

Characteristics of Persons With Hypertension

United States, 1974

Statistics are presented on the estimated number of adults in the civilian noninstitutionalized population with and without hypertension, by selected demographic and health characteristics. Data on health and medical care practices and medical procedures used by the hypertensive and nonhypertensive population according to age, sex, and race are shown. Data on use of antihypertensive medicine, dietary habits, and other health items applicable to the hypertensive population by age, sex, and race also are included. Based on information collected in health interviews during 1974.

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Under the legislation establishing the National Health Survey, the Public Health Service is authorized to use, insofar as possible, the services or facilities of other Federal, State, or private agencies.

In accordance with specifications established by the National Center for Health Statistics, the Bureau of the Census, under a contractual arrangement, participated in planning the survey and collecting the data.

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SYMBOLS

Data not available-----	---
Category not applicable-----	...
Quantity zero-----	-
Quantity more than 0 but less than 0.05----	0.0
Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision (more than 30 percent relative standard error)-----	*

CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS WITH HYPERTENSION

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INTRODUCTION

During 1974 the Division of Health Interview Statistics obtained data relating to hypertension for persons aged 17 years and over in the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population. According to these data, an estimated 16.8 percent of adult Americans have hypertension.^a In this report all persons classified as now having hypertension had been told at some time in the past by a medical doctor that they had high blood pressure or hypertension, and an affirmative response was obtained for one of the following items: (1) The condition was still present, (2) it was under control at the time of interview, or (3) they were taking medicine for it that was prescribed by a doctor.

This report contains a description of the hypertensive population by a number of demographic characteristics—sex, age, race, income, education, geographic region, and place of residence. Analysis of most of the detailed items, however, includes differences among hypertensive individuals by sex, age, and race alone. Where appropriate, comparisons between the hypertensive and nonhypertensive populations are made.

The detailed data relating to hypertension that were collected by the Division of Health Interview Statistics (DHIS) in 1974 included visits to doctors for diagnosis and treatment of

^aThis estimate and all others referred to in this report are adjusted for the slight underestimation that resulted when some sample persons were never interviewed. (See the section of this report entitled "Source and Limitations of the Data" for a description of this reporting problem and the method used to adjust these data.)

hypertension; use of blood pressure tests, electrocardiograms (EKG's), chest X-rays, antihypertensive medicines, and table salt; and weight control and cigarette smoking practices. Impact measures which include bed-disability days associated with high blood pressure, history of hypertension-related illnesses, and availability of life and health insurance coverage were obtained along with information on the person's knowledge about this condition.

A major impetus to collect these data was the establishment in 1972 of the National High Blood Pressure Education Program. Briefly, the Program's long-range goal is to lower the morbidity and mortality associated with high blood pressure through improved detection and treatment of the disease. Education of the public and the medical community about high blood pressure, however, was a more immediate program objective. Up-to-date national hypertension estimates on a variety of items were needed for program planning purposes and to provide a data baseline for future program evaluation.

The following statements summarize some of the major findings presented in this report.

- The percent of hypertensive persons in the population steadily increases with age.
- Hypertension occurs with greatest frequency among black persons.
- Hypertension is most prevalent among low-income individuals and persons with little formal education.
- Proportionately more hypertensives than nonhypertensives see a doctor during the year, have their blood pressure taken, and undergo such medical procedures as EKG's and chest

X-rays. The prevalence of certain hypertension-related diseases—diabetes, heart trouble, and stroke—is about 3 to 5 times higher for persons with high blood pressure than for persons without this condition.

●A higher percent of persons with high blood pressure (over one-half) perceive themselves as overweight than do nonhypertensive individuals. Among the overweight population, a somewhat greater proportion of persons with high blood pressure try to lose weight than do persons without this condition.

●Proportionately, there are somewhat more current cigarette smokers among the nonhypertensive than among the hypertensive population. Among present smokers, over one-third of those with high blood pressure were advised by a doctor to quit compared with about one-fifth of the nonhypertensive population.

●Among the hypertensive population, over half take antihypertensive medicines; about a fourth have never taken them. About three-fourths of the hypertensive population had received medical advice to reduce their salt intake, and about half of all persons with high blood pressure reported less use of table salt now than before their condition was diagnosed.

●Less than 10 percent of those with high blood pressure had 1 day or more of bed disability during the year because of this condition. (A day of bed disability is one on which a person stays in bed for all or most of the day because of a specific illness or injury.)

●About 1 hypertensive person in 13 had been turned down for health or life insurance coverage because of high blood pressure.

●Doctors are much more likely to tell hypertensive persons than nonhypertensive persons about problems caused by high blood pressure. About half of all hypertensive persons (compared to 1 in 8 nonhypertensive persons) were told by a doctor about problems caused by high blood pressure.

Preliminary hypertension information collected in 1974 by this Division appeared in *Advance Data*.¹ Hypertension prevalence estimates

¹National Center for Health Statistics: Hypertension, United States. *Advance Data From Vital and Health Statistics*. No. 2. Public Health Service. Health Resources Administration. Rockville, Md., Nov. 8, 1976.

also were obtained by DHIS in 1972 and are published in Series 10, No. 94.² National estimates of blood pressure levels, prevalence of hypertension, and related medical history among the U.S. population based on findings from the Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (HANES) are presented in Series 11, No. 203.³ The DHIS hypertension estimates are derived from information obtained from respondents in household interviews, while HANES data are based on blood pressure readings taken by survey physicians during a medical examination.

SOURCE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA

The data presented in this report were derived from information collected in the Health Interview Survey (HIS), a continuing survey of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. Each week, interviews are conducted in a representative sample of the Nation's households. Respondents in these households are interviewed by trained personnel of the U.S. Bureau of the Census to obtain information about the health and other characteristics of each household member living at the time of interview. During 1974 the HIS sample was composed of about 40,000 households containing about 116,000 persons. The total noninterview rate was about 3.5 percent—1.4 percent was due to refusal, and the remainder was primarily due to the failure to find an eligible respondent at home after repeated calls.

The hypertension questions were asked of a one-third subsample of persons 17 years of age and over (hereafter referred to as "sample persons" from the regular HIS sample; similarly,

²National Center for Health Statistics: Prevalence of selected chronic circulatory conditions, United States, 1972. *Vital and Health Statistics*. Series 10-No. 94. DHEW Pub. No. (HRA) 75-1521. Health Resources Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Sept. 1974.

³National Center for Health Statistics: Blood pressure levels of persons 6-74 years, United States, 1971-1974. *Vital and Health Statistics*. Series 11-No. 203. DHEW Pub. No. (HRA) 77-1648. Health Resources Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Sept. 1977.

this subsample consisting of about 26,000 persons is representative of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population in this age group.^b The hypertension information was obtained almost exclusively from self-respondents.

The use of self-respondents and the sample-person selection procedure produced about an 8-percent nonresponse rate unlike other HIS data where proxy respondents are utilized and information is obtained about all household members. The interviewers' failures to select the correct sample person accounted for about 42 percent of this nonresponse. A similar percentage (38.7 percent) resulted because some sample persons were not available to interview. The remaining nonresponse consisted of sample persons who refused to participate in the interview and termination of household followups where excessive field costs or interviewer time was required to complete the interview.

The data presented in this report have been manipulated somewhat to adjust for this nonresponse problem. Specifically, some of the detailed tables in this report (tables 1-5) include frequency distributions of persons whose hypertension status is unknown (this category for the most part comprises sample persons who were never interviewed). These "unknowns" are excluded from the population bases used to calculate the percent distributions in these tables and from all other calculations presented in this report. The exclusion of unknowns is based on the assumption that sample persons who were never interviewed are similar to sample persons who were interviewed.

Detailed descriptions of the statistical design of the survey, the methods used in estimation, and the general qualifications of data obtained from this survey are presented in appendix I. Since the estimates shown in this report are based on a sample of the population rather than on the entire population, they are subject to sampling error. Therefore, particular attention

should be paid to the section entitled "Reliability of Estimates." Sampling errors for most of the estimates are of relatively low magnitude. However, where an estimated number or the numerator or denominator of a rate or percentage is small, the sampling error may be high. Charts of relative sampling errors and instructions for their use are shown in appendix I.

The data are also subject to nonsampling errors such as those that arise from the respondent's unwillingness or inability to answer the interviewer's questions. Specifically, because hypertension is for the most part an asymptomatic disease, many people who have high blood pressure are unaware of that fact. Awareness of this condition is further complicated because high blood pressure is sometimes difficult to diagnose. Blood pressure readings taken at various times often yield different results. In addition, a reduction of blood pressure levels may occur with weight reduction, reduction of salt intake, or a change in smoking habits. All of these factors make this condition a particularly difficult one to identify in a household interview survey and should be considered when using these data.

Certain terms used in this report are defined in appendix II. The recording form used to obtain information about hypertension is illustrated in appendix III. The entire questionnaire used in HIS during 1974 appears in the Current Estimates report for 1974.⁴

THE HYPERTENSIVE POPULATION

Estimates contained in this report are based on information obtained almost exclusively from self-respondents in household interviews. Persons classified as ever having hypertension answered "yes" to one of two screener questions:

●Have you EVER been told by a doctor that you had high blood pressure?

^bSample-person selection is made at the time of interview. After determining the total number of household members, the interviewer refers to a preselected sample-person flashcard—one of three developed for this purpose. Any household member who has the same identifying person number as is listed on the flashcard alongside the corresponding household size number is designated as a sample person.

⁴National Center for Health Statistics: Current estimates from the Health Interview Survey report for 1974. *Vital and Health Statistics*. Series 10-No. 100. DHEW Pub. No. (HRA) 76-1527. Health Resources Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Sept. 1975.

●Another name for high blood pressure is hypertension. Have you EVER been told by a doctor that you had hypertension?

The ever-hypertensive population is also grouped according to current hypertension status. Persons were classified as now having hypertension if they reported that high blood pressure (hypertension) was still present or under control at the time of interview or that they were taking medicine prescribed by a doctor for it.

The table below shows the proportion of the current hypertensive population derived from each of the criteria just cited.

Note that one-third of the persons classified as now having hypertension in fact indicated in the interview that they no longer had this condition. As shown in table A, however, the vast majority who did not say "Yes—still have hypertension" were persons who reported the condition was under control. This group includes persons who by following a special diet, taking medicine, or doing something else, no longer have ill effects from hypertension. It is assumed, however, that the condition would reappear if the regimen were discontinued.

According to data gathered by DHIS in 1974, 16.8 percent of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population aged 17 years and over (1 in 6 Americans) has hypertension (table B). When the Division's 1974 hypertension preva-

Table A. Number and percent distribution of persons 17 years and over who now have hypertension, by hypertension criteria: United States, 1974

Hypertension criteria	Persons who now have hypertension (HIS criteria)	
	Number in thousands	Percent distribution
All persons classified as now having hypertension	22,626	100.0
Still have hypertension:		
Yes	14,893	65.8
No—under control	7,409	32.7
Other response—takes antihypertensive medicine.....	325	1.4

Table B. Prevalence of hypertension by race and age: United States, 1974

Age	All persons, 17 years and over ¹	White	Black
	Prevalence per 100 population		
All ages, 17 years and over...	16.8	16.0	24.1
17-24 years.....	4.2	4.1	5.3
25-44 years.....	9.5	8.6	17.9
45-64 years.....	24.2	22.7	39.1
65 years and over	36.3	35.3	47.2

¹Includes all races.

lence estimate is compared with its 1972 estimate for the same condition, marked differences are found (16.8 and 11.9 per 100 population, respectively). Much of this variation is attributable to a difference in data collection procedures used in the 2 years. As mentioned previously, hypertension data in 1974 were obtained, for the most part, from self-respondents. In contrast, in 1972 self-respondents and proxy respondents were used to provide this information. Furthermore, the 1974 HIS questionnaire contained questions asked on an individual basis to determine whether hypertension was present. In 1972 the main source for obtaining a report of high blood pressure came from a checklist of chronic circulatory conditions in which the respondent indicated for all family members at one time whether anyone had ever had that condition.

The criteria used to define the hypertensive population also differed slightly between the 2 years. In 1972, hypertension prevalence estimates were derived from persons whose hypertension was present during the past 12 months prior to interview. In 1974, prevalence estimates were based on persons whose hypertension was still present or under control at the time of interview or who were presently taking antihypertensive medicine.

Clearly, the predominant use of self-respondents and the more extensive set of questions and criteria utilized by the Division in 1974 produced somewhat better hypertension estimates than had been produced in earlier

years. However, information obtained from other sources also indicates that part of the difference between the 1972 and 1974 figures may be due to a greater awareness of this condition among some respondents.

As data in tables B and 1 show, the proportion of persons with hypertension varied appreciably among age and racial groups. Specifically, as age increased, the hypertension prevalence rates also rose. Whereas only 4.2 percent of all persons 17-24 years old were hypertensive, approximately 1 in 3 persons 65 years of age or older had this condition.

Black persons experienced appreciably higher rates of hypertension than white persons did (24.1 and 16.0 per 100 population). This racial difference occurred among all age groups 25 years and over; however, the ratio between the white and black rates for this condition became less pronounced with each older age group (.48, .58 and .75, respectively).

No comparison of hypertension prevalence rates for males and females is included in the text of this report, since the overall lower rates of hypertension for males apparently resulted from reporting differences (see the final section of this report, "Comparison With Health and Nutrition Examination Survey Findings"). However, hypertension prevalence estimates for males and females derived from the HIS appear in table 1.

Table C. Prevalence of hypertension by geographic region and place of residence: United States, 1974

Geographic region and residence	Prevalence per 100 population
<u>Geographic region</u>	
Northeast	16.9
North Central	16.1
South	18.1
West	15.4
<u>Place of residence</u>	
All SMSA	16.2
Central city	18.0
Outside central city	14.8
Outside SMSA	18.0

The South Region contained a slightly higher proportion of persons with hypertension than did any other geographic region in the country (tables C and 2). This phenomenon reflects the disproportionate number of blacks who have higher hypertension rates who live in this region. The prevalence of hypertension was essentially the same in the three other regions.

A slightly greater proportion of persons residing outside of standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) had hypertension than did persons living within SMSA's. Within SMSA's, the proportion of hypertensive individuals was more than 20 percent higher for people living in central cities than in adjoining areas, again reflecting the disproportionate number of blacks living in these areas (table 3).

The proportion of persons with hypertension noticeably decreased as income and education increased. About 1 in 4 persons aged 17 years and over reporting annual family incomes of less than \$5,000 had hypertension at the time of the survey compared with about 1 in 8 persons with annual incomes of or in excess of \$10,000 (table 4). Some of this difference occurs because of the disproportionate number of older persons and blacks (who have higher rates of hypertension) in the lower income brackets. For example, when these data were age adjusted to the age distribution of the U.S. population 17 years and over, the rates changed as indicated below:

Family income	Un-adjusted	Age-adjusted
	Prevalence per 100 population	
Less than \$5,000	26.7	22.9
\$5,000-\$9,999	18.1	18.0
\$10,000 or more	12.7	14.3

Similarly, for each higher education category the proportion of hypertensive individuals declined accordingly—from a high of 28.6 per 100 persons with less than 9 completed years of education to 11.1 per 100 persons having finished 1 year or more of college (table 5). After age-adjustment, these rates changed as shown on the following page.

Education	Un-adjusted	Age-adjusted
	Prevalence per 100 population	
Less than 9 years	28.6	20.0
9-11 years	17.6	18.9
12 years	14.0	16.1
13 years or more	11.1	13.6

When distributions of the hypertensive population and the total U.S. civilian noninstitution-

alized population were compared for selected age, race, income and education groups, substantial differences were found. Clearly, the hypertensive population contained a larger proportion of older, poorer, and less educated persons than is found in the general population. While about 75 percent of the adults with hypertension were 45 years of age and over, only about 45 percent of the U.S. population was in this age group (figure 1). Almost one-third of hypertensive people reported family incomes of less than \$5,000 compared with about 18 percent of the total population. Likewise, over half of all persons with high blood pressure—as against about

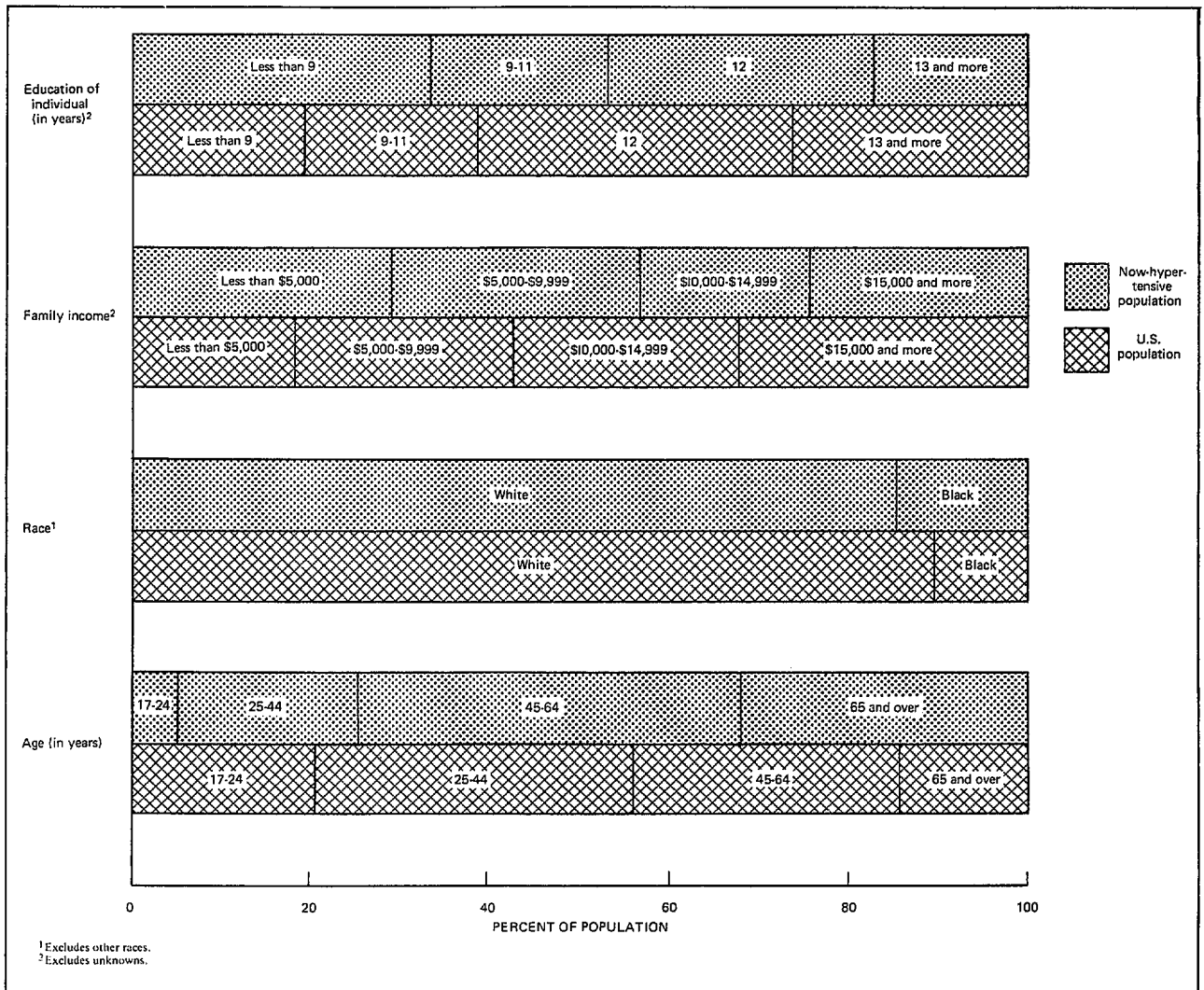


Figure 1. Percent distribution of U.S. population and now-hypertensive population 17 years and over, by age, race, family income, and education of individual: United States, 1974

38 percent of the general population—were not high school graduates.

