

Data Brief 364. Hypertension Prevalence Among Adults Aged 18 and Over: United States, 2017–2018

Data table for Figure 1. Prevalence of hypertension among adults aged 18 and over, by sex and age: United States, 2017–2018

Age group	All	Men	Women
	Percent (standard error)		
18 and over	45.4 (1.4)	51.0 (1.8)	39.7 (1.5)
18–39	22.4 (1.2)	31.2 (1.8)	13.0 (1.4)
40–59	54.5 (2.5)	59.4 (3.4)	49.9 (2.4)
60 and over	74.5 (1.6)	75.2 (3.0)	73.9 (2.0)

NOTES: Hypertension is defined as systolic blood pressure greater than or equal to 130 mmHg or diastolic blood pressure greater than or equal to 80 mmHg, or currently taking medication to lower blood pressure. Estimates for age group 18 and over are age adjusted by the direct method to the U.S. Census 2000 population using age groups 18–39, 40–59, and 60 and over. Crude estimates are 48.2% for all persons, 52.5% for men, and 44.0% for women.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2017–2018.

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Data table for Figure 2. Age-adjusted prevalence of hypertension among adults aged 18 and over, by sex and race and Hispanic origin: United States, 2017–2018

Race and Hispanic origin	All	Men	Women
	Percent (standard error)		
Non-Hispanic white	43.6 (2.0)	50.2 (2.7)	36.7 (1.9)
Non-Hispanic black	57.1 (1.5)	57.2 (2.0)	56.7 (2.0)
Hispanic	43.7 (1.1)	50.1 (2.2)	36.8 (2.0)

NOTES: Hypertension is defined as systolic blood pressure greater than or equal to 130 mmHg or diastolic blood pressure greater than or equal to 80 mmHg, or currently taking medication to lower blood pressure. All estimates are age adjusted by the direct method to the U.S. Census 2000 population using age groups 18–39, 40–59, and 60 and over.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2017–2018.

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Data table for Figure 3. Age-adjusted prevalence of hypertension among adults aged 18 and over, by sex and education: United States, 2017–2018

Education level	All	Men	Women
	Percent (standard error)		
High school or less	47.0 (1.5)	50.0 (2.3)	42.9 (1.6)
More than high school or some college	50.5 (1.7)	57.6 (2.6)	43.9 (1.9)
College graduate	38.5 (2.6)	46.7 (3.0)	31.3 (2.8)

NOTES: Hypertension is defined as systolic blood pressure greater than or equal to 130 mmHg or diastolic blood pressure greater than or equal to 80 mmHg, or currently taking medication to lower blood pressure. All estimates are age adjusted by the direct method to the U.S. Census 2000 population using age groups 18–39, 40–59, and 60 and over.

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Data table for Figure 4. Age-adjusted trend in hypertension prevalence among adults aged 18 and over, by sex: United States, 1999–2018

Survey period	All	Men	Women
Percent (standard error)			
1999–2000	47.0 (1.4)	51.7 (1.8)	42.0 (1.5)
2001–2002	46.0 (1.3)	50.2 (2.1)	41.5 (1.2)
2003–2004	44.9 (1.3)	49.1 (1.7)	40.3 (1.2)
2005–2006	43.8 (1.1)	48.1 (1.4)	39.0 (1.2)
2007–2008	43.2 (0.9)	46.8 (1.0)	39.5 (1.1)
2009–2010	42.1 (1.2)	45.5 (1.7)	38.4 (1.0)
2011–2012	43.9 (0.9)	47.7 (1.4)	39.9 (1.1)
2013–2014	41.7 (0.8)	45.2 (1.3)	38.2 (1.1)
2015–2016	43.6 (1.1)	47.2 (1.6)	39.7 (1.3)
2017–2018	45.4 (1.4)	51.0 (1.8)	39.7 (1.5)

NOTES: Hypertension is defined as systolic blood pressure greater than or equal to 130 mmHg or diastolic blood pressure greater than or equal to 80 mmHg, or currently taking medication to lower blood pressure. All estimates are age adjusted by the direct method to the U.S. Census 2000 population using age groups 18–39, 40–59, and 60 and over.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 1999–2018.