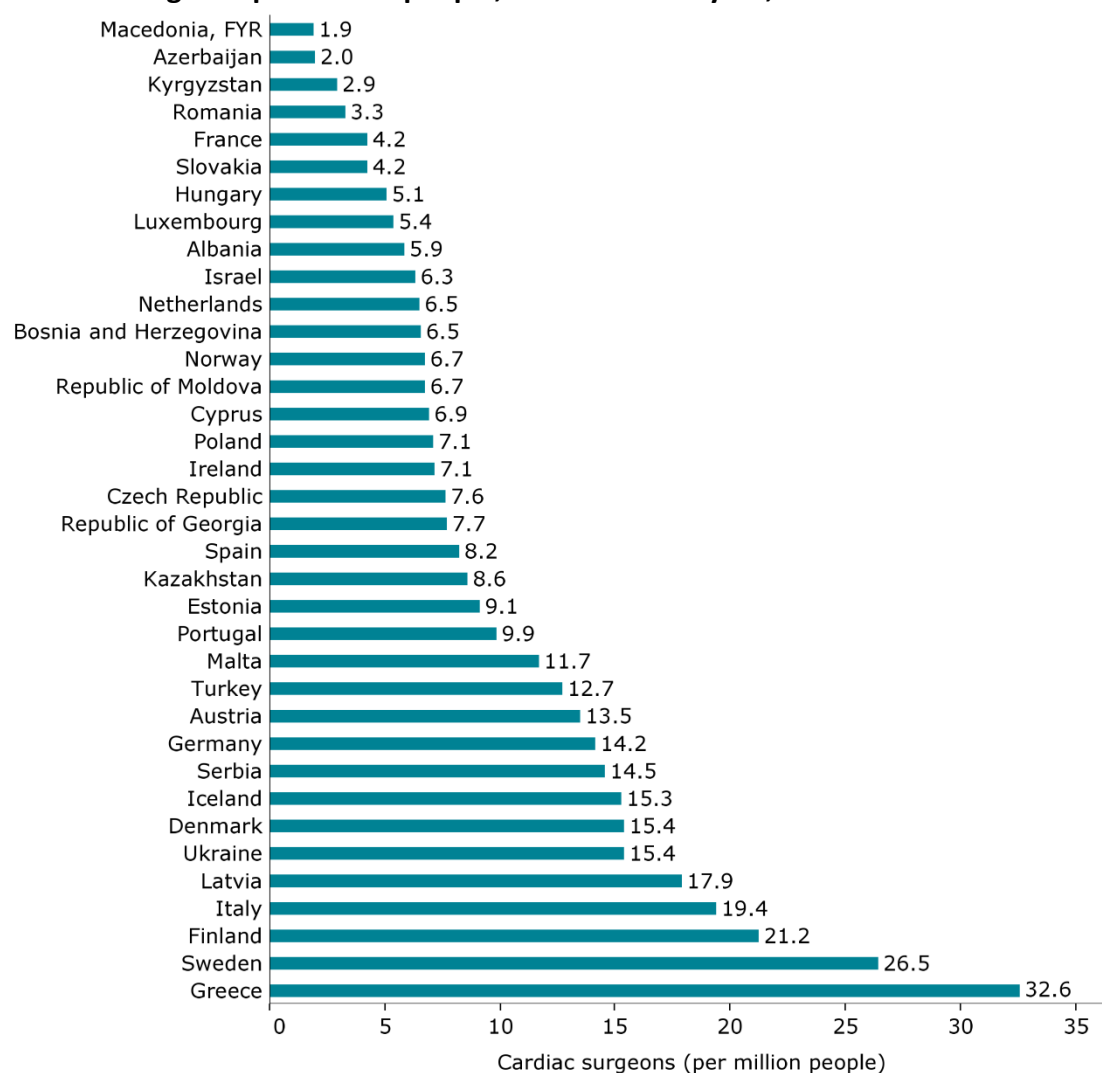


Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology.

Data unavailable: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kazakhstan, Republic of Kosovo, Libya, Republic of Moldova, Republic of San Marino, Syrian Arab Republic.

Raw data: table S27

Figure 64. Cardiac surgeons per million people, 2014 or latest year, ESC member countries

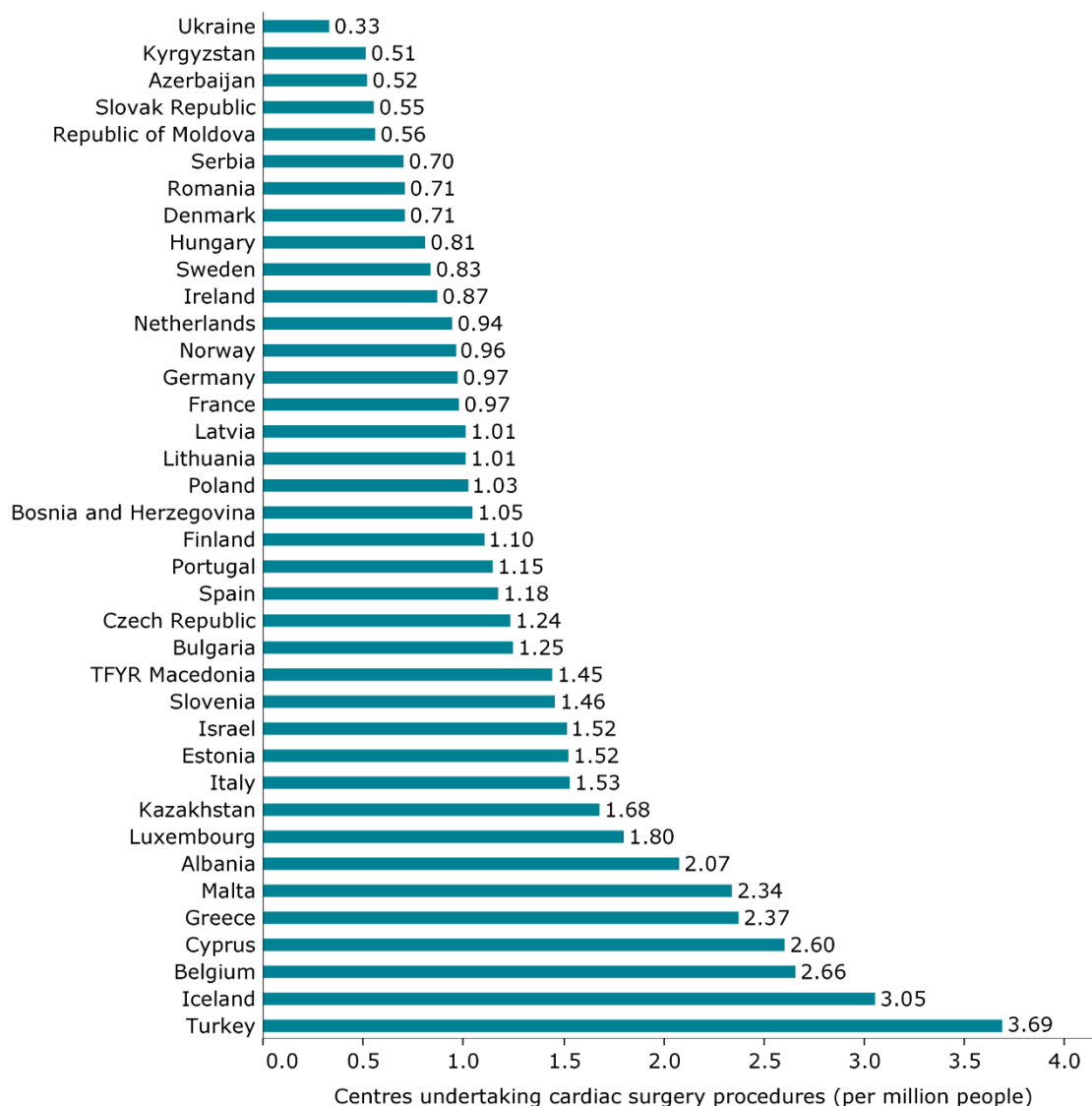


Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology, 2017, data on file.