HEALTH CARE PRACTICES

Data on a variety of health care practices are presented in this section for people with hypertension and, for comparative purposes, for nonhypertensive people where appropriate. The specific items include use of physician services, blood pressure tests, EKG's, chest X-rays, anti-hypertensive medicine, and table salt; and weight control and cigarette smoking practices (tables 6-22).

Physician Visits

Two types of physician visit estimates are described in this report: the time period of the most recent visit to a medical doctor for any reason and the number of physician visits made within the year for the diagnosis and treatment of hypertension.

There were marked differences for the hypertensive and nonhypertensive populations in the time interval since the last doctor visit. This doctor-visit item represents any contact

with a physician regardless of the reason for the visit. Almost four-fifths of persons with high blood pressure reported contacting a physician within the past 6 months compared with about three-fifths of the nonhypertensive population (table D).

Among hypertensive individuals, the likelihood of having a recent doctor contact—within 6 months—increased with age. Proportionately more hypertensive women than men had had a recent physician contact; between white and black groups, distributions of doctor visits for specified intervals were comparable (table 6).

Hypertension accounts for a substantial number of visits to physicians. Three out of four hypertensive people contacted a doctor about their high blood pressure at least once during the year, and about one-fourth of all persons with this condition talked to a doctor about it as many as 5 or more times during the period (table 7). Older persons were more likely to see a doctor for this condition at least once during the year than were younger individuals. Furthermore, the proportion of hypertensive persons with 5 or more visits increased markedly with advancing age—from about 9 percent of persons aged 17-24 years to about 34 percent of all senior citizens. A higher proportion of women

Table D. Cumulative percent distribution of persons 17 years and over who now have or never have had hypertension by interval since last doctor visit, according to age: United States, 1974

Hypertension status and age	All persons, 17 years and over ¹	Interval since last doctor visit		
		Less than 6 months	Less than 1 year	Less than 2 years
<u>Now have hypertension</u>		Cumulative percent distribution		
All ages, 17 years and over.....	100.0	79.2	89.5	94.8
17-44 years	100.0	73.9	87.7	93.9
45-64 years	100.0	79.9	89.7	94.9
65 years and over	100.0	82.3	90.7	95.2
<u>Never had hypertension</u>				
All ages, 17 years and over.....	100.0	58.3	75.0	84.4
17-44 years	100.0	59.6	77.6	87.3
45-64 years	100.0	54.5	70.9	80.4
65 years and over	100.0	59.9	70.4	78.1

¹Includes other and unknown intervals.

saw a doctor at least once for hypertension during the year and saw a doctor more frequently than did men. Black and white hypertensive persons displayed similar physician visit patterns.

Blood Pressure Tests

The blood pressure test items on the 1974 HIS questionnaire were the time interval since blood pressure was last taken, the times blood pressure was taken within the year, the last test result, if told, and whether anyone had taken his own blood pressure.

Health practitioners generally agree that all persons should have a periodic blood pressure test. Since blood pressure readings are used to detect as well as to monitor hypertension, one consideration as to the frequency with which this test is obtained is whether there is a personal history of hypertension. The National High Blood Pressure Education Program advocates that adults not diagnosed as hypertensive be checked annually.

When data on interval of last blood pressure test were compared for the hypertensive and nonhypertensive populations, large differences were found. Almost three-fourths of all persons with hypertension reported having their blood pressure checked within the past 6 months, and about 86 percent did so within the past year (table E). In contrast, less than two-thirds of persons classified as never having hypertension had taken a blood pressure test within the year.

Women were more likely to have their blood pressure checked at more recent intervals than were men. This finding is consistent with other data obtained by HIS; namely, women saw doctors proportionately more frequently than men did, and in over one-half of all visits to doctors a blood pressure test was given. Male-female differences were particularly noticeable among the nonhypertensive population; about 58 percent of men compared with 70 percent of women reported having taken a blood pressure test during the year.

Table E. Cumulative percent distribution of persons 17 years and over who now have or never have had hypertension by interval since last blood pressure test, according to age, sex, and race: United States, 1974

Age, sex, and race	Now have hypertension			Never had hypertension				
	All persons, 17 years and over ¹	Interval since last blood pressure test			All persons, 17 years and over ¹	Interval since last blood pressure test		
		Less than 6 months	Less than 1 year	Less than 2 years		Less than 6 months	Less than 1 year	Less than 2 years
Cumulative percent distribution								
All persons, 17 years and over	100.0	74.1	86.2	92.7	100.0	44.5	64.3	78.1
<u>Age</u>								
17-44 years.....	100.0	66.9	81.3	90.3	100.0	44.2	65.1	79.3
45-64 years.....	100.0	74.9	87.2	93.4	100.0	43.7	63.4	77.2
65 years and over	100.0	78.6	88.6	93.6	100.0	48.4	62.4	73.9
<u>Sex</u>								
Male	100.0	70.4	83.5	91.3	100.0	38.8	57.8	72.6
Female	100.0	76.3	87.8	93.5	100.0	49.7	70.2	83.1
<u>Race</u>								
White.....	100.0	74.3	86.6	93.1	100.0	44.0	64.0	78.0
Black.....	100.0	72.8	83.4	90.1	100.0	49.6	68.0	80.7

¹Includes persons with other and unknown intervals and those never having a blood pressure test.

With increasing age, there was a corresponding rise in the proportion of hypertensive persons having a recent blood pressure test. About 67 percent of those aged 17-44 years had a blood pressure test within 6 months of the interview, and this proportion rose to about 79 percent for persons aged 65 years or older. The proportions of hypertensive white and black persons who reported a recent blood pressure test were similar.

Data in table F provide only a gross measure of the frequency with which blood pressure tests are given, since no determination was made as to whether the tests were administered at regular intervals throughout the year or sporadically, such as during a particular illness episode. Nevertheless, there were substantial differences in the proportions of the hypertensive and nonhypertensive populations receiving multiple tests. Among persons who reported having blood pressures taken within the year, more than four-fifths of the hypertensive group reported more than one reading compared with over half of the persons who did not report high blood pressure. There were also large differences between the

percent of persons with and without hypertension reporting five readings or more during the year (43.2 and 17.2 percent, respectively).

Among hypertensive individuals, a somewhat greater proportion of women reported 5 or more blood pressure tests. These data also show higher proportions of older persons (45 years and over) with 5 or more blood pressure tests. However, no appreciable differences in the proportions of black and white persons with multiple readings emerge from these data.

In response to the recent emphasis on educating people to know more about their own blood pressure levels, an item was included on the questionnaire to determine the extent to which doctors and other health practitioners tell persons having their blood pressure measured the results of the readings. For this report, those persons who had been told the results were given either a general description of the results—such as high, low, or normal—or were given the numerical readings.

According to these data, about two-thirds of all adults in the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population that had a blood pressure test during

Table F. Percent distribution of persons 17 years and over with blood pressure tested in past year by hypertension status and number of tests received, according to age, sex, and race: United States, 1974

Age, sex, and race	Now have hypertension				Never had hypertension			
	Number of tests in year				Number of tests in year			
	Total ¹	1	2-4	5 or more	Total ¹	1	2-4	5 or more
	Percent distribution							
All persons, 17 years and over	100.0	15.0	38.3	43.2	100.0	39.3	39.4	17.2
<u>Age</u>								
17-44 years	100.0	20.2	40.6	35.8	100.0	40.2	39.7	16.5
45-64 years	100.0	14.0	38.0	44.4	100.0	41.2	38.8	15.7
65 years and over	100.0	12.5	37.0	46.8	100.0	29.4	39.7	25.5
<u>Sex</u>								
Male	100.0	16.7	41.0	38.2	100.0	44.1	39.6	12.0
Female	100.0	14.0	36.7	46.0	100.0	35.8	39.3	21.1
<u>Race</u>								
White	100.0	15.3	38.3	42.7	100.0	39.8	39.4	16.8
Black	100.0	13.1	37.9	45.6	100.0	34.7	39.5	21.6

¹Includes unknown times.

the year were told the test results (table 9). A somewhat higher proportion of persons with high blood pressure were told of the results (78.6 percent) than were persons never diagnosed as hypertensive (64.0 percent).

It is generally agreed that blood pressure levels of hypertensive persons should be monitored with some regularity. One way to insure that readings are taken periodically is to encourage hypertensive individuals to check their own blood pressure levels. Only a small proportion of the population (regardless of hypertension status) having a blood pressure test during the year, however, reported that they had taken it themselves (less than 3 percent) (table 10).

Electrocardiograms and Chest X-rays

Since hypertension is often associated with other circulatory conditions, the 1974 HIS questionnaire contained several questions on the time interval of the last EKG and chest X-ray.

According to information obtained from these questions, persons with hypertension were more likely to have had an EKG and a chest X-ray than were persons never having hypertension. Specifically, about 70 percent of the hypertensive population reported having an EKG, but only about 40 percent of all persons without this condition had had one (tables G and 11). Chest X-ray data showed that among people without high blood pressure, proportion-

ately about twice as many had never had a chest X-ray as among the hypertensive population.

Not only did proportionately more hypertensive persons have EKG's and chest X-rays, but a greater proportion of hypertensive people had one within the past year. About 1 hypertensive person in 3 had an EKG in the prior 12-month period, and about the same proportion had a chest X-ray during the year; among persons without high blood pressure, the proportions were appreciably less.

Antihypertensive Medicine

The 1974 HIS questionnaire contained a set of questions about the use of antihypertensive medicine including previous and current usage patterns, compliance with doctor's orders regarding frequency of use, experience with side effects, and reasons for discontinuation. Data from these questions are presented in tables 12-16.

Doctors had prescribed antihypertensive medicine for about three-quarters of the hypertensive population (table H). Women were given prescriptions for their high blood pressure with somewhat greater frequency than men were; there was no variation by race with respect to who was prescribed medication.

About half of the hypertensive population was taking medicine for this condition at the time of interview. Included in this group were persons who took medicine on a regular basis, such as once a day, as well as those who took it only occasionally. The proportions taking medicine varied considerably among age groups—that is, 1 out of 4 hypertensive persons aged 17-44 years compared with 3 out of 4 of those aged 65 years and over. A somewhat higher proportion of white hypertensive persons reported using it currently than did black persons with this condition.

Over 90 percent of persons taking antihypertensive drugs reported complying with doctor's orders regarding the frequency with which the medicine was taken (table 13). The proportions of men and women who followed doctor's orders regularly—all the time or often—were about the same. Compliance was somewhat more frequent among the older hypertensive population. Similarly, a slightly higher percent

Table G. Percent distribution of persons 17 years and over who now have or never have had hypertension by interval since last electrocardiogram or chest X-ray: United States, 1974

Interval	Electrocardiogram		Chest X-ray	
	Now have hypertension	Never had hypertension	Now have hypertension	Never had hypertension
	Percent distribution			
All intervals ¹ ...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 1 year	32.8	13.9	37.8	26.4
1-4 years	26.3	16.9	36.5	37.2
5 years or more	11.5	9.3	14.5	18.4
Never	28.6	59.3	8.8	15.8

¹Includes unknown intervals.

Table H. Percent distribution of persons 17 years and over who now have hypertension by whether antihypertensive medicine ever prescribed by a doctor and whether taking medicine now, according to age, sex, and race: United States, 1974

Age, sex, and race	All persons, 17 years and over ¹	Medicine ever prescribed		
		No	Yes	
			Taking medicine now	Not taking medicine now
Percent distribution				
All persons, 17 years and over.....	100.0	25.3	55.1	18.5
<u>Age</u>				
17-44 years.....	100.0	51.0	25.3	22.2
45-64 years.....	100.0	20.2	59.7	19.0
65 years and over.....	100.0	12.0	72.2	14.9
<u>Sex</u>				
Male.....	100.0	30.1	50.7	17.5
Female.....	100.0	22.5	57.7	19.1
<u>Race</u>				
White.....	100.0	25.3	56.3	17.2
Black.....	100.0	25.0	48.4	25.5

¹Includes unknowns.

of white persons than of black persons with high blood pressure followed the prescribed regimen regularly. The age and racial differences noted, however, were small.

As antihypertensive medicines have differing requirements regarding how often they should be taken, compliance data were also examined by several frequency intervals—should take less than once a day, once a day, and more than once a day.

Interval	Percent distribution
All persons on medicine ¹	100.0
Less than once a day.....	8.6
Once a day.....	52.6
More than once a day.....	38.2

¹Includes unknown interval.

When two or more medicines were taken at different intervals, interviewers recorded the most frequent dosage. Most persons on medica-

tion were required to take it one or more times daily. A somewhat higher proportion of persons required to take their medication every day usually followed doctor's orders (94.5 percent) than did persons not required to take it daily (79.2 percent). Compliance patterns were similar for persons taking medicine once or more than once a day.

One of the major drawbacks associated with the use of antihypertensive medicine is that unpleasant side effects can result. Specifically, about 15 percent of all persons who have ever used antihypertensive medicine have experienced some side effects (table J). Black persons and persons aged 17-44 years and over reported side effects most frequently. Approximately 1 person in 10 presently taking drugs to reduce or control blood pressure levels told the interviewer that the medication sometimes caused side effects; about 25 percent of hypertensive people no longer using antihypertensive medication reported having had side effects (table 14).

Respondents no longer taking medication for high blood pressure were asked: "Why did you stop taking the medicine? Any other

Table J. Percent of persons 17 years and over ever taking anti-hypertensive medicine who had side effects, by age, sex, and race: United States, 1974

Age, sex, and race	Percent with side effects
All persons, 17 years and over ever taking anti-hypertensive medicine	14.9
<u>Age</u>	
17-44 years	20.7
45-64 years	14.7
65 years and over	12.0
<u>Sex</u>	
Male	15.8
Female	14.3
<u>Race</u>	
White	13.8
Black	21.0

reason?" Although one-fourth of all hypertensive people who were no longer taking medicine for their high blood pressure experienced side effects, this was not the reason given most often for discontinuing its use. In response to these

questions, only 6.6 percent reported side effects as a reason for not taking the medication now (table 15). The reason cited most often was that a doctor advised them to stop (33.5 percent). A somewhat higher proportion of white persons (36.4 percent) cited this reason than did black persons (22.0 percent). Unfortunately, the doctors' motivations for making this recommendation are not known.

Over one-fourth of the hypertensive population no longer on medication (27.7 percent) reported that they stopped taking it because they no longer have high blood pressure. (Note, however, that these persons according to DHIS criteria for classifying hypertensives presently have this condition.) Other reasons given for discontinuing its use included: felt it was not needed (6.4 percent), did not refill prescription (3.9 percent), and medicine was too expensive (2.3 percent).

The question "Did a doctor advise you to stop taking the medicine?" was asked of all appropriate respondents who did not specifically mention this reason. Combined results from answers to several questions showed that over one-half of the hypertensive population no longer on medication were advised by a doctor to stop using it (table 16). White persons (56.8

Table K. Percent of persons 17 years and over who now have hypertension who were ever advised to use less salt and percent now using less salt, by advice status, age, sex, and race: United States, 1974

Age, sex, and race	Percent advised to use less salt	Percent now using less salt	Percent advised to use less salt who are using less	Percent not advised to use less salt who are using less
All persons, 17 years and over who now have hypertension	49.2	51.3	76.9	25.7
<u>Age</u>				
17-44 years	41.9	39.7	65.3	21.0
45-64 years	49.6	53.3	79.1	27.0
65 years and over	54.5	57.7	81.4	28.5
<u>Sex</u>				
Male	43.3	46.8	77.2	22.8
Female	52.8	54.0	76.8	27.8
<u>Race</u>				
White	46.7	49.2	76.1	24.8
Black	63.2	63.4	79.6	35.2

percent) were given this medical advice more often than black persons were (39.9 percent).

Table Salt

Excessive salt intake tends to increase the blood pressure level of a hypertensive person, and restriction of salt intake has the opposite effect. Even though a decrease in salt consumption among hypertensive people has this effect, only about one-half of the hypertensive population reported having received advice from some health care provider (either a doctor, a nurse, or some other medical person) to use less table salt (tables K and 17).

