



Heart Disease, Stroke and Research Statistics At-a-Glance

Here are a few key statistics about heart disease, stroke, other cardiovascular diseases and their risk factors, in addition to commonly cited statistics about the American Heart Association's research program.

The source for the health statistics is the association's 2016 Heart Disease and Stroke Statistics Update, which is compiled annually by the American Heart Association, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the National Institutes of Health and other government sources. The years cited are the most recent available for each statistical category. The source for the research information is the association's Research Department.

Heart Disease, Stroke and other Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular disease is the leading global cause of death, accounting for more than 17.3 million deaths per year, a number that is expected to grow to more than 23.6 million by 2030.
- In 2013, cardiovascular deaths represented 31 percent of all global deaths, with 80 percent of those deaths taking place in low- and middle-income countries.
- Nearly 801,000 people in the U.S. died from heart disease, stroke and other cardiovascular diseases in 2013. That's about one of every three deaths in America.
- About 2,200 Americans die each day from these diseases, one every 40 seconds.
- Cardiovascular diseases claim more lives than all forms of cancer combined.
- About 85.6 million Americans are living with some form of cardiovascular disease or the after-effects of stroke.
- Direct and indirect costs of cardiovascular diseases and stroke total more than \$316.6 billion. That includes health expenditures and lost productivity.
- Nearly half of all African-American adults have some form of cardiovascular disease, 48 percent of women and 46 percent of men.
- Heart disease is the No. 1 cause of death in the world and the leading cause of death in the United States, killing over 370,000 Americans a year.
- Heart disease accounts for 1 in 7 deaths in the U.S.
- Someone in the U.S. dies from heart disease about once every 84 seconds.

Heart Disease

- From 2003 to 2013, the death rate from heart disease has fallen about 38 percent – but the burden and risk factors remain alarmingly high.
- Heart disease strikes someone in the U.S. about once every 42 seconds.
- Heart disease is the No. 1 cause of death in the United States, killing over 370,000 people a year.

*"Building healthier lives,
free of cardiovascular
diseases and stroke."*

life is why™ es por la vida™ 全为生命™

Please remember the American Heart Association in your will.



- Heart disease is the No. 1 killer of women, taking more lives than all forms of cancer combined.
- Over 39,000 African-Americans died from heart disease in 2013.
- Cardiovascular operations and procedures increased about 28 percent from 2000 to 2010, according to federal data, totaling about 7.6 million in 2010.
- About 750,000 people in the U.S. have heart attacks each year. Of those, about 116,000 die.
- About 550,000 people in the U.S. have a first-time heart attack each year, and about 200,000 have recurrent heart attacks.

Stroke

- In 2010, worldwide prevalence of stroke was 33 million, with 16.9 million people having a first stroke.
- Stroke was the second-leading global cause of death behind heart disease in 2013, accounting for 11.8% of total deaths worldwide.
- Stroke is the No. 5 cause of death in the United States, killing nearly 129,000 people a year.
- Stroke kills someone in the U.S. about once every four minutes.
- African-Americans have nearly twice the risk for a first-ever stroke than white people, and a much higher death rate from stroke.
- Over the past 10 years, the death rate from stroke has fallen about 34 percent and the number of stroke deaths has dropped about 18 percent.
- About 795,000 people have a stroke every year.
- Someone in the U.S. has a stroke about once every 40 seconds.
- Stroke causes 1 of every 20 deaths in the U.S.
- Stroke is a leading cause of disability.
- Stroke is the leading preventable cause of disability.

Sudden Cardiac Arrest

- In 2014, about 356,500 people experienced out-of-hospital cardiac arrests in the United States. Of those treated by emergency medical services, 12.0 percent survived. Of the 22,520 bystander-witnessed out-of-hospital cardiac arrests in 2014, 38.6 percent survived.
- Each year, about 209,000 people have a cardiac arrest while in the hospital.

Heart Disease, Stroke and Cardiovascular Disease Risk Factors

The American Heart Association gauges the cardiovascular health of the nation by tracking seven key health factors and behaviors that increase risks for heart disease and stroke. We call these “Life’s Simple 7” and we measure them to track progress toward our 2020 Impact

Goal: to improve the cardiovascular health of **all** Americans by 20 percent and reduce deaths from cardiovascular diseases and stroke by 20 percent, by the year 2020. Life’s Simple 7 are:

not smoking, physical activity, healthy diet, body weight, and control of cholesterol, blood pressure and blood sugar. Here are key facts related to these factors:

Smoking

- Worldwide, tobacco smoking (including secondhand smoke) was one of the top three leading risk factors for disease and contributed to an estimated 6.2 million deaths in 2010.
- 6 percent of adolescents aged 12 to 17 report being current smokers. Among adults, 19 percent of men and 15 percent of women are smokers.
- Among adults, those most likely to smoke were American Indian or Alaska Native women (22 percent), African-American men (21 percent), white men (20 percent), American Indian or Alaska Native men (19 percent), white women (18 percent), Hispanic men (14 percent), Asian men (13 percent), African-American women (13 percent), Hispanic women (7 percent), Asian women (6 percent).
- In 2013 there were approximately 5,700 new cigarette smokers every day.

Physical Activity

- About one in every three U.S. adults – 30 percent – reports participating in no leisure time physical activity.
- Among students in grades 9-12, only about 27 percent meet the American Heart Association recommendation of 60 minutes of exercise every day. More high school boys (36.6%) than girls (17.7%) self-reported having been physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all seven days.