Data unavailable: Algeria, Armenia, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Egypt, Republic of Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Montenegro, Morocco, Russian Federation, Republic of San Marino, Slovenia, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Kingdom.

Raw data: table S28

Figure 65. Centres undertaking cardiac surgery procedures per million people, 2014 or latest year, ESC member countries

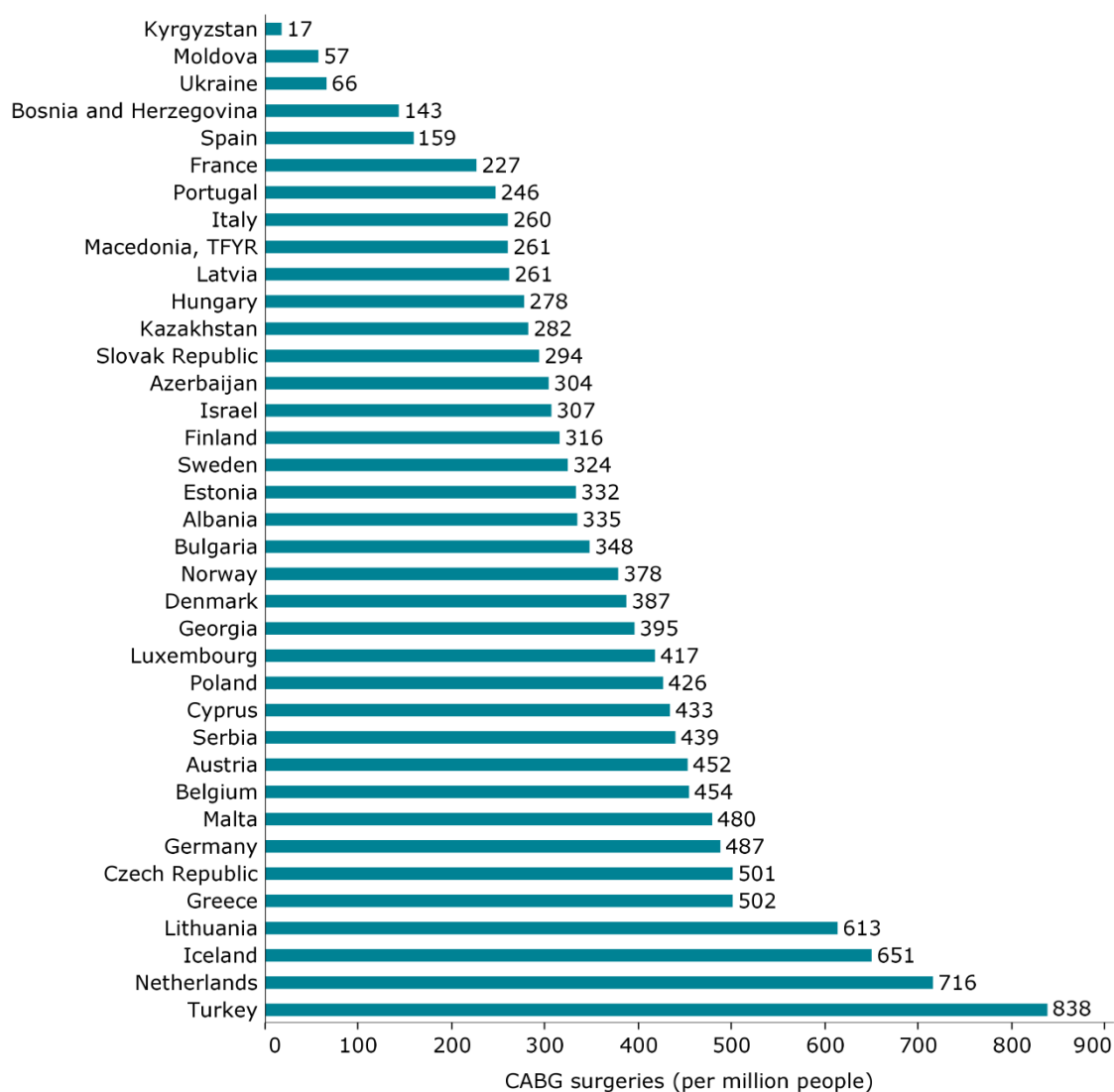


Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology, 2017, data on file.

Data unavailable: Algeria, Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Croatia, Egypt, Georgia, Republic of Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco, Russian Federation, Republic of San Marino, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Kingdom.

Raw data: table S28

Figure 66. CABG surgeries per million people, 2014 or latest year, ESC member countries

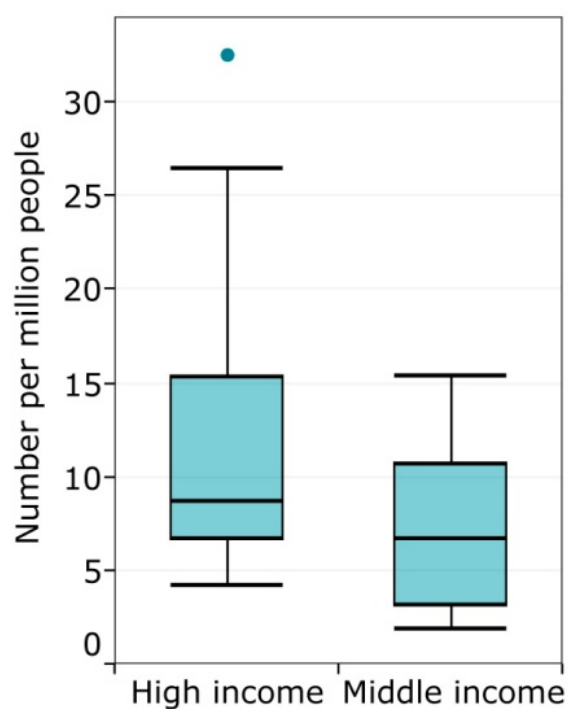


Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology, 2017, data on file.

Data unavailable: Algeria, Armenia, Belarus, Croatia, Egypt, Republic of Kosovo, Ireland, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco, Romania, Russian Federation, Republic of San Marino, Slovenia, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Kingdom.