Over one-half of persons with high blood pressure were using less salt at the time of interview than before this condition was diagnosed. Reduction in salt usage was reported most often by older hypertensive people and by women and blacks—the same population groups advised most often to use less salt.

Clearly, the majority of people with hypertension told to restrict their use of salt had done so. Among hypertensive people told to use less salt, over three-fourths reported using less. In contrast, only about 1 hypertensive person in 4 not advised to use less salt had restricted its use. While a somewhat smaller proportion of younger

hypertensive people complied with that advice than did older hypertensive people, the proportions of men and women and blacks and whites who used less salt after receiving this advice were about the same.

Weight Control

Numerous studies show that excessive weight increases the likelihood of developing hypertension and sustains high blood pressure levels; loss of weight is often accompanied by a reduction in blood pressure levels.

In this survey, all persons who were told by a physician that they had high blood pressure (or hypertension) were asked whether a doctor had ever advised them to lose weight because of this condition. Doctors advised about 4 hypertensives in 10 to lose weight because of their high blood pressure (tables L and 18). Persons between the ages of 25 and 64 were advised most often to lose weight for this reason. The same proportion of white and black hypertensive people were given this advice. Regardless of race, women (proportionately more overweight than men) were told to lose weight with somewhat greater frequency than were men.

For this report, weight status—whether overweight, underweight, or about right—was based

Table L. Percent of persons 17 years and over who now have hypertension and have ever received advice from a doctor to lose weight, are overweight, and are trying to lose weight, by age, sex, and race: United States, 1974

Age, sex, and race	Percent ever advised by doctor to lose weight	Percent who perceived themselves to be overweight	Percent of overweight persons trying to lose weight
All persons, 17 years and over who now have hypertension.....	43.4	55.2	69.7
<u>Age</u>			
17-24 years.....	28.7	52.7	71.4
25-44 years.....	45.4	64.2	72.6
45-64 years.....	48.4	62.3	72.8
65 years and over	37.8	40.5	60.2
<u>Sex</u>			
Male	40.0	45.6	66.5
Female	45.4	60.9	71.2
<u>Race</u>			
White.....	43.5	56.5	68.5
Black.....	43.0	47.9	77.7

on the respondent's perception of his own weight. Specifically, the question used to obtain this classification was: "Do you consider yourself overweight, underweight, or just about right?" Data obtained from this survey showed that over one-half of the hypertensive population (55.2 percent) compared with 39.4 percent of persons who never had high blood pressure considered themselves overweight (table 19). Among hypertensive people, proportionately more women and white persons were overweight than were men or black persons, and almost two-thirds of those aged 25-64 years were overweight compared with less than one-half of those aged 65 years and over. Most likely, these findings somewhat reflect conceptual differences as to what constitutes overweight among persons comprising various age, sex, and race groups.

Overweight people with hypertension are more likely to try to lose weight than are persons without this condition. About 70 percent of the overweight hypertensive population was trying to lose weight at the time of the interview compared with about 62 percent of the nonhypertensive population. Among overweight persons with high blood pressure, blacks, females, and those under 65 years of age were somewhat more likely to reduce than were other individuals. Similarly, among persons who considered their weight about right, proportionately more hypertensive persons than nonhypertensive individuals were trying to maintain that weight (45.5 and 34.0 percent, respectively).

The motivations for losing or maintaining weight were different for persons with and without high blood pressure. Over one-half of the 15 million hypertensive persons practicing some form of weight control were following the advice of a doctor, nurse, or other medical person (table 20). In contrast, only one-fifth of nonhypertensive persons losing or maintaining weight were doing so on the advice of some medical person.

The percent of persons following the advice of a medical person increased as age rose. Among hypertensive people, a little over one-third of the 17-24-year-olds who were controlling their weight were following medical advice, compared with three-fifths of persons aged 45 years and over.

Respondents who reported trying to lose or

maintain their weight were asked: "What are you doing to (lose/control your) weight—watching what you eat, exercising, or something else? Anything else?" Answers to this question indicated that dieting was the most frequently used method for reducing or controlling weight, regardless of age, sex, race, or hypertension status. Overall, about two-thirds of the hypertensive population with a weight problem were dieting and another 21.5 percent were dieting and exercising to lose weight or maintain it. Exercise either alone or together with dieting was used most often by young people with hypertension and hypertensive men. A gradual decline in the use of exercise as a weight control measure occurred with increasing age, and dieting increased in use with each older age group (figure 2).

Cigarette Smoking

Smoking data derived from the HIS showed some differences in the cigarette smoking habits of hypertensive and nonhypertensive individuals. Namely, 48.6 percent of persons with high blood pressure have never smoked cigarettes; 42.9 percent of nonhypertensive people have never smoked. However, this pattern probably reflects the disproportionate number of older persons who comprise both the hypertensive population and the group of persons who have never smoked. A somewhat smaller proportion of hypertensive people were cigarette smokers at the time of the interview (30.5 percent) than were found among the nonhypertensive population (38.0 percent) (table 21). In this survey, any person who has smoked at least 100 cigarettes during his life is classified as a cigarette smoker.

For the most part, data on current cigarette smokers reflected similar patterns for the hypertensive and nonhypertensive populations among the various age, sex, and race groups. About 1 hypertensive person in 2 aged 25-44 years was a cigarette smoker. This proportion decreased to 1 person in 3 among hypertensive people 45-64 years of age and to 1 person in 7 among older people with hypertension. Hypertensive men and black people were cigarette smokers more often than were women and white people with this condition.

IMPACT MEASURES ASSOCIATED WITH HYPERTENSION

Data on selected impact measures associated with hypertension were obtained by DHIS in 1974 and are presented in this section. The measures used are frequency and extent of both-eration and days of bed disability caused by hypertension, conditions associated with hypertension, and availability of life insurance and/or health insurance coverage.

Botheration

In recent years, the HIS questionnaire has contained several questions to determine the extent to which a particular condition bothers a person. In 1974, persons with hypertension were asked: "How often does your (high blood pressure, hypertension) bother you—all the time, often, once in a while, or never?" and "When it does bother you, are you bothered a great deal, some, or very little?" For these questions, the term "bother" was defined by respondents, thereby reflecting their evaluation of the extent to which they were troubled by high blood pressure.

Although hypertension is an asymptomatic disease, about one-half of the hypertensive population reported that high blood pressure bothered them to some extent (table M). While the proportion of persons bothered remained about the same among all age groups, proportionately more women than men were bothered by their high blood pressure (table 23). Racial differences were considerable—about three-fourths of hypertensive black persons compared with about one-half of hypertensive white persons were bothered by this condition.

Of the 11.8 million persons who were bothered by hypertension, the great majority was bothered only once in a while, and a small proportion (16 percent) was always or often bothered by it. Only about one-fifth of the persons bothered indicated that hypertension troubled them a great deal. A much higher proportion of persons bothered all of the time or often by high blood pressure were also bothered a great deal (53 percent). In contrast, only 18

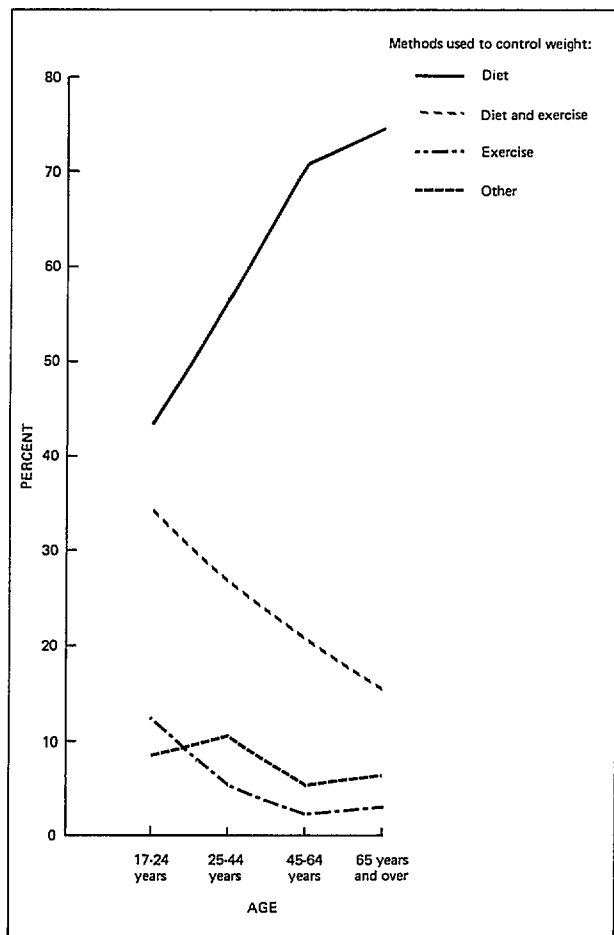


Figure 2. Percent of non-hypertensive persons 17 years and over controlling weight, by method(s) used and age: United States, 1974

Even given the risks associated with smoking and hypertension, only about one-third of the cigarette-smoking hypertensive population reported ever receiving advice from a doctor to stop smoking (table 22). This proportion nevertheless was greater than the percent of nonhypertensive cigarette smokers who received this advice (21.1 percent). While similar proportions of hypertensive men and women smokers had received this advice, doctors had told proportionately more white persons (35.4 percent) than black persons (26.9 percent) to stop smoking. About the same percent of hypertensive and nonhypertensive persons who were current cigarette smokers had tried to stop (about 64 percent).

Table M. Percent distribution of persons 17 years and over who now have hypertension by extent of botheration, according to sex and race: United States, 1974

Extent of botheration	All persons, 17 years and over	Sex		Race	
		Female	Male	White	Black
	Percent distribution				
All persons, 17 years and over who now have hypertension.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not bothered.....	47.7	43.0	55.4	51.3	25.8
Bothered.....	52.3	57.0	44.6	48.7	74.1
Total bothered ¹	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All the time.....	8.5	8.1	9.4	8.4	9.4
Often.....	7.5	7.8	6.7	8.0	5.7
Once in a while.....	68.8	69.7	66.9	67.9	71.5
Great deal.....	21.5	22.7	18.8	20.4	26.2
Some.....	35.0	36.2	32.2	35.5	33.0
Very little.....	28.8	27.1	32.4	28.9	27.8

¹Includes other and unknown amount bothered.

percent of persons bothered once in a while were bothered a great deal (table 24). For the most part, the extent to which persons were bothered—how often and how much—did not vary appreciably among specific age, sex, and race groups.

Days of Bed Disability

The bed-disability day is another item used in this survey to measure the extent to which certain conditions affect individuals—in this case, how many days during the year a person remained in bed for all or most of the day because of high blood pressure. Only a small proportion of the hypertensive population (8.3 percent) had 1 day or more of bed disability during the year because of high blood pressure. Furthermore, the number of days actually spent in bed totaled less than 1 week for more than half of those persons reporting any days for this condition. Black persons with hypertension were most affected—18.9 percent reported spending 1 day or more in bed for high blood pressure during the year compared with 6.5 percent of the white population. Furthermore, about one-half of the black population reporting some bed days for this condition had to stay in bed 1 week or more during the year.

Conditions Associated With Hypertension

Data from numerous sources show a strong association between hypertension and several other diseases including heart trouble, diabetes, stroke, and kidney disease. Estimates of the proportions of persons with heart trouble, diabetes, and stroke were derived from information obtained from this survey and are presented in table 25. When these data were compared for the hypertensive and nonhypertensive populations, the relationship between high blood pressure and each of these conditions was clearly apparent. Proportionately, more than 3 times as many persons with high blood pressure as without reported having heart trouble (22.4 and 6.4 percent), more than 4 times as many reported diabetes (12.0 and 2.8 percent), and more than 6 times as many reported having a stroke (5.7 and 0.9 percent) (table N).

As with many chronic conditions, the proportion of persons with heart trouble, diabetes, or a stroke increased with age; this pattern occurred regardless of hypertension status and accentuates the ratios shown above. Among those with high blood pressure, percent differences between white and black persons reporting heart trouble, diabetes, or a stroke were statis-

Table N. Percent of persons 17 years and over who now have or never have had hypertension and have had heart trouble, diabetes, or a stroke, by age, sex, and race: United States, 1974

Age, sex, and race	Now have hypertension and have had—			Never had hypertension but have had—		
	Heart trouble	Dia-betes	Stroke	Heart trouble	Dia-betes	Stroke
	Percent					
All persons, 17 years and over	22.4	12.0	5.7	6.4	2.8	0.9
<u>Age</u>						
17-24 years.....	6.6	*2.4	*1.6	3.3	0.6	*0.2
25-44 years.....	9.7	6.1	2.1	4.3	1.7	0.5
45-64 years.....	22.9	13.7	4.1	7.7	4.4	1.1
65 years and over	32.1	14.8	10.6	17.7	7.7	3.6
<u>Sex</u>						
Male	23.7	10.3	7.0	7.1	2.9	1.1
Female	21.6	12.9	4.9	5.8	2.8	0.8
<u>Race</u>						
White.....	22.4	11.6	5.4	6.6	2.7	0.9
Black.....	23.2	14.2	7.2	5.4	3.7	0.7

tically insignificant. By sex, however, proportionately more men reported a stroke, and proportionately more women reported diabetes. Observed differences between the percent of men and women with heart trouble were within sampling variation.

question used to derive this statistic did not determine what proportion of persons had to pay higher premiums, undergo a physical examination, or take some other measure to obtain this coverage.

KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HYPERTENSION

One goal of the National High Blood Pressure Education Program is to inform the public that high blood pressure is not usually accompanied by any symptoms. To gain some insight into this phenomenon, each hypertensive person during the interview was asked: "Can you tell when your blood pressure is high—that is, do you have any symptoms?" Over one-half of the hypertensive population (58 percent) reported that they knew when their blood pressure was high. Somewhat more women than men believed they could determine when their blood pressure was elevated, and three-fourths of black hypertensive people said they knew when their blood pressure was high (compared with about 55 percent of white persons with this disease). Unfortunately, nonhypertensive persons were not

Availability of Life Insurance or Health Insurance Coverage

The presence of some health condition may affect a person's ability to obtain either life insurance or health insurance coverage. Accordingly, these data showed that a small proportion of hypertensive persons (7.7 percent or 1.7 million persons) were ever refused life insurance or health insurance coverage because of their high blood pressure (table 26). A somewhat higher percent of men were refused coverage than were women, and proportionately more persons aged 45-64 years and over were denied coverage than were persons of other ages.

These data reflect some underestimation, as persons who never applied for coverage are included in the calculations. Furthermore, the

Table O. Percent of persons 17 years and over ever told of problems caused by high blood pressure by hypertension status, and percent distribution by type of medical person who provided information: United States, 1974

Hypertension status	Percent ever told of problems	Total ¹	Type of person	
			Doctor	Nurse or other medical person
			Percent distribution	
Now have hypertension	50.5	100.0	96.5	2.7
Never had hypertension	12.5	100.0	83.3	14.8

¹Includes unknowns.

asked if they thought high blood pressure is accompanied by any symptoms, precluding a comparison of responses between the groups.

Not only is the National High Blood Pressure Education Program charged with educating the public about high blood pressure, but another objective is to encourage doctors and other medical personnel to provide patients with pertinent information about this disease. As of 1974, one-half of the persons with high blood pressure reported that a doctor, nurse, or other medical person had told them about problems that can be caused by this disease (tables O and 27). In contrast, only 1 person in 8 without this condition received this information. Proportionately more hypertensive persons under 65 years of age reported being told of these problems than did persons aged 65 years and over. Furthermore, while virtually all hypertensive persons told of these problems received the information from doctors, about 15 percent of those persons without high blood pressure were told by some medical person other than a physician.

COMPARISON WITH HEALTH AND NUTRITION EXAMINATION SURVEY FINDINGS

Hypertension prevalence estimates for the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population aged 18-74 years also were produced from information obtained in HANES during the period

from April 1971 to June 1974.^c These estimates are based on single blood pressure readings taken by the survey physician during the course of a medical examination. Specifically, in HANES anyone with a reading of systolic blood pressure of at least 160 mm Hg or diastolic pressure of at least 95 mm Hg is classified as having definite hypertension.^d

Table P shows hypertension prevalence estimates derived from data obtained in HIS and HANES for selected age groups and by sex. The DHIS hypertension prevalence figure of 15.7 per 100 population aged 17-74 years is somewhat lower than the hypertension estimate produced by the Division of Health Examination Statistics (DHES) which shows 18.1 per 100 persons aged 18-74 years with definite hypertension. Because the DHIS hypertension prevalence estimate is based on information reported in household interviews and the DHES estimate is derived from actual blood pressure readings, the lower DHIS rate is not surprising.

These data and data from other sources indicate that information obtained in household interviews produces an underestimate of the proportion of persons in the population with this disease—many people with hypertension are unaware of it. The rates in table P also show that the extent of underreporting varies appreciably for specific age and sex groups. For example, the DHIS and the DHES hypertension rates for women are about the same, 17.7 and 17.1 per 100 persons in the population, respectively. This similarity is most evident among women aged 45-74 years. In contrast, the DHES hypertension prevalence estimate for males between the ages of 18 and 74 is 45 percent higher than the corresponding DHIS estimate (19.2 and 13.2 per 100 population, respectively).

^cNational estimates of the distribution of blood pressure levels, prevalence of hypertension, and related medical history among the U.S. population based on findings from this HANES program have been described and analyzed in Series 11, No. 203.

^dPersons with normal or borderline blood pressure readings who were taking antihypertensive medicine were excluded from the hypertension prevalence estimates derived from HANES. The hypertension prevalence estimates produced by DHIS, in contrast, included persons taking antihypertensive drugs.