Healthy Diet

- Among students in grades 9-12, only about 27 percent meet the American Heart Association recommendation of 60 minutes of exercise every day. More high school boys (36.6%) than girls (17.7%) self-reported having been physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all seven days.
- Between 2003 to 2004 and 2011 to 2012 in the United States, the mean AHA healthy diet score improved in both children and adults. The prevalence of an ideal healthy diet score increased from 0.2% to 0.6% in children and from 0.7% to 1.5% in adults.
- These improvements were largely attributable to increased whole grain consumption and decreased sugar-sweetened beverage consumption in both children and adults, as well as a small, nonsignificant trend in increased fruit and vegetable consumption. No major trends were evident in children or adults in progress toward the targets for consumption of fish or sodium.
- Eating patterns have changed dramatically in recent decades. Research from 1971 to 2004 showed that women consumed an average of 22 percent more calories in that span and men consumed an average of 10 percent more. The average woman eats about 1,900 calories a day and the average man has nearly 2,700, according to the government figures.

Overweight/Obesity

- Most Americans older than 20 are overweight or obese. Over 159 million U.S. adults – or about 69 percent – are overweight or obese.
- About 32 percent children are overweight or obese. About 24 million are overweight and about 13 million – 17 percent – are obese.
- In 2008, an estimated 1.46 billion adults worldwide were overweight or obese. The prevalence of obesity was estimated at 205 million men and 297 million women.

Cholesterol

- About 43 percent of Americans have total cholesterol higher of 200 mg/dL or higher. The race and gender breakdown is:
 - 46 percent of Hispanic men
 - 46 percent of white women
 - 43 percent of Hispanic women
 - 41 percent of black women
 - 40 percent of white men
 - 37 percent of black men
- About 13 percent of Americans have total cholesterol over 240 mg/dL.
- Nearly one of every three Americans has high levels of LDL cholesterol (the “bad” kind).
- About 20 percent of Americans have low levels of HDL cholesterol (the “good” kind).

High Blood Pressure

- About 80 million U.S. adults have high blood pressure. That’s about 33 percent. About 77 percent of those are using antihypertensive medication, but only 54 of those have their condition controlled.
- About 77 percent of people who have a first stroke have blood pressure higher than 140/90 mm Hg.
- Nearly half of people with high blood pressure (46 percent) do not have it under control.
- Hypertension is projected to increase about 8 percent between 2013 and 2030.
- Rates of high blood pressure among African-Americans are among the highest of any population in the world. Here is the U.S. breakdown by race and gender.
 - 46 percent of African-American women have high blood pressure.
 - 45 percent of African-American men have high blood pressure.
 - 33 percent of white men have high blood pressure.
 - 30 percent of white women have high blood pressure.
 - 30 percent of Hispanic men have high blood pressure.
 - 30 percent of Hispanic women have high blood pressure.
- In 2000, it was estimated that 972 million adults worldwide had hypertension.

Blood Sugar/Diabetes

- The prevalence of diabetes for adults worldwide was estimated to be 6.4 percent in 2010 and is projected to be 7.7 percent in 2030. The total number of people with diabetes is projected to rise from 285 million in 2010 to 439 million in 2030.
- About 21 million Americans have diagnosed diabetes. That's almost 9 percent of the adult population, but diabetes rates are growing. In fact, about 35 percent of Americans have pre-diabetes.
- African-Americans, Hispanics/Latinos and other ethnic minorities bear a disproportionate burden of diabetes in the U.S.

American Heart Association Research

- The American Heart Association does not conduct research. Rather, the organization uses donations to fund research projects. Research applications are carefully weighed and selected by teams of scientists and healthcare professionals who volunteer for the association.
- The American Heart Association has funded 13 Nobel Prize winners and several important medical breakthroughs, including techniques and standards for CPR, the first artificial heart valve, implantable pacemakers, cholesterol inhibitors, microsurgery and drug-coated stents.
- The American Heart Association funds more research into cardiovascular diseases and stroke than any organization except for the federal government.
- The American Heart Association has funded more than \$3.8 billion in research since 1949.
- In 2014-2015, we committed to funding 926 new research projects worth more than \$149 million. However, we did not have the resources to fund an additional 1,121 worthy projects worth \$189.6 million. This means that many scientific projects must be shelved, deferring the knowledge that would result from their completion.

Mozaffarian D, Benjamin EJ, Go AS, Arnett DK, Blaha MJ, Cushman M, Das SR, de Ferranti S, Després J-P, Fullerton HJ, Howard VJ, Huffman MD, Isasi CR, Jiménez MC, Judd SE, Kissela BM, Lichtman JH, Lisabeth LD, Liu S, Mackey RH, Magid DJ, McGuire DK, Mohler ER III, Moy CS, Muntner P, Mussolino ME, Nasir K, Neumar RW, Nichol G, Palaniappan L, Pandey DK, Reeves MJ, Rodriguez CJ, Rosamond W, Sorlie PD, Stein J, Towfighi A, Turan TN, Virani SS, Woo D, Yeh RW, Turner MB; on behalf of the American Heart Association Statistics Committee and Stroke Statistics Subcommittee. [Heart disease and stroke statistics—2016 update: a report from the American Heart Association](#) [published online ahead of print December 16, 2015]. *Circulation*. doi: 10.1161/CIR.0000000000000350.