Raw data: table S28

Figure 67. Cardiac surgeons per million people, by national income status, 2014 or latest year, ESC member countries

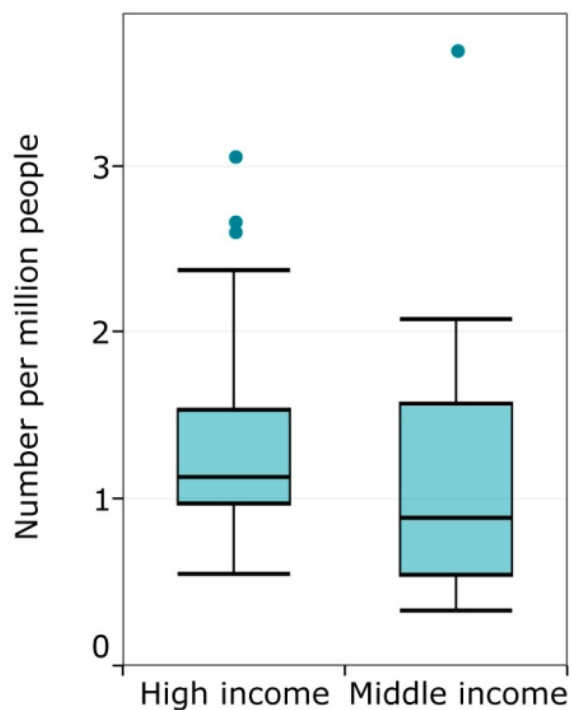


Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology.

Data unavailable: Algeria, Armenia, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Egypt, Republic of Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Montenegro, Morocco, Russian Federation, Republic of San Marino, Slovenia, Syrian Arab Republic, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Kingdom.

Raw data: table S28.

Figure 68. Cardiac surgery centres per million people, by national income status, 2014 or latest year, ESC member countries

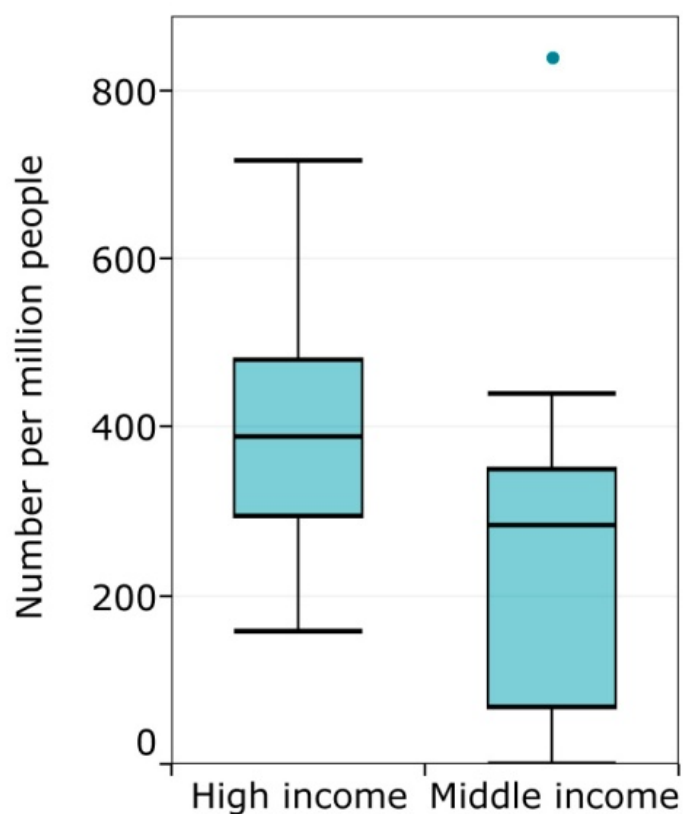


Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology.

Data unavailable: Algeria, Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Croatia, Egypt, Republic of Georgia, Republic of Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco, Russian Federation, Republic of San Marino, Syrian Arab Republic, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Kingdom.

Raw data: table S28.

Figure 69. Cardiac bypass surgery per million people, by national income status, 2014 or latest year, ESC member countries

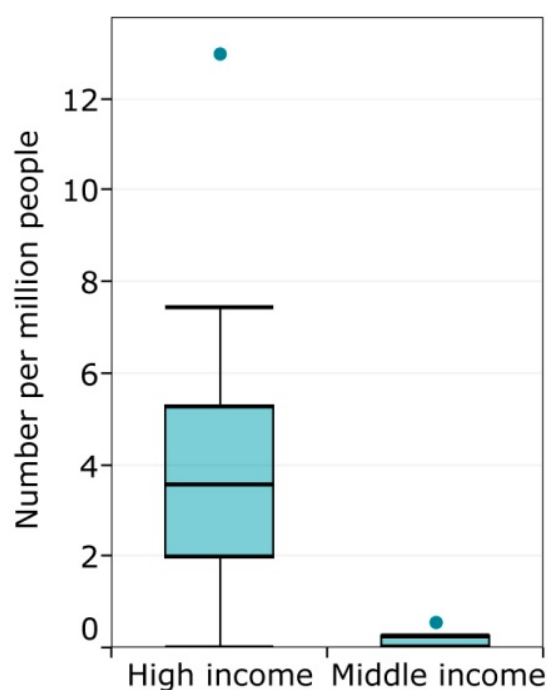


Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology.

Data unavailable: Algeria, Armenia, Belarus, Croatia, Egypt, Republic of Georgia, Ireland, Republic of Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco, Russian Federation, Republic of San Marino, Syrian Arab Republic, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Kingdom.

Raw data: table S28.

Figure 70. Heart transplantations per million people, by national income status, 2014 or latest year, ESC member countries



Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology.

Data unavailable: Algeria, Armenia, Belarus, Belgium, Croatia, Egypt, Republic of Georgia, Ireland, Republic of Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Morocco, Romania, Russian Federation, Republic of San Marino, Syrian Arab Republic, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom.

Raw data: table S28.

Figure 71a. Deaths by cause, females, latest available year, ESC member countries