Table P. Prevalence of hypertension reported in health interviews and health examinations, by sex and age: United States, 1974¹

Age	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Health Interview Survey	Health and Nutrition Examination Survey	Health Interview Survey	Health and Nutrition Examination Survey	Health Interview Survey	Health and Nutrition Examination Survey
	Prevalence per 100 persons					
All persons, 17-74 years ²	15.7	18.1	13.2	19.2	17.7	17.1
17-24 years ²	4.2	3.1	4.0	4.8	4.4	1.6
25-44 years.....	9.5	10.7	8.4	13.6	10.5	8.0
45-64 years.....	24.2	28.2	20.8	29.3	27.1	27.3
65-74 years.....	36.3	40.8	28.3	36.6	42.3	43.9

¹Health and Nutrition Examination Survey estimates cover the period April 1971 through June 1974.

²Health and Nutrition Examination Survey estimates exclude persons 17 years of age.

Another difference between the hypertension prevalence rates produced from the two surveys is that data obtained from HIS show proportionately more women (17.7 percent) than men (13.2 percent) with hypertension and HANES data show higher rates for men than for women (19.2 percent and 17.1 percent, respectively). The higher DHIS rates for women occur in every age group except 17-24 years—where rates for young men and women are similar. The higher DHES rates for men appear for all age groups except the oldest—65-74 years; in this age group, hypertension is more prevalent among women than among men. Differences such as these require explanation.

The similarity between the DHIS and the DHES hypertension prevalence rates for females and DHIS's lower prevalence rates for men than for women (the reverse of DHES findings) suggests more accurate reporting of hypertension by women than by men in household interviews. Clearly, the lower DHIS hypertension prevalence rate for males reflects reporting errors, not real

differences. This observation is supported by other DHES and DHIS data. For instance, of persons found to have definite hypertension in HANES, proportionately more women (53 percent) than men (37 percent) reported that they were told by a doctor prior to this examination that they had this condition. Furthermore, physician visit data obtained in 1974 by the DHIS show proportionately more women aged 17-74 years (81.7 percent) than men of similar age (69.1 percent) with visits to a doctor within the year and higher average number of visits in the year for women these ages (6.2 visits per person) than for men (4.2 visits). Greater exposure to doctors by women provides more opportunities for diagnosing hypertension. These data suggest that more women than men are aware of their hypertension and thus are able to report it in a household interview.

When using the data presented in this report, the substantial underreporting of hypertension by males that occurred in HIS interviews should be taken into consideration.



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Table 1. Number and percent distribution of persons 17 years and over by hypertension status, according to race, sex, and age: United States, 1974

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Race, sex, and age	All persons 17 years and over	Hypertension status					All persons 17 years and over ²	Hypertension status			
		Total ever with hypertension ¹	Now have hypertension		Never had hypertension	Unknown		Total ever with hypertension ¹	Now have hypertension		Never had hypertension
			Yes	No					Yes	No	
ALL RACES³											
Number in thousands											
Percent distribution											
Both sexes, all ages 17 years and over	144,380	29,789	22,626	5,345	105,004	9,587	100.0	22.1	16.8	4.0	77.9
17-24 years	29,562	2,069	1,147	675	24,966	2,527	100.0	7.7	4.2	2.5	92.3
25-44 years	51,216	7,235	4,560	2,129	40,590	3,391	100.0	15.1	9.5	4.5	84.9
45-64 years	42,862	11,960	9,652	1,657	27,977	2,926	100.0	29.9	24.2	4.1	70.1
65 years and over	20,740	8,525	7,267	884	11,471	744	100.0	42.6	36.3	4.4	57.4
Male, all ages 17 years and over	67,947	11,562	8,479	2,156	49,784	6,601	100.0	18.8	13.8	3.5	81.2
17-24 years	14,252	837	507	205	11,744	1,672	100.0	6.7	4.0	1.6	93.3
25-44 years	24,698	2,989	1,869	837	19,135	2,574	100.0	13.5	8.4	3.8	86.5
45-64 years	20,419	4,953	3,829	774	13,468	1,998	100.0	26.9	20.8	4.2	73.1
65 years and over	8,578	2,784	2,273	339	5,437	357	100.0	33.9	27.6	4.1	66.1
Female, all ages 17 years and over	76,433	18,228	14,147	3,189	55,220	2,986	100.0	24.8	19.3	4.3	75.2
17-24 years	15,310	1,232	640	470	13,223	855	100.0	8.5	4.4	3.3	91.5
25-44 years	26,518	4,247	2,691	1,291	21,455	816	100.0	16.5	10.5	5.0	83.5
45-64 years	22,443	7,007	5,823	884	14,509	927	100.0	32.6	27.1	4.1	67.4
65 years and over	12,163	5,742	4,993	545	6,033	388	100.0	42.8	42.4	4.6	51.2
WHITE											
Both sexes, all ages 17 years and over	127,787	25,598	19,143	4,871	93,930	8,259	100.0	21.4	16.0	4.1	78.6
17-24 years	25,464	1,789	959	611	21,557	2,117	100.0	7.7	4.1	2.6	92.3
25-44 years	44,934	6,037	3,614	1,936	36,024	2,873	100.0	14.4	8.6	4.6	85.6
45-64 years	38,514	10,194	8,132	1,501	25,708	2,612	100.0	28.4	22.7	4.2	71.6
65 years and over	18,875	7,578	6,438	822	10,640	657	100.0	41.6	35.3	4.5	58.4
Male, all ages 17 years and over	60,482	10,063	7,244	1,990	44,707	5,712	100.0	18.4	13.2	3.6	81.6
17-24 years	12,375	761	468	191	10,218	1,397	100.0	6.9	4.3	1.7	93.1
25-44 years	21,922	2,617	1,564	790	17,092	2,213	100.0	13.3	7.9	4.0	86.7
45-64 years	18,414	4,252	3,236	688	12,377	1,784	100.0	25.6	19.5	4.1	74.4
65 years and over	7,771	2,433	1,976	321	5,019	319	100.0	32.6	26.5	4.3	67.4
Female, all ages 17 years and over	67,305	15,535	11,898	2,881	49,223	2,547	100.0	24.0	18.4	4.4	76.0
17-24 years	13,088	1,029	491	420	11,339	721	100.0	8.3	4.0	3.4	91.7
25-44 years	23,012	3,421	2,050	1,147	18,932	660	100.0	15.3	9.2	5.1	84.7
45-64 years	20,100	5,941	4,896	813	13,331	828	100.0	30.8	25.4	4.2	69.2
65 years and over	11,104	5,145	4,461	501	5,621	338	100.0	47.8	41.4	4.7	52.2
BLACK											
Both sexes, all ages 17 years and over	14,865	3,943	3,294	439	9,725	1,197	100.0	28.8	24.1	3.2	71.2
17-24 years	3,725	270	179	*64	3,084	372	100.0	8.1	5.3	*1.9	91.9
25-44 years	5,415	1,114	887	176	3,847	454	100.0	22.5	17.9	3.5	77.5
45-64 years	3,982	1,668	1,441	137	2,016	299	100.0	45.3	39.1	3.7	54.7
65 years and over	1,743	890	787	*62	779	74	100.0	53.3	47.2	*3.7	46.7
Male, all ages 17 years and over	6,614	1,377	1,154	148	4,423	814	100.0	23.7	19.9	2.6	76.3
17-24 years	1,668	76	*40	*14	1,341	251	100.0	5.4	*2.8	*1.0	94.6
25-44 years	2,343	327	279	*37	1,687	329	100.0	16.2	13.9	*1.8	83.8
45-64 years	1,853	650	550	79	1,004	199	100.0	39.3	33.3	4.8	60.7
65 years and over	749	324	285	*19	391	*35	100.0	45.3	39.9	*2.7	54.7
Female, all ages 17 years and over	8,252	2,566	2,140	290	5,302	384	100.0	32.6	27.2	3.7	67.4
17-24 years	2,057	194	140	*49	1,742	120	100.0	10.0	7.2	*2.5	89.9
25-44 years	3,072	787	607	139	2,160	125	100.0	26.7	20.6	4.7	73.3
45-64 years	2,129	1,018	891	*59	1,012	100	100.0	50.1	43.9	*2.9	49.9
65 years and over	994	567	502	*44	388	*39	100.0	59.4	52.6	*4.6	40.6

¹Includes unknown present hypertension status.

²Excludes unknown hypertension status.

³Includes other races.

NOTE: The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found in appendix I.

Table 2. Number and percent distribution of persons 17 years and over by hypertension status, according to geographic region and age: United States, 1974

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II.]

Geographic region and age	All persons 17 years and over	Hypertension status					Hypertension status				
		Total ever with hypertension ¹	Now have hypertension		Never had hypertension	Un-known	All persons 17 years and over ²	Total ever with hypertension ¹	Now have hypertension		Never had hypertension
			Yes	No					Yes	No	
All regions		Number in thousands					Percent distribution				
All ages 17 years and over	144,380	29,789	22,626	5,345	105,004	9,587	100.0	22.1	16.8	4.0	77.9
17-24 years.....	29,562	2,069	1,147	675	24,966	2,527	100.0	7.7	4.2	2.5	92.3
25-44 years.....	51,216	7,235	4,560	2,129	40,590	3,391	100.0	15.1	9.5	4.5	84.9
45-64 years.....	42,862	11,960	9,652	1,657	27,977	2,926	100.0	29.9	24.2	4.1	70.1
65 years and over	20,740	8,525	7,267	884	11,471	744	100.0	42.6	36.3	4.4	57.4
Northeast		Number in thousands					Percent distribution				
All ages 17 years and over.....	34,985	7,228	5,469	1,321	25,110	2,646	100.0	22.4	16.9	4.1	77.6
17-24 years.....	6,898	438	215	154	5,761	699	100.0	7.1	3.5	2.5	92.9
25-44 years.....	11,421	1,544	910	524	9,011	867	100.0	14.6	8.6	5.0	85.4
45-64 years.....	11,349	3,039	2,449	405	7,397	912	100.0	29.1	23.5	3.9	70.9
65 years and over	5,317	2,207	1,895	237	2,942	168	100.0	42.9	36.8	4.6	57.1
North Central		Number in thousands					Percent distribution				
All ages 17 years and over.....	38,430	7,737	5,749	1,489	28,081	2,612	100.0	21.6	16.1	4.2	78.4
17-24 years.....	8,232	517	284	162	7,017	698	100.0	6.9	3.8	2.2	93.1
25-44 years.....	13,715	1,863	1,121	590	10,924	928	100.0	14.6	8.8	4.6	85.4
45-64 years.....	10,862	3,101	2,455	464	7,042	719	100.0	30.6	24.2	4.6	69.4
65 years and over	5,620	2,256	1,890	272	3,097	267	100.0	42.1	35.3	5.1	57.9
South		Number in thousands					Percent distribution				
All ages 17 years and over.....	45,121	9,824	7,646	1,556	32,448	2,848	100.0	23.2	18.1	3.7	76.8
17-24 years.....	9,192	759	469	226	7,674	759	100.0	9.0	5.6	2.7	91.0
25-44 years.....	16,283	2,444	1,592	666	12,757	1,082	100.0	16.1	10.5	4.4	83.9
45-64 years.....	13,381	3,913	3,280	399	8,649	819	100.0	31.1	26.1	3.2	68.9
65 years and over	6,265	2,709	2,305	265	3,367	188	100.0	44.6	37.9	4.4	55.4
West		Number in thousands					Percent distribution				
All ages 17 years and over.....	25,845	5,000	3,761	980	19,364	1,480	100.0	20.5	15.4	4.0	79.5
17-24 years.....	5,239	355	180	133	4,514	370	100.0	7.3	3.7	2.7	92.7
25-44 years.....	9,796	1,385	936	348	7,898	514	100.0	14.9	10.1	3.7	85.1
45-64 years.....	7,270	1,907	1,469	389	4,888	475	100.0	28.1	21.6	5.7	71.9
64 years and over	3,539	1,353	1,177	110	2,064	121	100.0	39.6	34.4	3.2	60.4

¹Includes unknown present hypertension status.

²Excludes unknown hypertension status.

NOTE: The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found in appendix I.

Table 3. Number and percent distribution of persons 17 years and over by hypertension status, according to place of residence and age: United States, 1974

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II.]

Place of residence and age	All persons 17 years and over	Hypertension status					All persons 17 years and over ²	Hypertension status			
		Total ever with hypertension ¹	Now have hypertension		Never had hypertension	Un-known		Total ever with hypertension ¹	Now have hypertension		Never had hypertension
			Yes	No					Yes	No	
ALL AREAS		Number in thousands					Percent distribution				
All ages 17 years and over	144,380	29,789	22,626	5,345	105,004	9,587	100.0	22.1	16.8	4.0	77.9
17-24 years.....	29,562	2,069	1,147	675	24,966	2,527	100.0	7.7	4.2	2.5	92.3
25-44 years.....	51,216	7,235	4,560	2,129	40,590	3,391	100.0	15.1	9.5	4.5	84.9
45-64 years.....	42,862	11,960	9,652	1,657	27,977	2,926	100.0	29.9	24.2	4.1	70.1
65 years and over	20,740	8,525	7,267	884	11,471	744	100.0	42.6	36.3	4.4	57.4
ALL SMSA		Number in thousands					Percent distribution				
All ages 17 years and over	99,807	19,966	15,092	3,566	72,956	6,885	100.0	21.5	16.2	3.8	78.5
17-24 years.....	20,914	1,492	825	450	17,654	1,768	100.0	7.8	4.3	2.4	92.2
25-44 years.....	36,145	4,935	3,144	1,419	28,711	2,500	100.0	14.7	9.3	4.2	85.3
45-64 years.....	29,475	8,128	6,510	1,143	19,219	2,128	100.0	29.7	23.8	4.2	70.3
65 years and over	13,273	5,411	4,612	554	7,372	490	100.0	42.3	36.1	4.3	57.7
Central city		Number in thousands					Percent distribution				
All ages 17 years and over.....	44,504	9,541	7,471	1,469	32,001	2,962	100.0	23.0	18.0	3.5	77.0
17-24 years.....	9,666	729	426	177	8,117	820	100.0	8.2	4.8	2.0	91.8
25-44 years.....	15,024	2,264	1,509	607	11,785	975	100.0	16.1	10.7	4.3	83.9
45-64 years.....	13,064	3,715	3,050	444	8,471	877	100.0	30.5	25.0	3.6	69.5
65 years and over	6,750	2,832	2,486	240	3,628	290	100.0	43.8	38.5	3.7	56.2
Outside central city		Number in thousands					Percent distribution				
All ages 17 years and over.....	55,304	10,425	7,621	2,097	40,955	3,923	100.0	20.3	14.8	4.1	79.7
17-24 years.....	11,248	762	400	273	9,537	948	100.0	7.4	3.9	2.7	92.6
25-44 years.....	21,121	2,671	1,635	812	16,925	1,525	100.0	13.6	8.3	4.1	86.4
45-64 years.....	16,411	4,413	3,460	699	10,747	1,251	100.0	29.1	22.8	4.6	70.9
65 years and over	6,523	2,579	2,126	314	3,745	200	100.0	40.8	33.6	5.0	59.2
OUTSIDE SMSA		Number in thousands					Percent distribution				
All ages 17 years and over	44,573	9,824	7,534	1,779	32,048	2,702	100.0	23.5	18.0	4.2	76.5
17-24 years.....	8,648	577	322	225	7,312	759	100.0	7.3	4.1	2.9	92.7
25-44 years.....	15,071	2,301	1,416	710	11,879	891	100.0	16.2	10.0	5.0	83.8
45-64 years.....	13,387	3,831	3,141	514	8,758	798	100.0	30.4	25.0	4.1	69.6
65 years and over	7,467	3,114	2,655	330	4,099	254	100.0	43.2	36.8	4.6	56.8

¹Includes unknown present hypertension status.

²Excludes unknown hypertension status.

NOTE: The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found in appendix I.

Table 4. Number and percent distribution of persons 17 years and over by hypertension status, according to family income and age: United States, 1974

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Family income and age	All persons 17 years and over	Hypertension status					All persons 17 years and over ²	Hypertension status			
		Total ever with hypertension ¹	Now have hypertension		Never had hypertension	Un-known		Total ever with hypertension ¹	Now have hypertension		Never had hypertension
			Yes	No					Yes	No	
<u>All incomes³</u>		Number in thousands					Percent distribution				
All ages 17 years and over	144,380	29,789	22,626	5,345	105,004	9,587	100.0	22.1	16.8	4.0	77.9
17-24 years.....	29,562	2,069	1,147	675	24,966	2,527	100.0	7.7	4.2	2.5	92.3
25-44 years.....	51,216	7,235	4,560	2,129	40,590	3,391	100.0	15.1	9.5	4.5	84.9
45-64 years.....	42,862	11,960	9,652	1,657	27,977	2,926	100.0	29.9	24.2	4.1	70.1
65 years and over	20,740	8,525	7,267	884	11,471	744	100.0	42.6	36.3	4.4	57.4
<u>Less than \$5,000</u>											
All ages 17 years and over.....	24,753	7,665	6,350	913	16,140	948	100.0	32.2	26.7	3.8	67.8
17-24 years.....	5,615	395	232	82	4,907	313	100.0	7.5	4.4	1.5	92.5
25-44 years.....	4,314	899	691	191	3,191	224	100.0	22.0	16.9	4.7	78.0
45-64 years.....	6,000	2,355	1,989	222	3,458	188	100.0	40.5	34.2	3.8	59.5
65 years and over	8,823	4,017	3,437	418	4,584	223	100.0	46.7	40.0	4.9	53.3
<u>\$5,000-\$9,999</u>											
All ages 17 years and over.....	32,881	7,228	5,655	1,219	23,945	1,708	100.0	23.2	18.1	3.9	76.8
17-24 years.....	7,390	660	394	214	6,274	457	100.0	9.5	5.7	3.1	90.5
25-44 years.....	10,982	1,613	1,120	406	8,739	630	100.0	15.6	10.8	3.9	84.4
45-64 years.....	9,021	2,731	2,246	333	5,802	488	100.0	32.0	26.3	3.9	68.0
65 years and over	5,488	2,224	1,895	266	3,131	133	100.0	41.5	35.4	5.0	58.5
<u>\$10,000-\$14,999</u>											
All ages 17 years and over.....	33,881	5,542	3,923	1,174	26,084	2,255	100.0	17.5	12.4	3.7	82.5
17-24 years.....	6,554	483	252	169	5,481	590	100.0	8.1	4.2	2.8	91.9
25-44 years.....	15,250	1,973	1,157	632	12,392	884	100.0	13.7	8.1	4.4	86.3
45-64 years.....	9,956	2,362	1,906	323	6,916	678	100.0	25.5	20.5	3.5	74.5
65 years and over	2,122	724	608	*50	1,295	103	100.0	35.9	30.1	*2.5	64.1
<u>\$15,000 or more</u>											
All ages 17 years and over.....	43,629	7,442	5,214	1,759	32,926	3,261	100.0	18.4	12.9	4.4	81.6
17-24 years.....	8,359	442	225	171	7,046	870	100.0	5.9	3.0	2.3	94.1
25-44 years.....	18,235	2,467	1,425	827	14,530	1,238	100.0	14.5	8.4	4.9	85.5
45-64 years.....	14,805	3,780	2,932	656	9,991	1,034	100.0	27.4	21.3	4.8	72.6
65 years and over	2,231	753	633	105	1,359	119	100.0	35.7	30.0	5.0	64.3

¹Includes unknown present hypertension status.

