

**Table 66. Hypertension among persons 20 years of age and over, according to sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, 1988–94 and 1999–2000**

[Data are based on physical examinations of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

<i>Sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>1988–94</i>	<i>1999–2000</i>
20–74 years, age adjusted <sup>2</sup>		
Percent of population (standard error) <sup>3</sup>		
Both sexes <sup>4,5</sup> . . . . .	21.7 (0.6)	25.6 (1.3)
Male . . . . .	23.4 (0.9)	25.9 (1.7)
Female <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	20.0 (0.6)	25.2 (1.4)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White only, male . . . . .	22.6 (1.1)	24.8 (1.9)
White only, female <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	18.4 (0.7)	22.6 (1.7)
Black or African American only, male . . . . .	34.3 (1.1)	34.8 (2.4)
Black or African American only, female <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	34.9 (0.9)	38.6 (2.1)
Mexican male . . . . .	23.4 (1.1)	24.2 (2.1)
Mexican female <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	20.9 (1.0)	23.8 (1.8)
20 years and over, age adjusted <sup>2</sup>		
Both sexes <sup>4,5</sup> . . . . .	25.5 (0.6)	29.8 (1.2)
Male . . . . .	26.4 (0.9)	29.2 (1.6)
Female <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	24.4 (0.6)	29.9 (1.4)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White only, male . . . . .	25.6 (1.1)	28.2 (1.7)
White only, female <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	22.9 (0.7)	27.6 (1.6)
Black or African American only, male . . . . .	37.5 (1.2)	38.6 (2.2)
Black or African American only, female <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	38.2 (0.9)	42.4 (2.0)
Mexican male . . . . .	26.9 (1.1)	28.0 (2.1)
Mexican female <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	25.0 (0.9)	28.0 (1.7)
20 years and over, crude		
Both sexes <sup>4,5</sup> . . . . .	24.1 (0.8)	28.9 (1.3)
Male . . . . .	23.8 (1.0)	27.4 (1.5)
Female <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	24.4 (0.8)	30.3 (1.5)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White only, male . . . . .	24.3 (1.2)	28.1 (1.6)
White only, female <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	24.6 (1.1)	30.1 (1.9)
Black or African American only, male . . . . .	31.1 (1.3)	32.7 (2.6)
Black or African American only, female <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	32.3 (1.2)	38.1 (3.0)
Mexican male . . . . .	16.4 (1.1)	19.3 (2.1)
Mexican female <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	15.9 (0.7)	19.9 (2.1)
Male		
20–34 years . . . . .	7.1 (0.8)	*9.8 (2.1)
35–44 years . . . . .	17.1 (1.9)	17.1 (2.8)
45–54 years . . . . .	29.2 (2.1)	32.3 (3.0)
55–64 years . . . . .	40.6 (2.3)	44.1 (3.9)
65–74 years . . . . .	54.4 (2.8)	59.9 (4.0)
75 years and over . . . . .	60.4 (2.2)	68.8 (3.4)
Female <sup>4</sup>		
20–34 years . . . . .	2.9 (0.6)	*
35–44 years . . . . .	11.2 (1.1)	16.0 (2.5)
45–54 years . . . . .	23.9 (2.0)	30.5 (3.4)
55–64 years . . . . .	42.5 (2.3)	53.0 (3.1)
65–74 years . . . . .	56.1 (1.7)	70.3 (3.5)
75 years and over . . . . .	73.5 (1.8)	84.1 (2.7)

\* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error (RSE) of 20–30 percent. Data not shown have a RSE of greater than 30 percent.

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Mexican origin may be of any race. Starting with data year 1999 race-specific estimates are tabulated according to 1997 Standards for Federal data on Race and Ethnicity and are not strictly comparable with estimates for earlier years. The two non-Hispanic race categories shown in the table conform to 1997 Standards. The 1999–2000 race-specific estimates are for persons who reported only one racial group. Prior to data year 1999, data were tabulated according to 1977 Standards. Estimates for single race categories prior to 1999 included persons who reported one race or, if they reported more than one race, identified one race as best representing their race. The effect of the 1997 Standard on the 1999–2000 estimates can be seen by comparing 1999–2000 data tabulated according to the two Standards: Estimates based on the 1977 Standards of the percent of the population 20–74 years, age adjusted, with hypertension are: 0.1 percentage points higher for white males; 0.1 percentage points lower for white females; 0.2 percentage points higher for black males; and 0.1 percentage points higher for black females than estimates based on the 1997 Standards. See Appendix II, Race.

<sup>2</sup>Age adjusted to the 2000 standard population. 1988–94 estimates are age adjusted using five age groups; 1999–2000 estimates are age adjusted using three age groups (20–39, 40–59, and 60–74 or 60 years and over) due to a smaller sample size; however, use of three rather than five groups had virtually no effect on age-adjusted estimates. See Appendix II, Age adjustment.

<sup>3</sup>Standard errors of estimates are shown. 1999–2000 estimates are based on a smaller sample size than estimates for earlier time periods and therefore are subject to greater sampling error. <sup>4</sup>Excludes pregnant women. <sup>5</sup>Includes persons of all races and Hispanic origins, not just those shown separately.

NOTES: A person with hypertension is defined by either having elevated blood pressure (systolic pressure of at least 140 mmHg or diastolic pressure of at least 90 mmHg) or taking antihypertensive medication. Percents are based on the average of blood pressure measurements taken. In 1999–2000, 90.3 percent of participants had 3 or more blood pressure readings. Data have been revised and differ from the previous edition of *Health, United States*. Estimates for persons 20 years and over are used for setting and tracking *Healthy People 2010* objectives.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.