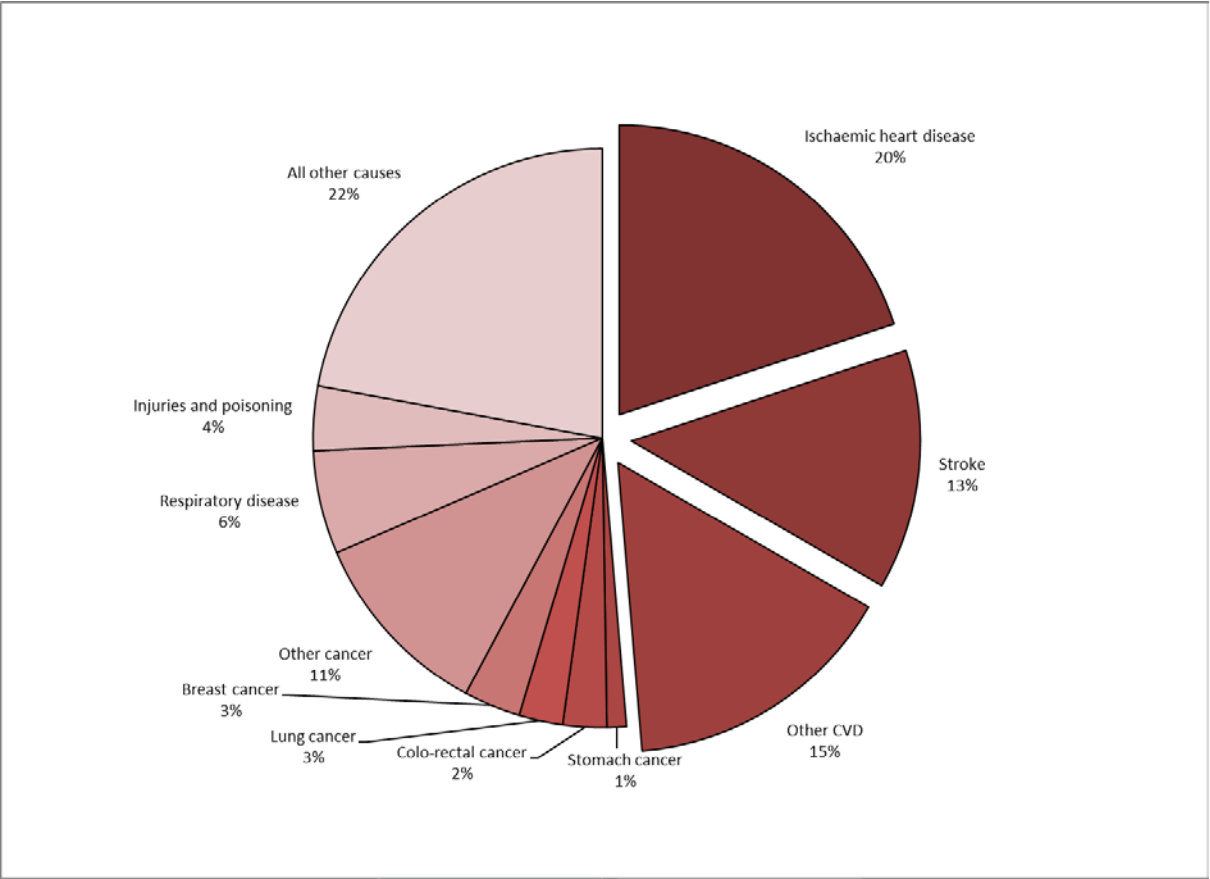
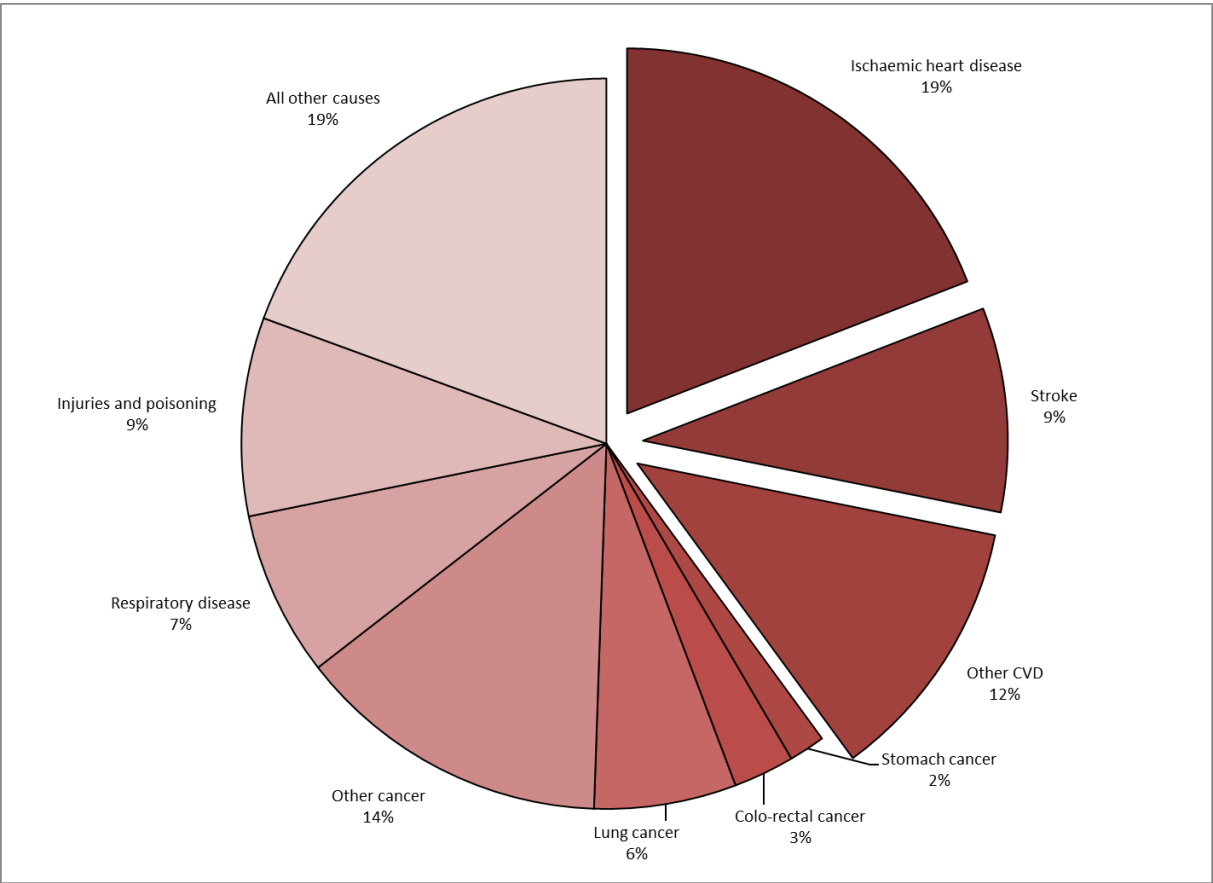


Figure 71b. Deaths by cause, males, latest available year, ESC member countries



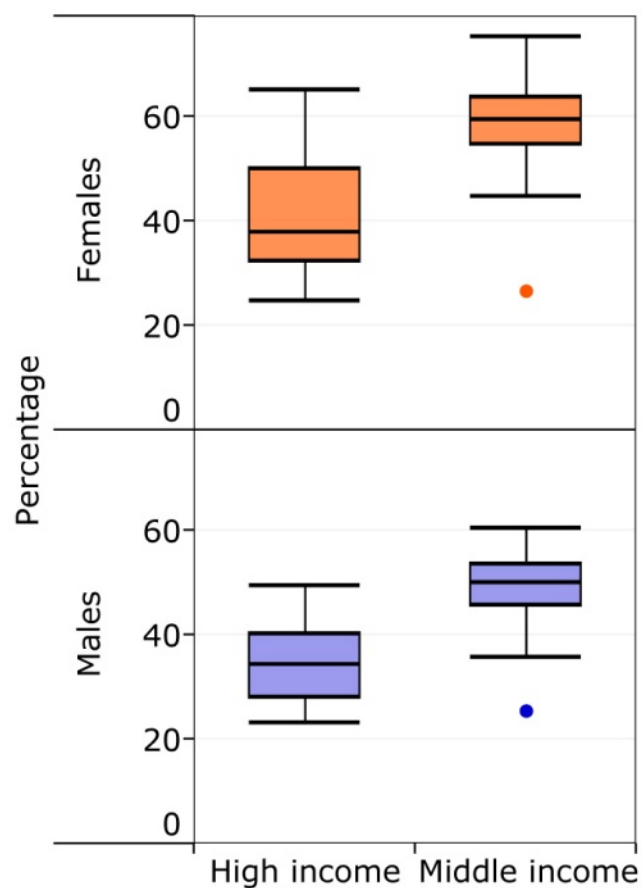
Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology based on data from the Mortality Database

<http://apps.who.int/healthinfo/statistics/mortality/whodpms/>.