²Excludes unknown hypertension status.

³Includes unknown income.

NOTE: The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found in appendix I.

Table 5. Number and percent distribution of persons 17 years and over by hypertension status, according to education of individual and age: United States, 1974

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Education of individual and age	All persons 17 years and over	Hypertension status					All persons 17 years and over ²	Hypertension status			
		Total ever with hypertension ¹	Now have hypertension		Never had hypertension	Un-known		Total ever with hypertension ¹	Now have hypertension		Never had hypertension
			Yes	No					Yes	No	
All education groups ³		Number in thousands					Percent distribution				
All ages 17 years and over	144,380	29,789	22,626	5,345	105,004	9,587	100.0	22.1	16.8	4.0	77.9
17-24 years.....	29,562	2,069	1,147	675	24,966	2,527	100.0	7.7	4.2	2.5	92.3
25-44 years.....	51,216	7,235	4,560	2,129	40,590	3,391	100.0	15.1	9.5	4.5	84.9
45-64 years.....	42,862	11,960	9,652	1,657	27,977	2,926	100.0	29.9	24.2	4.1	70.1
65 years and over	20,740	8,525	7,267	884	11,471	744	100.0	42.6	36.3	4.4	57.4
Less than 9 years											
All ages 17 years and over.....	27,132	8,871	7,402	993	17,015	1,246	100.0	34.3	28.6	3.8	65.7
17-24 years.....	1,157	126	68	*28	957	74	100.0	11.6	6.3	*2.6	88.3
25-44 years.....	4,786	816	570	198	3,677	293	100.0	18.2	12.7	4.4	81.8
45-64 years.....	10,806	3,551	2,976	356	6,711	543	100.0	34.6	29.0	3.5	65.4
65 years and over	10,384	4,378	3,788	410	5,670	336	100.0	43.6	37.7	4.1	56.4
9-11 years											
All ages 17 years and over.....	27,184	5,815	4,443	965	19,435	1,935	100.0	23.0	17.6	3.8	77.0
17-24 years.....	8,116	545	311	171	6,736	835	100.0	7.5	4.3	2.3	92.5
25-44 years.....	7,898	1,375	937	334	5,964	558	100.0	18.7	12.8	4.6	81.3
45-64 years.....	7,759	2,428	1,932	320	4,861	470	100.0	33.3	26.5	4.4	66.7
65 years and over	3,412	1,467	1,263	140	1,874	72	100.0	43.9	37.8	4.2	56.1
12 years											
All ages 17 years and over.....	50,548	8,979	6,632	1,888	38,341	3,228	100.0	19.0	14.0	4.0	81.0
17-24 years.....	11,582	856	504	299	9,856	870	100.0	8.0	4.7	2.8	92.0
25-44 years.....	20,523	2,752	1,804	788	16,562	1,208	100.0	14.2	9.3	4.1	85.8
45-64 years.....	14,845	3,903	3,108	630	9,895	1,047	100.0	28.3	22.5	4.6	71.7
65 years and over	3,598	1,468	1,216	171	2,028	103	100.0	42.0	34.8	4.9	58.0
13 years or more											
All ages 17 years and over.....	37,512	5,791	3,866	1,470	29,083	2,638	100.0	16.6	11.1	4.2	83.4
17-24 years.....	8,230	531	253	177	7,063	636	100.0	7.0	3.3	2.3	93.0
25-44 years.....	17,536	2,250	1,214	802	14,096	1,189	100.0	13.8	7.4	4.9	86.2
45-64 years.....	8,999	1,991	1,561	347	6,305	703	100.0	24.0	18.8	4.2	76.0
65 years and over	2,747	1,018	839	145	1,619	110	100.0	38.6	31.8	5.5	61.4

¹Includes unknown present hypertension status.

²Excludes unknown hypertension status.

³Includes unknown education.

NOTE: The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found in appendix I.

Table 6. Percent distribution of persons 17 years and over by interval since last doctor visit, according to hypertension status, age, sex, and race: United States, 1974

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Hypertension status, age, sex, and race	All persons 17 years and over ¹	Interval since last doctor visit					
		In past 2 weeks	2 weeks to less than 6 months	6 months to less than 1 year	1 year	2-4 years	5 years or more
<u>ALL STATES²</u>		Percent distribution					
All persons 17 years and over ³	100.0	15.9	46.1	15.8	8.6	9.2	4.1
<u>Age</u>							
17-44 years	100.0	14.4	46.5	17.8	9.3	8.8	2.9
45-64 years	100.0	16.4	44.6	15.0	8.3	10.3	5.4
65 years and over	100.0	20.2	48.0	9.9	6.7	8.5	6.5
<u>Sex</u>							
Male	100.0	12.8	41.6	16.8	10.4	12.7	5.4
Female	100.0	18.4	49.9	14.9	7.1	6.3	3.1
<u>Race and sex</u>							
White, both sexes	100.0	15.8	46.1	16.0	8.6	9.2	4.1
Male	100.0	12.8	41.6	17.0	10.4	12.6	5.4
Female	100.0	18.3	49.9	15.1	7.1	6.3	3.1
Black, both sexes	100.0	17.1	46.2	14.7	8.4	8.6	4.4
Male	100.0	12.6	41.5	15.9	10.3	12.9	5.9
Female	100.0	20.4	49.7	13.9	7.0	5.3	3.3
<u>EVER HAD HYPERTENSION⁴</u>							
All persons 17 years and over ³	100.0	23.0	52.1	12.4	5.8	4.7	1.9
<u>Age</u>							
17-44 years	100.0	20.8	49.5	16.1	6.9	4.9	1.8
45-64 years	100.0	22.9	53.0	11.8	5.4	4.8	2.0
65 years and over	100.0	25.7	53.6	9.1	5.3	4.4	1.8
<u>Sex</u>							
Male	100.0	20.7	49.5	13.0	7.9	6.5	2.3
Female	100.0	24.6	53.7	12.0	4.5	3.5	1.6
<u>Race and sex</u>							
White, both sexes	100.0	22.8	52.2	12.6	5.7	4.9	1.7
Male	100.0	20.4	49.4	13.5	7.8	6.5	2.3
Female	100.0	24.4	54.0	12.1	4.3	3.8	1.4
Black, both sexes	100.0	24.7	50.7	10.8	6.9	3.8	2.7
Male	100.0	21.9	50.5	9.1	8.8	7.3	*2.0
Female	100.0	26.2	50.9	11.7	5.8	*1.9	3.8
<u>Now Have Hypertension</u>							
All persons 17 years and over ³	100.0	25.1	54.1	10.4	5.2	3.8	1.4
<u>Age</u>							
17-44 years	100.0	23.7	50.3	13.8	6.2	4.6	1.3
45-64 years	100.0	24.5	55.4	9.8	5.2	3.6	1.4
65 years and over	100.0	27.0	55.2	8.4	4.5	3.3	1.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Percent distribution of persons 17 years and over by interval since last doctor visit, according to hypertension status, age, sex, and race: United States, 1974—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Hypertension status, age, sex, and race	All persons 17 years and over ¹	Interval since last doctor visit					
		In past 2 weeks	2 weeks to less than 6 months	6 months to less than 1 year	1 year	2-4 years	5 years or more
EVER HAD HYPERTENSION⁴—CON.							
<u>Now Have Hypertension</u>		Percent distribution					
<u>Sex</u>							
Male	100.0	22.4	52.9	10.6	7.2	5.3	1.7
Female	100.0	26.7	54.8	10.2	4.1	2.9	1.2
<u>Race and sex</u>							
White, both sexes	100.0	24.8	54.5	10.4	5.1	3.8	1.4
Male	100.0	22.1	52.9	11.0	7.3	5.1	1.7
Female	100.0	26.4	55.5	10.1	3.7	3.0	1.2
Black, both sexes	100.0	28.9	51.6	10.1	5.9	3.6	*1.7
Male	100.0	22.9	54.7	8.1	6.5	6.3	*1.6
Female	100.0	29.1	50.0	11.1	5.7	*2.1	*1.7
<u>NEVER HAD HYPERTENSION</u>							
All persons 17 years and over ³	100.0	13.8	44.4	16.8	9.4	10.5	4.8
<u>Age</u>							
17-44 years	100.0	13.5	46.0	18.1	9.6	9.3	3.0
45-64 years	100.0	13.8	41.0	16.3	9.5	12.6	6.8
65 years and over	100.0	16.1	43.8	10.5	7.7	11.6	9.9
<u>Sex</u>							
Male	100.0	10.9	39.7	17.8	11.0	14.1	6.1
Female	100.0	16.4	48.7	15.9	8.0	7.2	3.6
<u>Race and sex</u>							
White, both sexes	100.0	13.8	44.4	16.9	9.4	10.4	4.8
Male	100.0	11.1	39.8	17.9	10.9	14.0	6.1
Female	100.0	16.4	48.8	16.0	8.0	7.1	3.6
Black, both sexes	100.0	14.0	44.4	16.3	9.0	10.5	5.1
Male	100.0	9.7	38.7	18.0	10.8	14.7	7.1
Female	100.0	17.6	49.2	14.9	7.6	7.0	3.5

¹Includes no and unknown doctor visits.

²Excludes unknown hypertension status.

³Includes other races.

⁴Includes now have hypertension, no longer have hypertension, and unknown if now have hypertension.

NOTE: The approximate standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found in appendix I.

Table 7. Number of persons 17 years and over ever having hypertension and percent distribution of persons by number of doctor visits and bed days for hypertension in past year, according to hypertension status, age, sex, and race: United States 1974

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Hypertension status, age, sex, and race	Number of persons 17 years and over with hypertension (in thousands)	Number of doctor visits for hypertension in past year					Number of bed days for hypertension in past year			
		Total ¹	None	1	2-4	5 or more	Total ²	None	Less than 1 week	1 week or more
EVER HAD HYPERTENSION³										
All persons 17 years and over ⁴	29,789	100.0	34.9	16.6	25.1	21.9	100.0	92.8	3.8	2.9
Percent distribution										
<u>Age</u>										
17-24 years	2,069	100.0	48.4	23.9	18.7	7.3	100.0	92.2	*4.2	*2.2
25-44 years	7,235	100.0	48.8	19.2	18.2	12.7	100.0	93.8	3.7	1.8
45-64 years	11,960	100.0	30.7	16.2	28.0	23.8	100.0	91.9	4.3	3.5
65 years and over.....	8,525	100.0	25.8	13.3	28.6	30.5	100.0	93.4	3.0	2.9
<u>Sex</u>										
Male.....	11,562	100.0	40.2	16.0	24.4	18.0	100.0	94.6	2.6	2.4
Female.....	18,228	100.0	31.6	17.0	25.6	24.4	100.0	91.7	4.6	3.2
<u>Race and sex</u>										
White, both sexes	25,598	100.0	35.2	16.8	25.3	21.4	100.0	94.3	3.0	2.2
Male.....	10,063	100.0	40.6	16.2	24.5	17.6	100.0	95.7	2.1	1.8
Female.....	15,535	100.0	31.7	17.2	25.8	23.9	100.0	93.3	3.7	2.4
Black, both sexes	3,943	100.0	33.4	15.6	23.7	25.2	100.0	83.3	8.7	7.4
Male.....	1,377	100.0	38.9	14.6	23.5	20.0	100.0	86.1	*6.6	*6.7
Female.....	2,566	100.0	30.4	16.2	23.7	28.0	100.0	81.9	9.7	7.8
NOW HAVE HYPERTENSION										
All persons 17 years and over ⁴	22,626	100.0	25.2	16.8	29.8	26.9	100.0	91.5	4.7	3.6
<u>Age</u>										
17-24 years	1,147	100.0	39.2	27.4	18.0	8.7	100.0	90.7	*5.8	*3.1
25-44 years	4,560	100.0	36.5	21.4	23.4	17.3	100.0	91.5	5.6	2.8
45-64 years	9,652	100.0	22.3	15.8	32.5	28.2	100.0	90.5	5.1	4.3
65 years and over.....	7,267	100.0	19.7	13.6	31.1	34.1	100.0	93.1	3.4	3.3
<u>Sex</u>										
Male.....	8,479	100.0	30.1	15.9	29.8	23.0	100.0	93.6	3.2	3.1
Female.....	14,147	100.0	22.3	17.3	29.9	29.3	100.0	90.2	5.6	3.9
<u>Race and sex</u>										
White, both sexes	19,143	100.0	24.9	17.0	30.3	26.7	100.0	93.3	3.8	2.8
Male.....	7,244	100.0	30.1	16.1	30.2	22.7	100.0	95.1	2.5	2.3
Female.....	11,898	100.0	21.8	17.5	30.4	29.1	100.0	92.3	4.6	3.0
Black, both sexes	3,294	100.0	26.7	16.0	26.9	28.3	100.0	80.8	10.0	8.8
Male.....	1,154	100.0	30.7	15.2	27.5	23.8	100.0	84.1	*7.9	*8.0
Female.....	2,140	100.0	24.5	16.4	26.5	30.7	100.0	79.1	11.1	9.3

¹Includes unknown doctor visits.

²Includes unknown bed days.

³Includes now have hypertension, no longer have hypertension, and unknown if now have hypertension.

⁴Includes other races.

NOTE: The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found in appendix I.

Table 8. Percent distribution of persons 17 years and over by interval and frequency of blood pressure test, according to hypertension status, age, sex, and race: United States 1974

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Hypertension status, age, sex, and race	All persons 17 years and over ¹	Interval since last blood pressure test				All persons with blood pressure taken in past year ²	Times blood pressure taken in past year			
		Less than 6 months	6 months to less than 1 year	1 year	2 years or more		1	2-4	5-9	10 or more
ALL STATUSES³										
All persons 17 years and over ⁴	100.0	49.8	18.6	12.5	17.4	100.0	33.9	39.1	11.7	11.4
Age										
17-44 years	100.0	46.3	20.5	13.8	16.5	100.0	38.1	39.6	9.8	8.8
45-64 years	100.0	51.5	18.1	11.7	16.7	100.0	32.8	38.4	12.4	12.2
65 years and over	100.0	59.5	12.4	9.0	16.9	100.0	21.5	38.3	16.7	18.8
Sex										
Male	100.0	43.5	18.3	13.8	21.7	100.0	38.8	39.8	8.7	8.4
Female	100.0	55.0	18.8	11.4	12.4	100.0	30.5	38.5	13.7	13.5
Race and sex										
White, both sexes	100.0	49.2	18.8	12.6	16.9	100.0	34.5	39.1	11.5	11.0
Male	100.0	43.4	18.4	13.9	21.9	100.0	38.6	40.1	8.7	8.2
Female	100.0	54.2	19.2	11.6	12.7	100.0	31.6	38.3	13.5	13.0
Black, both sexes	100.0	55.0	16.4	11.3	13.1	100.0	28.4	39.0	13.6	15.0
Male	100.0	45.1	17.9	14.0	17.6	100.0	39.4	38.1	9.7	10.2
Female	100.0	62.3	15.2	9.3	9.8	100.0	21.8	39.5	15.9	17.9
EVER HAD HYPERTENSION⁵										
All persons 17 years and over ⁴	100.0	68.3	14.3	7.7	8.2	100.0	19.0	38.0	18.9	20.3
Age										
17-44 years	100.0	60.9	17.7	10.7	9.4	100.0	25.7	39.4	15.2	16.1
45-64 years	100.0	69.6	14.5	6.9	7.4	100.0	18.0	37.7	20.0	20.4
65 years and over	100.0	74.6	10.3	5.7	8.1	100.0	13.8	36.9	21.1	24.3
Sex										
Male	100.0	63.8	15.5	9.2	10.5	100.0	22.1	40.4	15.5	17.9
Female	100.0	71.1	13.6	6.8	6.8	100.0	17.2	36.6	20.9	21.7
Race and sex										
White, both sexes	100.0	68.3	14.6	7.8	7.9	100.0	19.6	38.0	19.1	19.5
Male	100.0	63.9	15.6	9.3	10.3	100.0	22.1	40.6	15.7	17.4
Female	100.0	71.2	14.0	6.8	6.4	100.0	18.1	36.5	21.1	20.8
Black, both sexes	100.0	68.4	11.5	7.8	10.4	100.0	15.2	37.8	18.0	25.1
Male	100.0	63.3	13.9	9.7	12.2	100.0	22.2	40.0	13.9	21.5
Female	100.0	71.1	10.2	6.9	9.5	100.0	11.6	36.7	20.1	27.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Percent distribution of persons 17 years and over by interval and frequency of blood pressure test, according to hypertension status, age, sex, and race: United States, 1974—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II.]