Notes: Other CVD is defined as all circulatory diseases other than IHD and stroke.

Data unavailable: Republic of Kosovo Republic of San Marino Algeria Egypt Lebanon Libya Morocco
Syrian Arab Republic Arab Republic

Figure 72. Proportion of deaths due to CVD out of total number of annual deaths by sex and country income level, 2014 or latest year, ESC member countries



Source: WHO Mortality Database <http://apps.who.int/healthinfo/statistics/mortality/whodpms/>.

Data unavailable: Algeria, Egypt, Republic of Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Republic of San Marino, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia

Figure 73a. Deaths under 75 years by cause, females, latest available year, ESC member countries

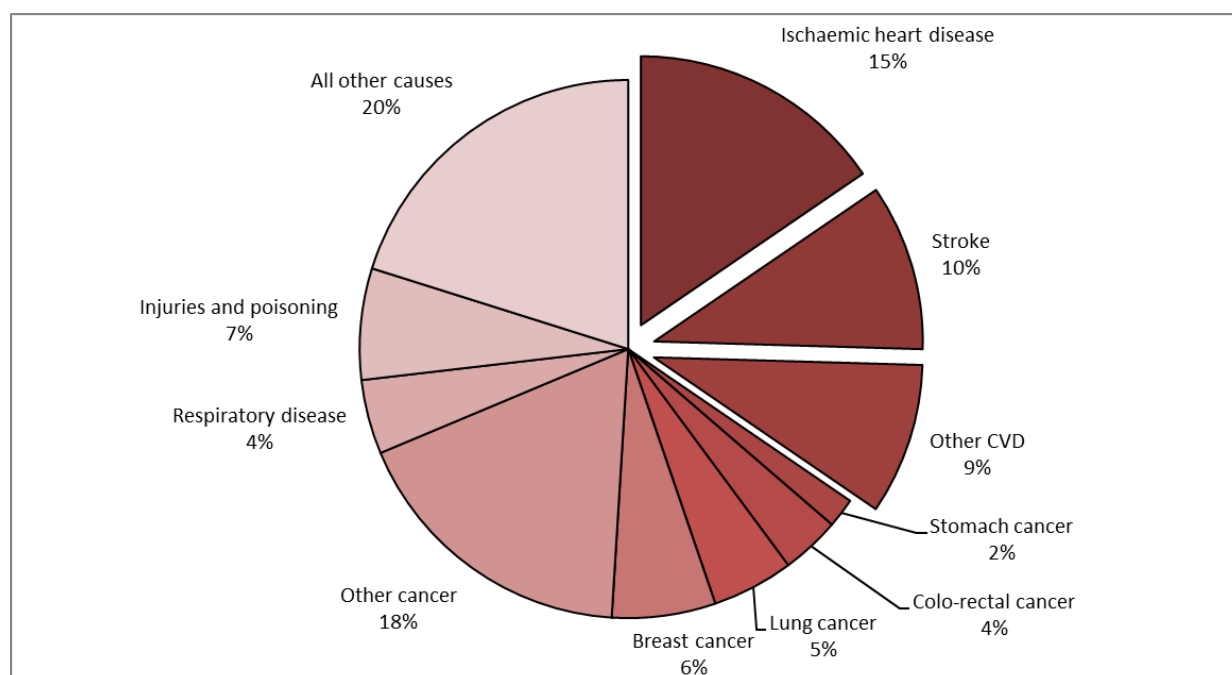
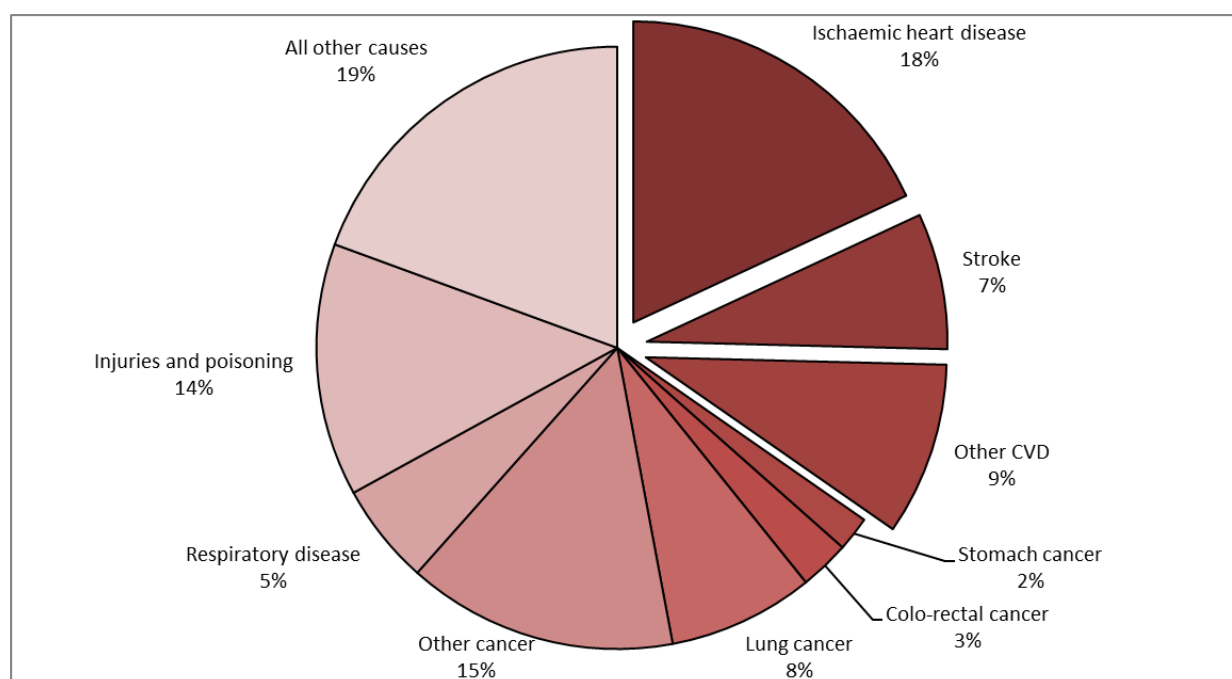


Figure 73b. Deaths under 75 years by cause, males, latest available year, ESC member countries



Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology based on data from the WHO Mortality Database
<http://apps.who.int/healthinfo/statistics/mortality/whodpms/>.