Hypertension status, age, sex, and race	All persons 17 years and over ¹	Interval since last blood pressure test				All persons with blood pressure taken in past year ²	Times blood pressure taken in past year			
		Less than 6 months	6 months to less than 1 year	1 year	2 years or more		1	2-4	5-9	10 or more
EVER HAD HYPERTENSION⁵—Con.										
<u>Now Have Hypertension</u>										
All persons 17 years and over ⁴	100.0	74.1	12.1	6.5	6.1	100.0	15.0	38.3	20.7	22.4
<u>Age</u>										
17-44 years.....	100.0	66.9	14.3	9.0	8.5	100.0	20.2	40.6	16.9	18.9
45-64 years.....	100.0	74.9	12.3	6.2	5.1	100.0	14.0	38.0	22.0	22.4
65 years and over.....	100.0	78.6	10.0	4.9	5.5	100.0	12.5	37.0	21.8	25.0
<u>Sex</u>										
Male.....	100.0	70.4	13.0	7.9	7.7	100.0	16.7	41.0	17.5	20.8
Female.....	100.0	76.3	11.5	5.7	5.1	100.0	14.0	36.7	22.6	23.4
<u>Race and sex</u>										
White, both sexes.....	100.0	74.3	12.3	6.5	5.6	100.0	15.3	38.3	21.0	21.7
Male.....	100.0	70.4	13.1	8.1	7.3	100.0	16.6	41.0	17.7	20.2
Female.....	100.0	76.7	11.8	5.5	4.6	100.0	14.5	36.8	23.0	22.5
Black, both sexes.....	100.0	72.8	10.6	6.7	8.6	100.0	13.1	37.9	18.9	26.7
Male.....	100.0	70.0	12.6	6.6	10.1	100.0	17.7	42.2	15.5	23.2
Female.....	100.0	74.3	9.5	6.7	7.8	100.0	10.6	35.6	20.7	28.6
<u>NEVER HAD HYPERTENSION</u>										
All persons 17 years and over ⁴	100.0	44.5	19.8	13.8	19.0	100.0	39.3	39.4	9.1	8.2
<u>Age</u>										
17-44 years.....	100.0	44.2	20.9	14.2	17.5	100.0	40.2	39.7	8.9	7.6
45-64 years.....	100.0	43.7	19.7	13.8	20.6	100.0	41.2	38.8	8.1	7.6
65 years and over.....	100.0	48.4	14.0	11.5	23.4	100.0	29.4	39.7	12.2	13.3
<u>Sex</u>										
Male.....	100.0	38.8	19.0	14.8	24.3	100.0	44.1	39.6	6.6	5.4
Female.....	100.0	49.7	20.5	12.9	14.2	100.0	35.8	39.3	10.9	10.2
<u>Race and sex</u>										
White, both sexes.....	100.0	44.0	20.0	14.0	19.4	100.0	39.8	39.4	8.8	8.0
Male.....	100.0	38.8	19.0	14.9	24.6	100.0	43.7	40.0	6.5	5.3
Female.....	100.0	48.8	20.9	13.1	14.7	100.0	36.8	39.0	10.5	10.0
Black, both sexes.....	100.0	49.6	18.3	12.7	14.2	100.0	34.7	39.5	11.5	10.2
Male.....	100.0	39.5	19.2	15.4	19.4	100.0	46.4	37.3	8.0	5.7
Female.....	100.0	58.1	17.6	10.5	10.0	100.0	27.1	41.0	13.7	13.1

¹Includes never and unknown interval of last blood pressure test.

²Includes unknown times.

³Excludes unknown hypertension status.

⁴Includes other races.

⁵Includes now have hypertension, no longer have hypertension, and unknown if now have hypertension.

NOTE: The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found in appendix I.

Table 9. Percent distribution of persons 17 years and over with blood pressure taken in past year by last blood pressure test result, according to hypertension status, sex, and race: United States, 1974

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Hypertension status, sex, and race	All persons 17 years and over with blood pressure taken in past year ¹	Told blood pressure was				Not told
		Normal	High	Low	Other	
<u>ALL STATUSES²</u>		Percent distribution				
All persons 17 years and over ⁴	100.0	53.2	7.5	3.9	3.2	30.1
<u>Sex</u>						
Male.....	100.0	57.4	7.1	2.7	3.3	28.3
Female.....	100.0	50.2	7.8	4.8	3.2	32.7
<u>Race and sex</u>						
White, both sexes.....	100.0	53.1	7.1	4.0	3.4	31.1
Male.....	100.0	57.4	6.8	2.8	3.4	28.1
Female.....	100.0	50.0	7.3	4.9	3.4	33.2
Black, both sexes.....	100.0	53.6	10.7	3.3	1.9	29.2
Male.....	100.0	56.9	9.7	*1.1	2.2	29.6
Female.....	100.0	51.7	11.2	4.6	1.8	29.0
<u>EVER HAD HYPERTENSION³</u>						
All persons 17 years and over ⁴	100.0	45.5	25.3	1.3	6.1	20.4
<u>Sex</u>						
Male.....	100.0	48.6	25.4	1.4	6.2	16.9
Female.....	100.0	43.7	25.3	1.3	6.0	22.5
<u>Race and sex</u>						
White, both sexes.....	100.0	45.9	24.6	1.4	6.4	20.3
Male.....	100.0	48.7	24.8	1.6	6.4	16.6
Female.....	100.0	44.1	24.4	1.3	6.5	22.6
Black, both sexes.....	100.0	43.0	30.9	*0.5	3.3	21.1
Male.....	100.0	45.9	30.7	-	*4.1	19.3
Female.....	100.0	41.6	30.9	*0.8	*2.8	22.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Percent distribution of persons 17 years and over with blood pressure taken in past year by last blood pressure test result, according to hypertension status, sex, and race: United States, 1974—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Hypertension status, sex, and race	All persons 17 years and over with blood pressure taken in past year ¹	Told blood pressure was				Not told
		Normal	High	Low	Other	
EVER HAD HYPERTENSION³—CON.						
<u>Now Have Hypertension</u>						
All persons 17 years and over ⁴	100.0	40.9	29.7	1.2	6.8	19.8
<u>Sex</u>						
Male	100.0	44.1	29.9	1.6	6.9	15.9
Female	100.0	39.2	29.6	1.0	6.8	22.0
<u>Race and sex</u>						
White, both sexes	100.0	41.0	28.9	1.3	7.4	19.8
Male	100.0	43.7	29.4	1.9	7.4	15.6
Female	100.0	39.5	28.7	0.9	7.3	22.2
Black, both sexes	100.0	40.7	34.3	*0.6	3.5	19.5
Male	100.0	45.8	32.9	-	*3.8	17.5
Female	100.0	38.0	35.1	*0.9	*3.3	20.6
<u>NEVER HAD HYPERTENSION</u>						
All persons 17 years and over ⁴	100.0	55.9	1.0	4.9	2.2	34.7
<u>Sex</u>						
Male	100.0	60.2	1.2	3.1	2.4	32.0
Female	100.0	52.8	0.8	6.3	2.1	36.8
<u>Race and sex</u>						
White, both sexes	100.0	55.7	1.0	5.0	2.3	34.9
Male	100.0	60.1	1.3	3.2	2.5	31.7
Female	100.0	52.3	0.8	6.3	2.2	37.3
Black, both sexes	100.0	58.7	1.0	4.6	1.3	33.1
Male	100.0	61.4	*1.1	*1.6	*1.4	33.8
Female	100.0	57.0	*1.0	6.6	*1.2	32.7

¹Includes unknowns.

²Excludes unknown hypertension status.

³Includes now have hypertension, no longer have hypertension, and unknown if now have hypertension.

⁴Includes other races.

NOTE: The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found in appendix I.

Table 10. Number and percent distribution of persons 17 years and over with blood pressure taken in past year by whether took own blood pressure and hypertension status, according to age, sex, and race: United States, 1974

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Age, sex, and race	All statuses ¹			Ever had hypertension ²			Now have hypertension			Never had hypertension		
	All persons 17 years and over with blood pressure taken in past year ³	Taken own blood pressure in past year		All persons 17 years and over with blood pressure taken in past year ³	Taken own blood pressure in past year		All persons 17 years and over with blood pressure taken in past year ³	Taken own blood pressure in past year		All persons 17 years and over with blood pressure taken in past year ³	Taken own blood pressure in past year	
		Yes	No		Yes	No		Yes	No		Yes	No
Number in thousands												
All persons 17 years and over ⁴	92,144	2,502	88,806	24,606	595	23,808	19,499	526	18,782	67,538	1,907	64,998
Age												
17-24 years	18,043	933	16,902	1,614	*48	1,541	909	*23	868	16,429	885	15,361
25-44 years	31,918	799	30,886	5,702	146	5,518	3,731	122	3,576	26,216	652	25,368
45-64 years	27,792	533	27,004	10,055	263	9,722	8,418	250	8,098	17,737	270	17,282
65 years and over	14,391	237	14,014	7,235	137	7,028	6,441	131	6,239	7,156	100	6,987
Sex												
Male.....	37,920	1,168	36,398	9,167	258	8,817	7,078	211	6,774	28,753	911	27,580
Female.....	54,223	1,334	52,409	15,439	337	14,991	12,421	315	12,008	38,785	996	37,418
Race and sex												
White, both sexes	81,364	2,254	78,372	21,235	542	20,522	16,582	487	15,935	60,129	1,712	57,850
Male.....	33,839	1,049	32,476	7,998	222	7,697	6,049	190	5,780	25,841	827	24,779
Female.....	47,525	1,204	45,896	13,237	320	12,825	10,532	297	10,155	34,288	885	33,071
Black, both sexes	9,759	199	9,483	3,150	*31	3,087	2,746	*31	2,684	6,609	167	6,395
Male.....	3,659	91	3,542	1,062	*21	1,028	953	*21	919	2,597	70	2,515
Female.....	6,099	108	5,941	2,088	*10	2,060	1,793	*10	1,765	4,012	98	3,881
Percent distribution												
All persons 17 years and over ⁴	100.0	2.7	96.4	100.0	2.4	96.8	100.0	2.7	96.3	100.0	2.8	96.2
Age												
17-24 years	100.0	5.2	93.7	100.0	*3.0	95.5	100.0	*2.5	95.5	100.0	5.4	93.5
25-44 years	100.0	2.5	96.8	100.0	2.6	96.8	100.0	3.3	95.8	100.0	2.5	96.8
45-64 years	100.0	1.9	97.2	100.0	2.6	96.7	100.0	3.0	96.2	100.0	1.5	97.4
65 years and over	100.0	1.6	97.4	100.0	1.9	97.1	100.0	2.0	96.9	100.0	1.4	97.6
Sex												
Male.....	100.0	3.1	96.0	100.0	2.8	96.2	100.0	3.0	95.7	100.0	3.2	95.9
Female.....	100.0	2.5	96.7	100.0	2.2	97.1	100.0	2.5	96.7	100.0	2.6	96.5
Race and sex												
White, both sexes	100.0	2.8	96.3	100.0	2.6	96.6	100.0	2.9	96.1	100.0	2.8	96.2
Male.....	100.0	3.1	96.0	100.0	2.8	96.2	100.0	3.1	95.6	100.0	3.2	95.9
Female.....	100.0	2.5	96.6	100.0	2.4	96.9	100.0	2.8	96.4	100.0	2.6	96.5
Black, both sexes	100.0	2.0	97.2	100.0	*1.0	98.0	100.0	*1.1	97.7	100.0	2.5	96.8
Male.....	100.0	2.5	96.8	100.0	*2.0	96.8	100.0	*2.2	96.4	100.0	2.7	96.8
Female.....	100.0	1.8	97.4	100.0	*0.5	98.7	100.0	*0.6	98.4	100.0	2.4	96.7

¹Excludes unknown hypertension status.

²Includes now have hypertension, no longer have hypertension, and unknown if now have hypertension.

³Includes unknown whether taken own blood pressure.

⁴Includes other races.

NOTE: The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found in appendix I.

Table 11. Percent distribution of persons 17 years and over by interval since last electrocardiogram or last chest X-ray, according to hypertension status, age, sex, and race: United States, 1974

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Hypertension status, age, sex, and race	All persons 17 years and over ¹	Interval since last electrocardiogram			Never	All persons 17 years and over ²	Interval since last chest X-ray			Never
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5 years or more			Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5 years or more	
ALL STATUSES³										
All persons 17 years and over ⁴	100.0	17.6	18.9	10.0	54.1	100.0	29.0	37.6	18.0	14.5
Age										
17-24 years	100.0	5.1	7.1	3.6	85.1	100.0	22.7	33.6	9.7	33.7
25-44 years	100.0	12.6	16.9	8.8	62.4	100.0	26.7	41.2	21.3	10.0
45-64 years	100.0	26.0	26.4	13.2	35.0	100.0	34.6	38.2	19.3	7.0
65 years and over	100.0	29.7	24.7	14.8	30.7	100.0	31.5	33.2	18.6	14.6
Sex										
Male	100.0	18.8	20.3	10.1	51.4	100.0	29.0	38.8	18.7	12.7
Female	100.0	16.6	17.8	9.8	56.4	100.0	28.9	36.6	17.4	16.1
Race and sex										
White, both sexes	100.0	17.5	19.1	10.3	53.6	100.0	27.9	37.6	18.7	14.8
Male	100.0	19.0	20.7	10.4	50.5	100.0	28.5	38.7	19.2	12.9
Female	100.0	16.3	17.8	10.3	56.2	100.0	27.5	36.6	18.3	16.5
Black, both sexes	100.0	18.9	17.9	6.9	56.9	100.0	37.8	36.6	12.3	13.1
Male	100.0	17.9	17.3	7.3	58.5	100.0	35.1	38.4	14.8	12.4
Female	100.0	19.7	18.4	6.6	55.7	100.0	39.8	35.3	10.4	13.5
EVER HAD HYPERTENSION⁵										
All persons 17 years and over ⁴	100.0	29.8	25.2	11.6	32.6	100.0	36.2	37.2	15.3	9.0
Age										
17-24 years	100.0	11.2	12.1	6.8	69.8	100.0	29.6	36.2	8.9	22.7
25-44 years	100.0	20.6	21.7	9.2	48.0	100.0	33.6	40.5	17.5	7.0
45-64 years	100.0	35.2	29.3	11.5	23.4	100.0	40.2	38.0	14.3	5.5
65 years and over	100.0	34.7	25.7	14.8	23.3	100.0	34.2	33.4	16.5	12.3
Sex										
Male	100.0	33.5	27.2	10.6	27.8	100.0	38.0	38.8	15.0	6.3
Female	100.0	27.5	24.0	12.2	35.6	100.0	35.0	36.1	15.6	10.7
Race and sex										
White, both sexes	100.0	29.4	25.7	12.1	32.0	100.0	34.8	37.7	15.9	9.3
Male	100.0	32.8	28.3	10.8	27.2	100.0	37.0	39.8	15.3	6.2
Female	100.0	27.3	24.0	12.9	35.2	100.0	33.4	36.4	16.4	11.3
Black, both sexes	100.0	33.1	22.0	8.2	35.8	100.0	44.7	33.0	11.4	7.5
Male	100.0	39.8	20.0	8.0	31.7	100.0	44.9	33.0	12.1	7.2
Female	100.0	29.4	23.1	8.3	37.9	100.0	44.5	33.1	11.1	7.7
Now Have Hypertension										
All persons 17 years and over ⁴	100.0	32.8	26.3	11.5	28.6	100.0	37.8	36.5	14.5	8.8
Age										
17-24 years	100.0	12.8	12.9	6.1	68.2	100.0	31.0	32.9	9.7	24.8
25-44 years	100.0	25.3	23.4	8.0	43.0	100.0	37.4	39.0	15.5	6.4
45-64 years	100.0	36.3	30.1	11.1	22.0	100.0	40.7	38.2	13.6	5.5
65 years and over	100.0	36.0	25.4	15.0	22.2	100.0	35.4	33.3	15.9	12.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Percent distribution of persons 17 years and over by interval since last electrocardiogram or last chest X-ray, according to hypertension status, age, sex, and race: United States, 1974—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Hypertension status, age, sex, and race	All persons 17 years and over ¹	Interval since last electrocardiogram			Never	All persons 17 years and over ²	Interval since last chest X-ray			Never
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5 years or more			Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5 years or more	
EVER HAD HYPERTENSION⁴—CON.										
Now Have Hypertension										
Sex										
Male	100.0	36.9	27.7	10.2	24.4	100.0	40.0	37.6	13.9	6.4
Female	100.0	30.3	25.5	12.2	31.2	100.0	36.6	35.9	14.9	10.2
Face and sex										
White, both sexes	100.0	32.4	26.9	12.2	27.7	100.0	36.3	37.2	15.2	9.1
Male	100.0	35.8	29.1	10.5	23.6	100.0	38.5	38.6	14.2	6.5
Female	100.0	30.3	25.6	13.2	30.2	100.0	34.9	36.3	15.9	10.7
Black, both sexes	100.0	36.0	22.7	7.1	33.4	100.0	46.9	32.7	9.9	7.4
Male	100.0	44.6	20.0	6.8	28.6	100.0	48.8	32.8	9.7	6.3
Female	100.0	31.4	24.2	7.2	36.0	100.0	45.8	32.7	10.0	7.9
NEVER HAD HYPERTENSION										
All persons 17 years and over ⁴	100.0	13.9	16.9	9.3	59.3	100.0	26.4	37.2	18.4	15.8
Age										
17-24 years	100.0	4.5	6.5	3.3	85.2	100.0	21.9	33.0	9.6	34.1
25-44 years	100.0	11.0	15.9	8.6	64.1	100.0	25.1	40.9	21.7	10.4
45-64 years	100.0	21.7	24.7	13.5	39.1	100.0	31.6	37.6	21.0	7.5
65 years and over	100.0	25.3	23.5	14.5	35.4	100.0	28.8	32.6	19.6	15.6
Sex										
Male	100.0	15.2	18.4	9.8	56.0	100.0	26.5	38.3	19.3	14.0
Female	100.0	12.7	15.5	8.9	62.3	100.0	26.4	36.2	17.6	17.5
Face and sex										
White, both sexes	100.0	14.0	17.0	9.7	58.6	100.0	25.6	37.0	19.1	16.0
Male	100.0	15.6	18.7	10.2	55.0	100.0	26.1	38.0	19.8	14.1
Female	100.0	12.6	15.5	9.2	62.0	100.0	25.1	36.2	18.5	17.8
Black, both sexes	100.0	12.9	16.0	6.1	64.0	100.0	34.3	37.2	12.3	15.0
Male	100.0	11.1	16.1	6.8	65.2	100.0	31.4	39.1	15.1	13.9
Female	100.0	14.5	16.0	5.6	62.9	100.0	36.6	35.6	9.9	16.0

¹Includes unknown interval of last electrocardiogram.