Notes: Other CVD is defined as all circulatory diseases other than IHD and stroke

Data unavailable: Republic of Kosovo Republic of San Marino Algeria Egypt Lebanon Libya Morocco Syrian Arab Republic Arab Republic, Tunisia

Figure 74a. Deaths under 65 years by cause, females, latest available year, ESC member countries

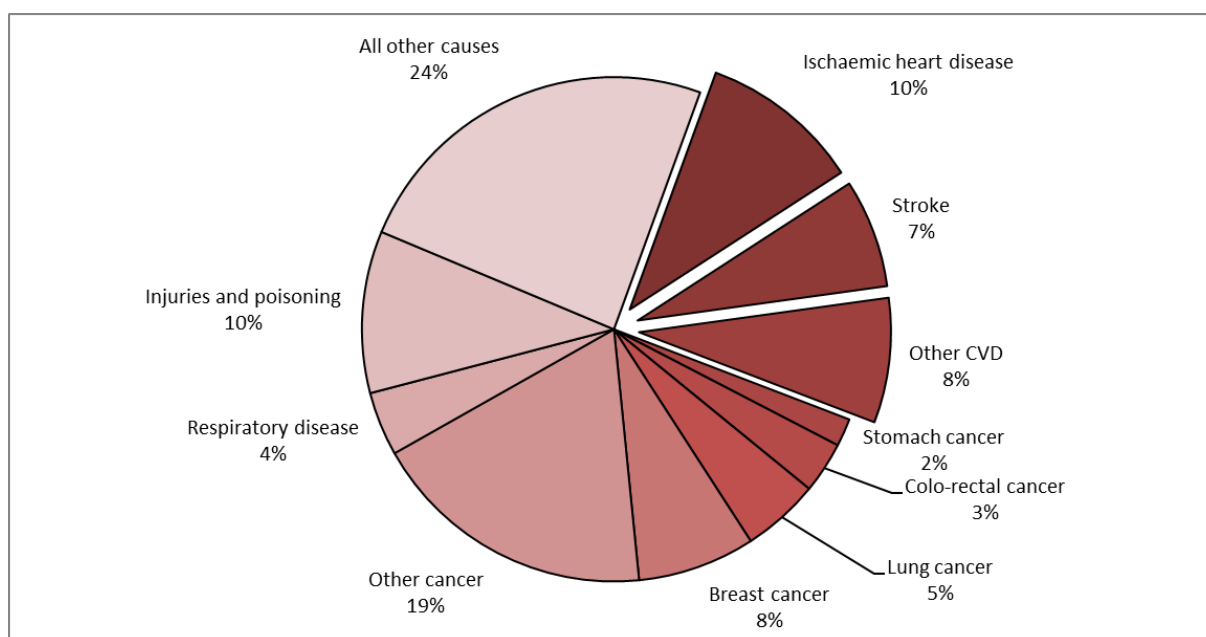
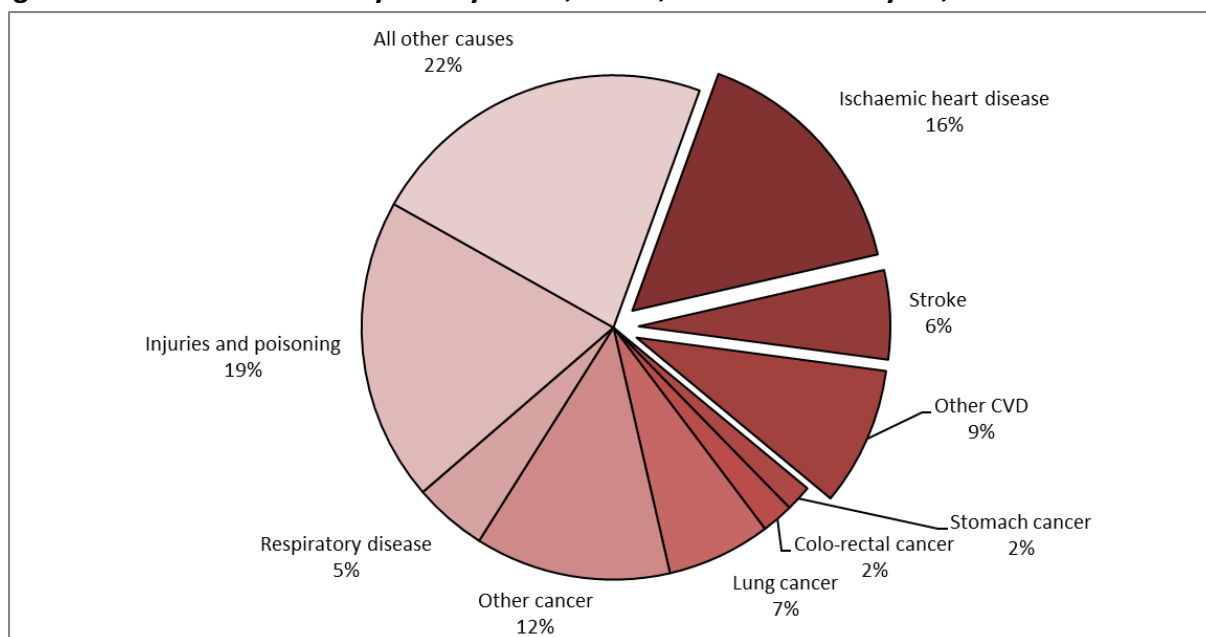


Figure 74b. Deaths under 65 years by cause, males, latest available year, ESC member countries



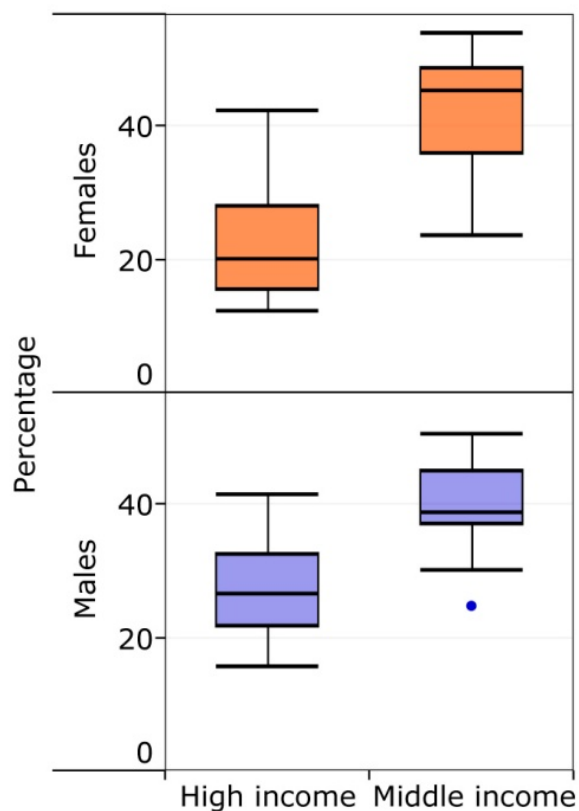
Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology based on data from the WHO Mortality Database

<http://apps.who.int/healthinfo/statistics/mortality/whodpms/>.