²Includes unknown interval of last chest X-ray.

³Excludes unknown hypertension status.

⁴Includes other races.

⁵Includes now have hypertension, no longer have hypertension, and unknown if now have hypertension.

NOTE: The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found in appendix I.

Table 12. Number and percent distribution of persons 17 years and over with hypertension by whether antihypertensive medicine ever prescribed by a doctor and whether taking medicine now, according to hypertension status, age, sex, and race: United States, 1974

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Hypertension status, age, sex, and race	All persons 17 years and over with hypertension ¹	Medicine ever prescribed			Medicine never prescribed	All persons 17 years and over with hypertension ¹	Medicine ever prescribed			Medicine never prescribed	
		Total ²	Taking medicine now	Not taking medicine now			Total ²	Taking medicine now	Not taking medicine now		
EVER HAD HYPERTENSION³		Number in thousands					Percent distribution				
All persons 17 years and over ⁴	29,789	19,520	12,462	6,946	9,952	100.0	65.5	41.8	23.3	33.4	
Age											
17-24 years	2,069	478	139	339	1,537	100.0	23.1	6.7	16.4	74.3	
25-44 years	7,235	3,236	1,307	1,891	3,931	100.0	44.7	18.1	26.1	54.3	
45-64 years	11,960	8,693	5,765	2,890	3,148	100.0	72.7	48.2	24.2	26.3	
65 years and over	8,525	7,113	5,250	1,825	1,337	100.0	83.4	61.6	21.4	15.7	
Sex											
Male	11,562	6,925	4,301	2,562	4,474	100.0	59.9	37.2	22.2	38.7	
Female	18,228	12,595	8,160	4,384	5,478	100.0	69.1	44.8	24.1	30.1	
Race and sex											
White, both sexes	25,598	16,614	10,787	5,729	8,703	100.0	64.9	42.1	22.4	34.0	
Male	10,063	5,949	3,733	2,165	3,967	100.0	59.1	37.1	21.5	39.4	
Female	15,535	10,665	7,055	3,564	4,736	100.0	68.7	45.4	22.9	30.5	
Black, both sexes	3,943	2,765	1,593	1,158	1,141	100.0	70.1	40.4	29.4	28.9	
Male	1,377	910	524	376	451	100.0	66.1	38.1	27.3	32.8	
Female	2,566	1,856	1,069	782	691	100.0	72.3	41.7	30.5	26.9	
NOW HAVE HYPERTENSION		Number in thousands					Percent distribution				
All persons 17 years and over ⁴	22,626	16,737	12,462	4,180	5,733	100.0	74.0	55.1	18.5	25.3	
Age											
17-24 years	1,147	336	139	197	788	100.0	29.3	12.1	17.2	68.7	
25-44 years	4,560	2,403	1,307	1,069	2,125	100.0	52.7	28.7	23.4	46.6	
45-64 years	9,652	7,637	5,765	1,834	1,946	100.0	79.1	59.7	19.0	20.2	
65 years and over	7,267	6,361	5,250	1,080	875	100.0	87.5	72.2	14.9	12.0	
Sex											
Male	8,479	5,838	4,301	1,482	2,556	100.0	68.9	50.7	17.5	30.1	
Female	14,147	10,899	8,160	2,698	3,177	100.0	77.0	57.7	19.1	22.5	
Race and sex											
White, both sexes	19,143	14,158	10,787	3,290	4,852	100.0	74.0	56.3	17.2	25.3	
Male	7,244	4,978	3,733	1,200	2,190	100.0	68.7	51.5	16.6	30.2	
Female	11,898	9,180	7,055	2,090	2,663	100.0	77.2	59.3	17.6	22.4	
Black, both sexes	3,294	2,447	1,593	840	823	100.0	74.3	48.4	25.5	25.0	
Male	1,154	804	524	270	342	100.0	69.7	45.4	23.4	29.6	
Female	2,140	1,644	1,069	570	481	100.0	76.8	50.0	26.6	22.5	

¹Includes unknown whether medicine ever prescribed.

²Includes unknown whether now taking medicine.

³Includes now have hypertension, no longer have hypertension, and unknown if now have hypertension.

⁴Includes other races.

NOTE: The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found in appendix I.

Table 13. Number and percent distribution of persons 17 years and over now taking antihypertensive medicine prescribed by a doctor by how often medicine should be taken and is actually taken, according to age, sex, and race: United States, 1974

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Age, sex, and race	All frequency intervals ¹			Should take less than once a day			Should take once a day			Should take more than once a day		
	Total now taking medicine ²	Follows doctor's orders		Total now taking medicine ²	Follows doctor's orders		Total now taking medicine ²	Follows doctor's orders		Total now taking medicine ²	Follows doctor's orders	
		All the time or often	Once in a while or never		All the time or often	Once in a while or never		All the time or often	Once in a while or never		All the time or often	Once in a while or never
Number in thousands												
All persons 17 years and over ³	12,462	11,560	698	1,070	847	179	6,558	6,195	265	4,761	4,460	245
Age												
17-24 years.....	139	110	*24	*45	*21	*24	*45	*45	*.	*39	*39	*.
25-44 years.....	1,307	1,124	165	103	*60	*37	597	534	*58	596	525	65
45-64 years.....	5,765	5,440	236	436	403	*23	2,974	2,815	96	2,333	2,205	112
65 years and over.....	5,250	4,886	274	485	363	95	2,942	2,801	111	1,792	1,691	68
Sex												
Male.....	4,301	4,010	203	383	293	85	2,206	2,076	68	1,701	1,629	*50
Female.....	8,160	7,550	495	687	554	94	4,352	4,119	197	3,060	2,831	194
Race and sex												
White, both sexes.....	10,787	10,085	552	937	745	155	5,760	5,484	203	4,023	3,805	184
Male.....	3,733	3,523	162	344	267	72	1,904	1,816	*51	1,479	1,435	*39
Female.....	7,055	6,562	391	593	478	83	3,856	3,668	152	2,544	2,370	146
Black, both sexes.....	1,593	1,394	146	114	84	*23	758	671	*62	714	632	*60
Male.....	524	442	*41	*26	*13	*13	282	240	*17	210	183	*12
Female.....	1,069	951	104	88	71	*11	476	431	*45	505	449	*48
Percent distribution												
All persons 17 years and over ³	100.0	92.8	5.6	100.0	79.2	16.7	100.0	94.5	4.0	100.0	93.7	5.1
Age												
17-24 years.....	100.0	79.1	*17.3	100.0	*46.7	*53.3	100.0	*100.0	*.	100.0	*100.0	*.
25-44 years.....	100.0	86.0	12.6	100.0	*58.3	*35.9	100.0	89.4	*9.7	100.0	88.1	10.9
45-64 years.....	100.0	94.4	4.1	100.0	92.4	*5.3	100.0	94.7	3.2	100.0	94.5	4.8
65 years and over.....	100.0	93.1	5.2	100.0	74.8	19.6	100.0	95.2	3.8	100.0	94.4	3.8
Sex												
Male.....	100.0	93.2	4.7	100.0	76.5	22.2	100.0	94.1	3.1	100.0	95.8	*2.9
Female.....	100.0	92.5	6.1	100.0	80.6	13.7	100.0	94.6	4.5	100.0	92.5	6.3
Race and sex												
White, both sexes.....	100.0	93.5	5.1	100.0	79.5	16.5	100.0	95.2	3.5	100.0	94.6	4.6
Male.....	100.0	94.4	4.3	100.0	77.6	20.9	100.0	95.4	*2.7	100.0	97.0	*2.6
Female.....	100.0	93.0	5.5	100.0	80.6	14.0	100.0	95.1	3.9	100.0	93.2	5.7
Black, both sexes.....	100.0	87.5	9.2	100.0	73.7	*20.2	100.0	88.5	*8.2	100.0	88.5	*8.4
Male.....	100.0	84.4	*7.8	100.0	*50.0	*50.0	100.0	85.1	*6.0	100.0	87.1	*5.7
Female.....	100.0	89.0	9.7	100.0	80.7	*12.5	100.0	90.5	*9.5	100.0	88.9	*9.5

¹Includes unknown intervals.

²Includes other and unknown times.

³Includes other races.

NOTE: The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found in appendix I.

Table 14. Number of persons 17 years and over who have ever taken antihypertensive medicine and percent distribution of persons with and without side effects by whether medicine taken now, according to hypertension status, age, sex, and race: United States, 1974

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Hypertension status, age, sex, and race	Number of persons 17 years and over ever taking anti-hypertensive medicine (in thousands)	Medicine ever prescribed			Number of persons 17 years and over now taking anti-hypertensive medicine (in thousands)	Medicine taken now			Number of persons 17 years and over not taking anti-hypertensive medicine now (in thousands)	Medicine not taken now		
		Total ¹	Any side effects			Total ¹	Any side effects			Total ¹	Any side effects	
			Yes	No			Yes	No			Yes	No
EVER HAD HYPERTENSION²												
All persons 17 years and over ³	19,520	100.0	14.9	80.7	12,462	100.0	11.4	87.4	6,946	100.0	21.4	69.9
Age												
17-24 years	478	100.0	21.3	72.2	139	100.0	*35.3	64.7	339	100.0	*15.6	74.9
25-44 years	3,236	100.0	20.6	73.3	1,307	100.0	18.1	79.8	1,891	100.0	22.8	70.2
45-64 years	8,693	100.0	14.7	81.3	5,765	100.0	10.8	88.2	2,890	100.0	22.7	68.7
65 years and over	7,113	100.0	12.0	83.8	5,250	100.0	9.7	89.0	1,825	100.0	18.8	70.5
Sex												
Male	6,925	100.0	15.8	78.9	4,301	100.0	13.1	85.1	2,562	100.0	20.7	70.5
Female	12,595	100.0	14.3	81.6	8,160	100.0	10.5	88.6	4,384	100.0	21.7	69.6
Race and sex												
White, both sexes	16,614	100.0	13.8	81.7	10,787	100.0	10.3	88.5	5,729	100.0	20.6	70.4
Male	5,949	100.0	15.6	78.9	3,733	100.0	13.4	84.5	2,165	100.0	19.9	70.9
Female	10,665	100.0	12.7	83.3	7,055	100.0	8.6	90.6	3,564	100.0	21.0	70.1
Black, both sexes	2,765	100.0	21.0	74.7	1,593	100.0	18.8	80.0	1,158	100.0	24.3	68.2
Male	910	100.0	18.1	77.7	524	100.0	12.4	87.6	376	100.0	26.6	66.0
Female	1,856	100.0	22.4	73.1	1,069	100.0	22.0	76.3	782	100.0	23.1	69.3
NOW HAVE HYPERTENSION												
All persons 17 years and over ³	16,737	100.0	14.8	81.4	12,462	100.0	11.4	87.4	4,180	100.0	25.4	65.3
Age												
17-24 years	336	100.0	21.1	71.1	139	100.0	*35.3	64.7	197	100.0	*11.2	75.6
25-44 years	2,403	100.0	21.7	72.7	1,307	100.0	18.1	79.8	1,069	100.0	26.6	65.8
45-64 years	7,637	100.0	14.6	82.3	5,765	100.0	10.8	88.2	1,834	100.0	27.0	65.5
65 years and over	6,361	100.0	12.1	84.1	5,250	100.0	9.7	89.0	1,080	100.0	24.2	62.7
Sex												
Male	5,838	100.0	15.7	80.0	4,301	100.0	13.1	85.1	1,482	100.0	23.8	68.2
Female	10,899	100.0	14.3	82.1	8,160	100.0	10.5	88.6	2,698	100.0	26.3	63.7
Race and sex												
White, both sexes	14,158	100.0	13.5	82.7	10,787	100.0	10.3	88.5	3,290	100.0	24.4	65.6
Male	4,978	100.0	15.3	80.3	3,733	100.0	13.4	84.5	1,200	100.0	21.7	70.2
Female	9,180	100.0	12.5	83.9	7,055	100.0	8.6	90.6	2,090	100.0	26.0	63.0
Black, both sexes	2,447	100.0	21.9	74.6	1,593	100.0	18.8	80.0	840	100.0	28.2	65.6
Male	804	100.0	19.7	76.7	524	100.0	12.4	87.6	270	100.0	34.4	58.5
Female	1,644	100.0	23.1	73.5	1,069	100.0	22.0	76.3	570	100.0	25.3	68.9

¹Includes unknown if any side effects.

²Includes now have hypertension, no longer have hypertension, and unknown if now have hypertension.

³Includes other races.

NOTE: The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found in appendix I.

Table 15. Number and percent distribution of persons 17 years and over who stopped taking antihypertensive medicine by reason(s) medicine no longer taken, according to hypertension status, age, sex, and race: United States, 1974

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Hypertension status, age, sex, and race	All persons 17 years and over who stopped taking medicine ¹	Reason(s) stopped taking antihypertensive medicine					All persons 17 years and over who stopped taking medicine ¹	Reason(s) stopped taking antihypertensive medicine				
		Doc-tor's advice	No longer has hyper-tension ²	Side effects	Felt not needed	Other reason		Doc-tor's advice	No longer has hyper-tension ²	Side effects	Felt not needed	Other reason
EVER HAD HYPERTENSION³		Number in thousands					Percent distribution					
All persons 17 years and over ⁴	6,946	2,037	2,945	347	401	1,562	100.0	29.3	42.4	5.0	5.8	22.5
Age												
17-24 years.....	339	125	143	*11	*11	82	100.0	36.9	42.2	*3.2	*3.2	24.2
25-44 years.....	1,891	525	850	109	101	379	100.0	27.8	44.9	5.8	5.3	20.0
45-64 years.....	2,890	862	1,141	153	185	688	100.0	29.8	39.5	5.3	6.4	23.8
65 years and over.....	1,825	525	810	75	104	414	100.0	28.8	44.4	4.1	5.7	22.7
Sex												
Male.....	2,562	704	1,050	120	206	593	100.0	27.5	41.0	4.7	8.0	23.1
Female.....	4,384	1,333	1,895	227	195	969	100.0	30.4	43.2	5.2	4.4	22.1
Race and sex												
White, both sexes.....	5,729	1,775	2,555	276	305	1,129	100.0	31.0	44.6	4.8	5.3	19.7
Male.....	2,165	637	898	93	162	470	100.0	29.4	41.5	4.3	7.5	21.7
Female.....	3,564	1,137	1,657	184	144	659	100.0	31.9	46.5	5.2	4.0	18.5
Black, both sexes.....	1,158	245	390	*62	86	419	100.0	21.2	33.7	*5.4	7.4	36.2
Male.....	376	*61	152	*28	*35	116	100.0	*16.2	40.4	*7.4	*9.3	30.9
Female.....	782	184	238	*34	*51	303	100.0	23.5	30.4	*4.3	*6.5	38.7
NOW HAVE HYPERTENSION		Number in thousands					Percent distribution					
All persons 17 years and over ⁴	4,180	1,399	1,156	274	268	1,203	100.0	33.5	27.7	6.6	6.4	28.8
Age												
17-24 years.....	197	80	*28	*5	*6	77	100.0	40.6	*14.2	*2.5	*3.0	39.1
25-44 years.....	1,069	321	332	92	74	287	100.0	30.0	31.1	8.6	6.9	26.8
45-64 years.....	1,834	642	473	112	126	511	100.0	35.0	25.8	6.1	6.9	27.9
65 years and over.....	1,080	356	323	65	*63	328	100.0	33.0	29.9	6.0	*5.8	30.4
Sex												
Male.....	1,482	478	383	98	130	430	100.0	32.3	25.8	6.6	8.8	29.0
Female.....	2,698	921	773	176	138	773	100.0	34.1	28.7	6.5	5.1	28.7
Race and sex												
White, both sexes.....	3,290	1,197	926	208	206	861	100.0	36.4	28.1	6.3	6.3	26.2
Male.....	1,200	420	296	70	101	350	100.0	35.0	24.7	5.8	8.4	29.2
Female.....	2,090	777	630	138	105	511	100.0	37.2	30.1	6.6	5.0	24.4
Black, both sexes.....	840	185	230	*57	*62	328	100.0	22.0	27.4	*6.8	*7.4	39.0
Male.....	270	*53	87	*28	*28	74	100.0	*19.6	32.2	*10.4	*10.4	27.4
Female.....	570	132	143	*29	*34	255	100.0	23.2	25.1	*5.1	*6.0	44.7

¹Includes unknown reasons.

²"No longer has hypertension" was the reason given by some persons who are classified in the hypertension status category "Now have hypertension." This occurred since the definition used in this report which classified persons as now having this condition was not the same as some respondents' assessment of their present hypertension status.

³Includes now have hypertension, no longer have hypertension, and unknown if now have hypertension.

⁴Includes other races.

NOTES: The sum of the reason categories is greater than the total number of persons who stopped taking medicine shown in column 1 since some persons reported more than one reason.

The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found in appendix I.