Notes: Other CVD is defined as all circulatory diseases other than IHD and stroke.

Data unavailable: Republic of Kosovo Republic of San Marino Algeria Egypt Lebanon Libya Morocco Syrian Arab Republic Arab Republic, Tunisia

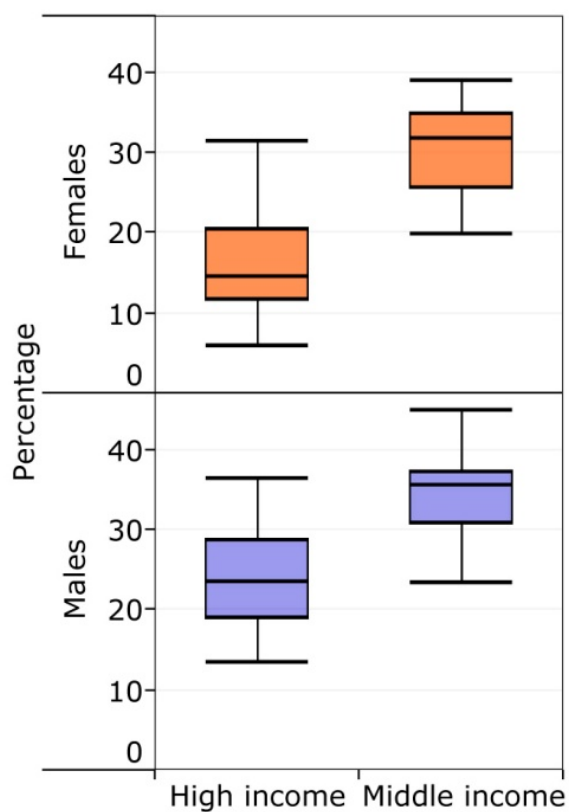
Figure 75. Proportions of deaths under 75 years due to CVD out of total number of annual deaths, by sex and country income, 2014 or latest year, ESC member countries



Source: WHO Mortality Database <http://apps.who.int/healthinfo/statistics/mortality/whodpms/>.

Data unavailable: Algeria, Egypt, Republic of Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Republic of San Marino, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia

Figure 76. Proportions of deaths under 65 years due to CVD out of total number of annual deaths, by sex and country income, 2014 or latest year, ESC member countries



Source: WHO Mortality Database <http://apps.who.int/healthinfo/statistics/mortality/whodpms/>.

Data unavailable: Algeria, Egypt, Republic of Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Republic of San Marino, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia

Figure 77a. Age-standardised mortality rates from IHD, all ages, female, 1980 to 2014, ESC member countries

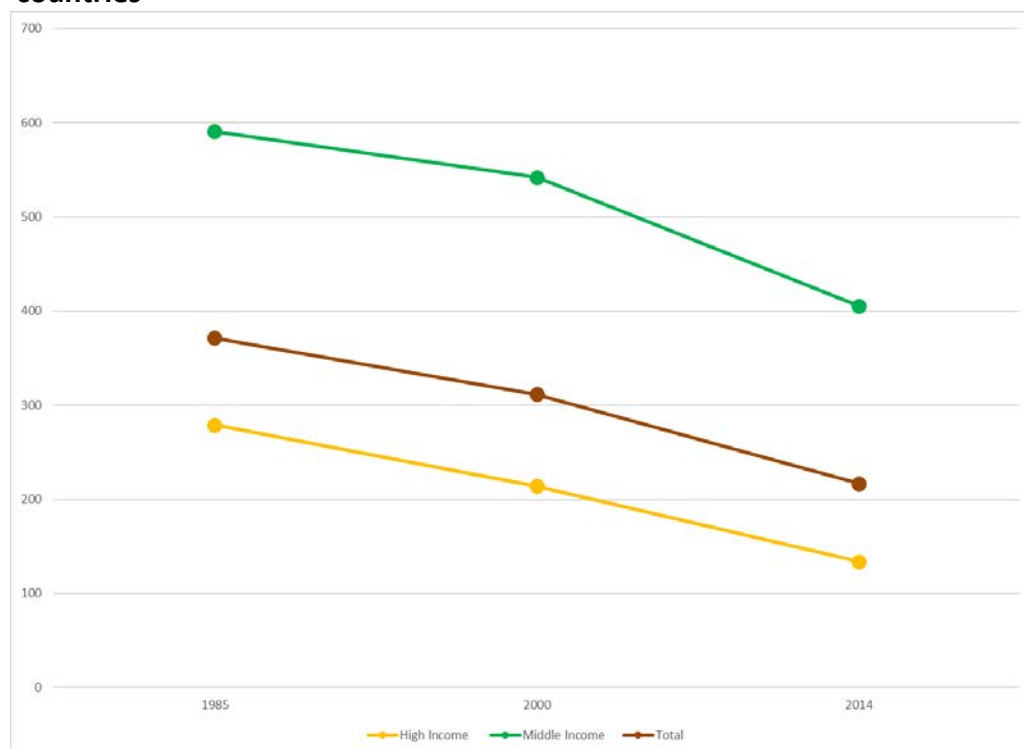
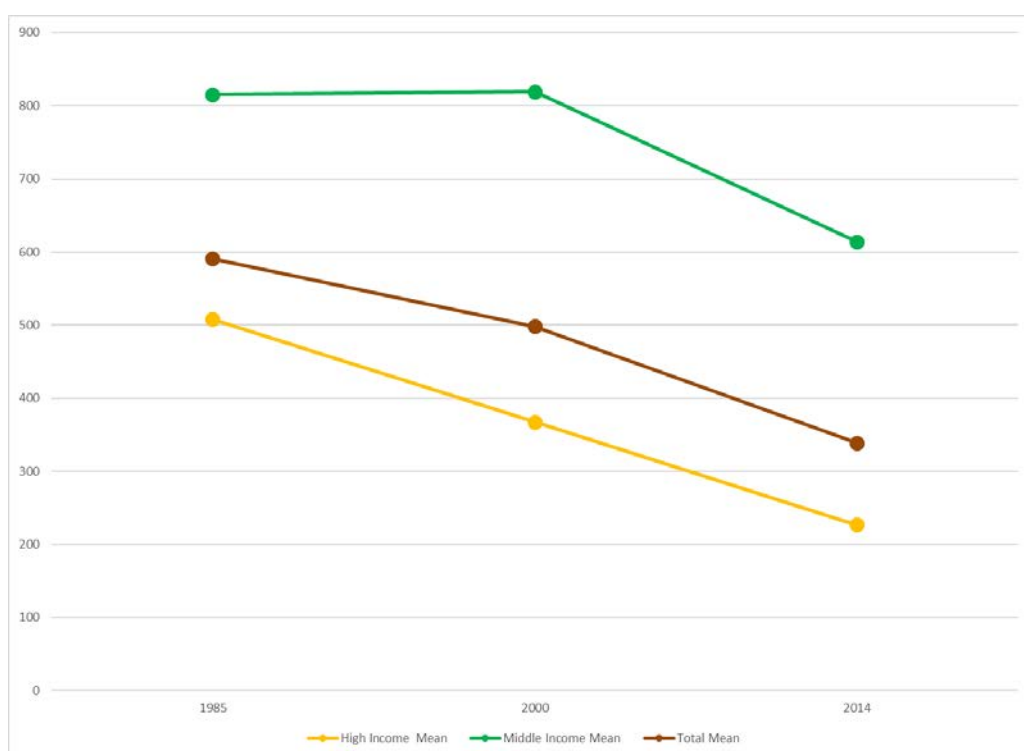


Figure 77b. Age-standardised mortality rates from IHD, all ages, male, 1980 to 2014, ESC member countries



Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology based on data from the WHO Mortality Database

<http://apps.who.int/healthinfo/statistics/mortality/whodpms/>

Note: Based on samples of 37 (male) and 34 (female) ESC countries for which complete data were available

Raw data: table S37

Figure 78. GDP per capita (US\$ PPP) and age standardised IHD mortality rates per 100 000 males, latest year available, ESC member countries

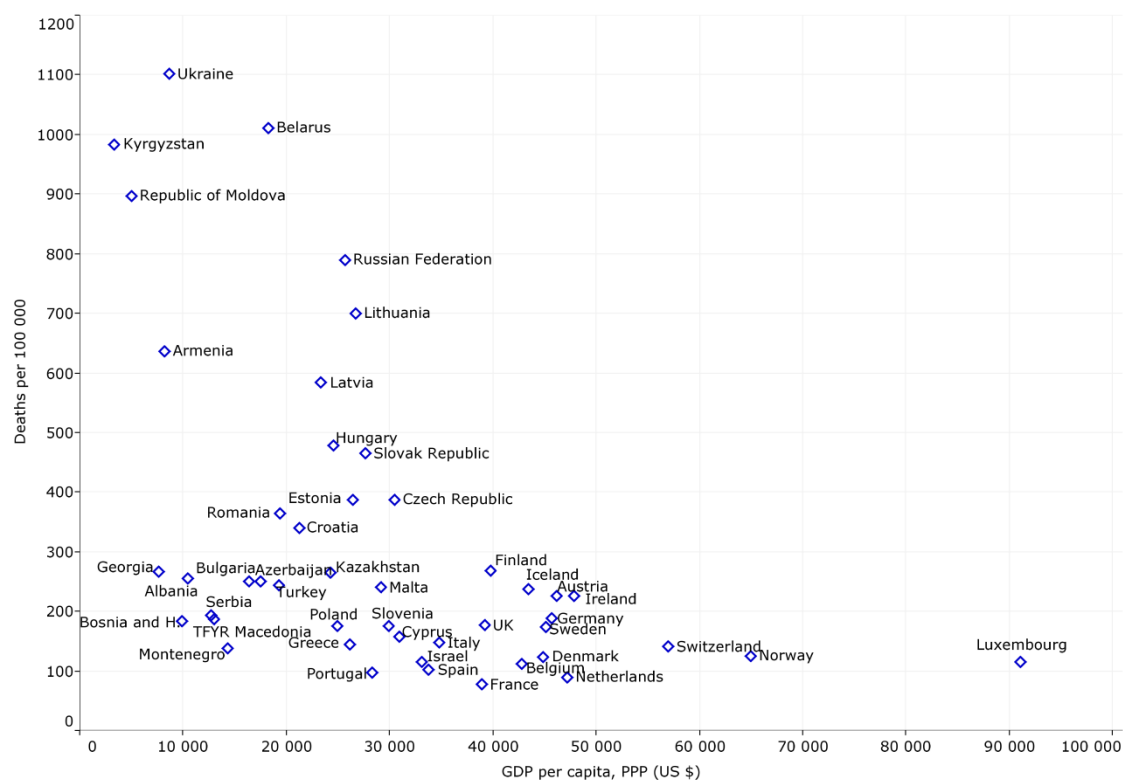
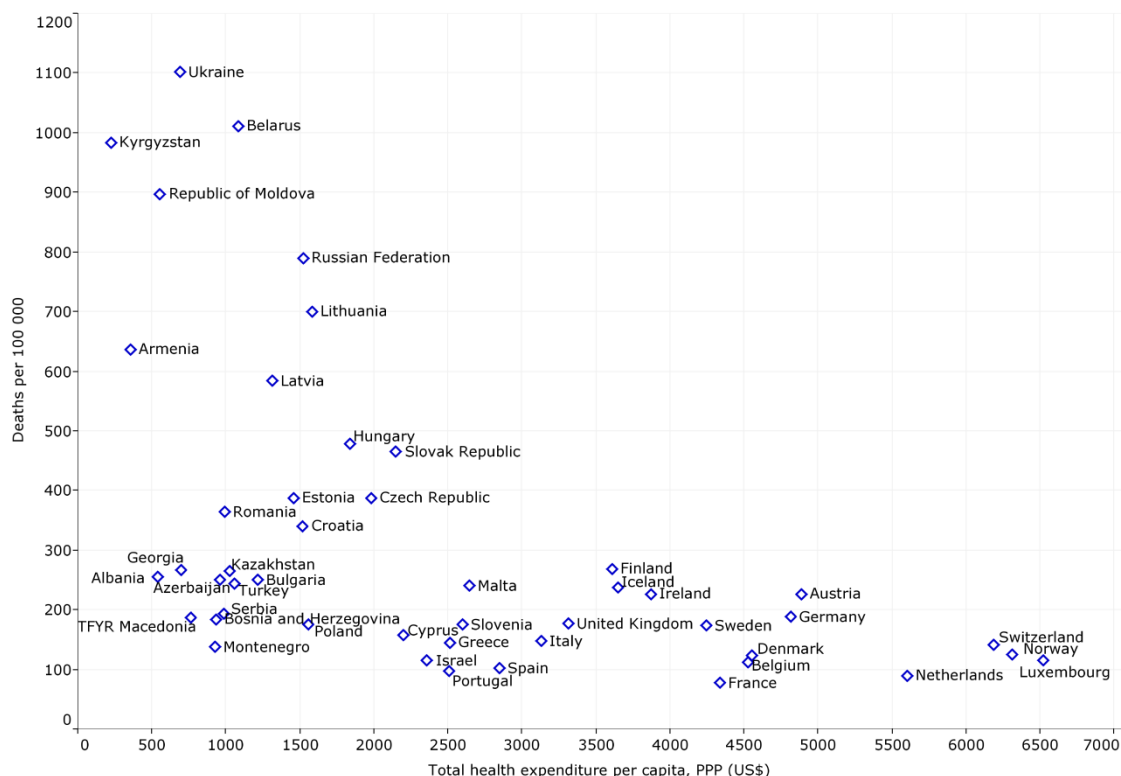


Figure 79. Health care expenditure per capita (US\$ PPP) versus mortality rate from IHD (males), latest year available, ESC member countries



Source: ESC Atlas of Cardiology based on data on age-standardised mortality rates (deaths per 100 000) from IHD and total health care expenditure per capita in US\$ (PPP); Data source: European WHO Mortality Database <http://apps.who.int/healthinfo/statistics/mortality/whodpms/> and World Bank (WB) (<http://data.worldbank.org/indicator>).