Table 16. Number of persons 17 years and over who stopped taking antihypertensive medicine and percent distribution of persons 17 years and over advised and not advised by doctor to stop taking medicine by hypertension status, according to age, sex, and race: United States, 1974

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Age, sex, and race	Ever had hypertension ¹				Now have hypertension				No longer have hypertension			
	Number of persons 17 years and over who stopped taking medicine (in thousands)	Advised by doctor to stop taking medicine			Number of persons 17 years and over who stopped taking medicine (in thousands)	Advised by doctor to stop taking medicine			Number of persons 17 years and over who stopped taking medicine (in thousands)	Advised by doctor to stop taking medicine		
		Total ²	Yes	No		Total ²	Yes	No		Total ²	Yes	No
All persons 17 years and over ³	6,946	100.0	58.3	34.9	4,180	100.0	53.2	39.9	2,096	100.0	73.4	20.0
<u>Age</u>												
17-24 years	339	100.0	61.1	36.0	197	100.0	49.7	44.7	109	100.0	84.4	*15.6
25-44 years	1,891	100.0	59.7	33.1	1,069	100.0	51.8	40.0	673	100.0	78.3	16.2
45-64 years	2,890	100.0	58.2	35.6	1,834	100.0	55.9	38.6	785	100.0	69.4	23.6
65 years and over	1,825	100.0	56.7	35.5	1,080	100.0	50.5	41.1	529	100.0	70.9	20.4
<u>Sex</u>												
Male	2,562	100.0	55.3	38.8	1,482	100.0	50.9	43.2	734	100.0	67.3	26.6
Female	4,384	100.0	60.1	32.6	2,698	100.0	54.4	38.1	1,362	100.0	76.7	16.4
<u>Race and sex</u>												
White, both sexes	5,729	100.0	61.4	31.5	3,290	100.0	56.8	35.7	1,861	100.0	73.7	19.7
Male	2,165	100.0	57.1	36.2	1,200	100.0	52.0	41.3	657	100.0	67.7	25.3
Female	3,564	100.0	63.9	28.6	2,090	100.0	59.6	32.4	1,203	100.0	77.0	16.7
Black, both sexes	1,158	100.0	44.8	50.1	840	100.0	39.9	55.1	236	100.0	70.8	*22.0
Male	376	100.0	46.0	51.9	270	100.0	46.3	51.1	77	100.0	*63.6	*36.4
Female	782	100.0	44.1	49.1	570	100.0	36.8	57.0	159	100.0	74.2	*15.1

¹Includes now have hypertension, no longer have hypertension, and unknown if now have hypertension.

²Includes unknown whether advised by doctor to stop taking medicine.

³Includes other races.

NOTE: The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found in appendix I.

Table 17. Number and percent distribution of persons 17 years and over with hypertension by amount of salt used now and whether advised to use less salt, according to hypertension status, age, sex, and race: United States, 1974

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Hypertension status, age, sex, and race	All persons 17 years and over with hypertension ¹	Amount of salt used now			Advised to use less salt				Not advised to use less salt			
		Same	Less	More	Total ¹	Amount of salt used now			Total ¹	Amount of salt used now		
						Same	Less	More		Same	Less	More
EVER HAD HYPERTENSION²												
Number in thousands												
All persons 17 years and over ³	29,789	15,723	13,492	383	13,308	3,381	9,769	135	15,977	12,135	3,537	226
Age												
17-44 years.....	9,304	5,927	3,120	183	3,542	1,370	2,110	*62	5,523	4,429	961	104
45-64 years.....	11,960	5,977	5,800	125	5,451	1,213	4,185	*36	6,370	4,726	1,530	89
65 years and over.....	8,525	3,819	4,573	74	4,315	797	3,474	*36	4,084	2,980	1,046	*33
Sex												
Male.....	11,562	6,619	4,672	169	4,315	1,018	3,242	*49	7,006	5,492	1,351	114
Female.....	18,228	9,104	8,820	213	8,993	2,363	6,527	86	8,971	6,643	2,186	111
Race and sex												
White, both sexes.....	25,598	14,107	11,039	304	10,868	2,920	7,844	95	14,299	11,008	3,038	193
Male.....	10,063	5,990	3,869	133	3,586	891	2,668	*27	6,265	4,999	1,132	100
Female.....	15,535	8,118	7,170	171	7,282	2,029	5,177	68	8,033	6,009	1,906	93
Black, both sexes.....	3,943	1,478	2,343	78	2,318	448	1,814	*40	1,552	1,000	499	*32
Male.....	1,377	539	772	*36	692	120	543	*22	656	408	219	*14
Female.....	2,566	939	1,570	*42	1,626	328	1,271	*17	896	592	281	*18
NOW HAVE HYPERTENSION												
All persons 17 years and over ³	22,626	10,683	11,604	275	11,134	2,432	8,567	113	11,177	8,113	2,873	151
Age												
17-44 years.....	5,708	3,322	2,268	112	2,391	784	1,562	*45	3,187	2,457	669	*56
45-64 years.....	9,652	4,370	5,142	104	4,783	955	3,781	*31	4,774	3,394	1,287	72
65 years and over.....	7,267	2,991	4,194	*59	3,961	693	3,224	*36	3,216	2,262	916	*23
Sex												
Male.....	8,479	4,370	3,970	112	3,668	786	2,833	*42	4,666	3,512	1,064	70
Female.....	14,147	6,313	7,634	163	7,467	1,646	5,734	70	6,511	4,600	1,809	81
Race and sex												
White, both sexes.....	19,143	9,506	9,412	197	8,936	2,051	6,804	73	9,951	7,345	2,467	119
Male.....	7,244	3,899	3,264	76	2,996	681	2,295	*20	4,124	3,157	906	*56
Female.....	11,898	5,607	6,148	121	5,940	1,370	4,510	*53	5,827	4,188	1,561	*63
Black, both sexes.....	3,294	1,092	2,087	78	2,082	369	1,658	*40	1,152	694	406	*32
Male.....	1,154	414	682	*36	641	98	514	*22	492	306	158	*14
Female.....	2,140	677	1,406	*42	1,442	270	1,144	*17	660	388	248	*18
EVER HAD HYPERTENSION²												
Percent distribution												
All persons 17 years and over ³	100.0	52.8	45.3	1.3	100.0	25.4	73.4	1.0	100.0	76.0	22.1	1.4
Age												
17-44 years.....	100.0	63.7	33.5	2.0	100.0	38.7	59.6	*1.8	100.0	80.2	17.4	1.9
45-64 years.....	100.0	50.0	48.5	1.0	100.0	22.3	76.8	*0.7	100.0	74.2	24.0	1.4
65 years and over.....	100.0	44.8	53.6	0.9	100.0	18.5	80.5	*0.8	100.0	73.0	25.6	*0.8
Sex												
Male.....	100.0	57.2	40.4	1.5	100.0	23.6	75.1	*1.1	100.0	78.4	19.3	1.6
Female.....	100.0	49.9	48.4	1.2	100.0	26.3	72.6	1.0	100.0	74.0	24.4	1.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Number and percent distribution of persons 17 years and over with hypertension by amount of salt used now and whether advised to use less salt, according to hypertension status, age, sex, and race: United States, 1974—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Hypertension status, age, sex, and race	All persons 17 years and over with hypertension ¹	Amount of salt used now			Advised to use less salt			Not advised to use less salt				
		Same	Less	More	Total ¹	Amount of salt used now			Total ¹	Amount of salt used now		
						Same	Less	More		Same	Less	More
EVER HAD HYPERTENSION²—CON.												
<u>Race and sex</u>												
White, both sexes	100.0	55.1	43.1	1.2	100.0	26.9	72.2	0.9	100.0	77.0	21.2	1.3
Male	100.0	59.5	38.4	1.3	100.0	24.8	74.4	*0.8	100.0	79.8	18.1	1.6
Female	100.0	52.3	46.2	1.1	100.0	27.9	71.1	0.9	100.0	74.8	23.7	1.2
Black, both sexes.....	100.0	37.5	59.4	2.0	100.0	19.3	78.3	*1.7	100.0	64.4	32.2	*2.1
Male	100.0	39.1	56.1	*2.6	100.0	17.3	78.5	*3.2	100.0	62.2	33.4	*2.1
Female	100.0	36.6	61.2	*1.6	100.0	20.2	78.2	*1.0	100.0	66.1	31.4	*2.0
NOW HAVE HYPERTENSION												
<u>All persons 17 years and over³</u>												
.....	100.0	47.2	51.3	1.2	100.0	21.8	76.9	1.0	100.0	72.6	25.7	1.4
<u>Age</u>												
17-44 years.....	100.0	58.2	39.7	2.0	100.0	32.8	65.3	*1.9	100.0	77.1	21.0	*1.8
45-64 years.....	100.0	45.3	53.3	1.1	100.0	20.0	79.1	*0.6	100.0	71.1	27.0	1.5
65 years and over	100.0	41.2	57.7	*0.8	100.0	17.5	81.4	*0.9	100.0	70.3	28.5	*0.7
<u>Sex</u>												
Male	100.0	51.5	46.8	1.3	100.0	21.4	77.2	*1.1	100.0	75.3	22.8	1.5
Female	100.0	44.6	54.0	1.2	100.0	22.0	76.8	0.9	100.0	70.6	27.8	1.2
<u>Race and sex</u>												
White, both sexes	100.0	49.7	49.2	1.0	100.0	23.0	76.1	0.8	100.0	73.8	24.8	1.2
Male	100.0	53.8	45.1	1.0	100.0	22.7	76.6	*0.7	100.0	76.6	22.0	*1.4
Female	100.0	47.1	51.7	1.0	100.0	23.1	75.9	*0.9	100.0	71.9	26.8	*1.1
Black, both sexes.....	100.0	33.2	63.4	2.4	100.0	17.7	79.6	*1.9	100.0	60.2	35.2	*2.8
Male	100.0	35.9	59.1	*3.1	100.0	15.3	80.2	*3.4	100.0	62.2	32.1	*2.8
Female	100.0	31.6	65.7	*2.0	100.0	18.7	79.3	*1.2	100.0	58.8	37.6	*2.7

¹Includes unknown amount.

²Includes now have hypertension, no longer have hypertension, and unknown if now have hypertension.

³Includes other races.

NOTE: The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found in appendix I.

Table 18. Number of persons 17 years and over and percent distribution of persons advised and not advised by a doctor to lose weight by hypertension status, according to age, sex, and race: United States, 1974

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II.]

Age, sex, and race	Ever had hypertension ¹				Now have hypertension				No longer have hypertension			
	Number of persons 17 years and over (in thousands)	Weight loss ever advised by a doctor because of high blood pressure			Number of persons 17 years and over (in thousands)	Weight loss ever advised by a doctor because of high blood pressure			Number of persons 17 years and over (in thousands)	Weight loss ever advised by a doctor because of high blood pressure		
		Total ²	Yes	No		Total ²	Yes	No		Total ²	Yes	No
All persons 17 years and over ³	29,789	100.0	38.0	60.6	22,626	100.0	43.4	55.6	5,345	100.0	19.4	79.5
<u>Age</u>												
17-24 years	2,069	100.0	23.5	72.9	1,147	100.0	28.7	68.9	675	100.0	15.3	83.7
25-44 years	7,235	100.0	37.3	61.4	4,560	100.0	45.4	53.6	2,129	100.0	22.6	76.4
45-64 years	11,960	100.0	43.5	55.3	9,652	100.0	48.4	50.6	1,657	100.0	20.9	78.1
65 years and over	8,525	100.0	34.4	64.3	7,267	100.0	37.8	61.3	884	100.0	12.4	86.3
<u>Sex</u>												
Male	11,562	100.0	34.9	63.5	8,479	100.0	40.0	59.0	2,156	100.0	20.3	78.6
Female	18,228	100.0	40.0	58.7	14,147	100.0	45.4	53.5	3,189	100.0	18.8	80.1
<u>Race and sex</u>												
White, both sexes	25,598	100.0	37.8	60.8	19,143	100.0	43.5	55.5	4,871	100.0	18.9	79.9
Male	10,063	100.0	35.5	63.0	7,244	100.0	41.0	58.1	1,990	100.0	20.5	78.3
Female	15,535	100.0	39.3	59.4	11,898	100.0	45.0	53.9	2,881	100.0	17.8	81.0
Black, both sexes	3,943	100.0	39.6	59.0	3,294	100.0	43.0	55.6	439	100.0	25.5	74.5
Male	1,377	100.0	30.7	67.1	1,154	100.0	33.0	65.2	148	100.0	*20.3	80.4
Female	2,566	100.0	44.3	54.7	2,140	100.0	48.3	50.5	290	100.0	28.3	72.1

¹Includes now have hypertension, no longer have hypertension, and unknown if now have hypertension.

²Includes unknown if weight loss advised.

³Includes other races.

NOTE: The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found in appendix I.

Table 19. Percent distribution of persons 17 years and over by present perceived weight and doing what about present weight, according to hypertension status, age, sex, and race: United States, 1974

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Hypertension status, age, sex, and race	All persons 17 years and over ¹	Present perceived weight			All persons 17 years and over ²	Overweight			All persons 17 years and over ²	About right	
		Over-weight	About right	Under-weight		Doing what about weight				Trying to maintain	Nothing
						Trying to lose	Trying to maintain	Nothing			
ALL STATUSES³											
Percent distribution											
All persons 17 years and over ⁴	100.0	42.6	48.8	8.2	100.0	63.7	16.0	14.7	100.0	35.7	63.0
<u>Age</u>											
17-24 years.....	100.0	32.1	54.8	34.7	100.0	71.9	17.1	10.1	100.0	36.7	61.8
25-44 years.....	100.0	46.4	46.6	6.7	100.0	64.5	20.3	14.6	100.0	37.2	61.7
45-64 years.....	100.0	50.4	43.5	5.6	100.0	62.2	22.2	14.7	100.0	36.9	61.7
65 years and over.....	100.0	32.2	56.5	10.8	100.0	54.5	22.8	20.9	100.0	29.8	69.3
<u>Sex</u>											
Male.....	100.0	33.4	55.7	10.5	100.0	55.4	23.0	20.7	100.0	28.5	70.1
Female.....	100.0	50.3	43.0	6.3	100.0	69.3	19.5	11.3	100.0	43.6	55.3
<u>Race and sex</u>											
White, both sexes.....	100.0	43.6	48.4	7.7	100.0	62.7	21.3	15.0	100.0	36.0	62.8
Male.....	100.0	34.8	54.9	10.0	100.0	54.6	23.5	21.1	100.0	28.4	70.2
Female.....	100.0	51.0	43.0	5.7	100.0	67.4	20.1	11.5	100.0	44.2	54.7
Black, both sexes.....	100.0	35.8	51.4	12.1	100.0	73.0	15.8	10.6	100.0	34.1	64.7
Male.....	100.0	21.9	62.9	14.4	100.0	66.7	17.3	14.9	100.0	28.9	69.8
Female.....	100.0	46.0	42.9	10.5	100.0	75.2	15.3	9.1	100.0	36.7	54.6
<u>EVER HAD HYPERTENSION⁵</u>											
All persons 17 years and over ⁴	100.0	53.9	39.4	6.2	100.0	68.4	19.1	11.6	100.0	43.7	56.6
<u>Age</u>											
17-24 years.....	100.0	51.9	39.5	8.6	100.0	71.1	18.3	10.4	100.0	50.9	49.1
25-44 years.....	100.0	61.1	34.1	4.7	100.0	71.1	18.5	10.0	100.0	44.4	54.9
45-64 years.....	100.0	60.8	33.9	4.7	100.0	70.2	18.1	10.6	100.0	49.0	50.1
65 years and over.....	100.0	38.8	51.5	8.9	100.0	60.0	22.3	16.3	100.0	37.0	62.2
<u>Sex</u>											
Male.....	100.0	45.2	47.5	7.0	100.0	63.8	20.9	14.5	100.0	39.9	56.5
Female.....	100.0	59.5	34.2	5.6	100.0	70.7	18.2	10.2	100.0	47.0	52.1
<u>Race and sex</u>											
White, both sexes.....	100.0	55.0	39.1	5.5	100.0	67.2	19.7	12.2	100.0	43.7	56.4
Male.....	100.0	47.4	46.0	6.4	100.0	62.6	21.9	15.0	100.0	39.4	56.9
Female.....	100.0	59.8	34.8	4.9	100.0	69.6	18.6	10.8	100.0	47.5	51.5
Black, both sexes.....	100.0	48.0	41.5	9.9	100.0	76.3	15.1	7.3	100.0	42.7	57.3
Male.....	100.0	30.1	58.8	11.1	100.0	78.3	*11.6	*8.5	100.0	42.8	57.4
Female.....	100.0	57.6	32.2	9.3	100.0	76.3	16.0	7.0	100.0	42.7	57.3
<u>Now Have Hypertension</u>											
All persons 17 years and over ⁴	100.0	55.2	38.4	5.9	100.0	69.7	18.5	10.8	100.0	45.5	53.6
<u>Age</u>											
17-24 years.....	100.0	52.7	40.5	6.8	100.0	71.4	19.5	*9.1	100.0	55.4	44.6
25-44 years.....	100.0	64.2	30.8	4.6	100.0	72.6	17.2	9.4	100.0	46.8	52.0
45-64 years.....	100.0	62.3	32.3	4.8	100.0	72.8	16.8	9.2	100.0	51.2	47.8
65 years and over.....	100.0	40.5	50.9	8.1	100.0	60.2	22.8	15.7	100.0	39.0	60.2
<u>Sex</u>											
Male.....	100.0	45.6	47.3	6.8	100.0	66.5	19.5	13.0	100.0	43.2	56.1
Female.....	100.0	60.9	33.0	5.4	100.0	71.2	18.0	9.8	100.0	47.5	51.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Percent distribution of persons 17 years and over by present perceived weight and doing what about present weight, according to hypertension status, age, sex, and race: United States, 1974—Con

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Hypertension status, age, sex, and race	All persons 17 years and over ¹	Present perceived weight			All persons 17 years and over ²	Overweight			All persons 17 years and over ²	About right	
		Over-weight	About right	Under-weight		Doing what about weight				Trying to maintain	Nothing
						Trying to lose	Trying to maintain	Nothing			
EVER HAD HYPERTENSION—CON.											
Now Have Hypertension											
Race and sex											
White, both sexes	100.0	56.5	37.9	5.1	100.0	68.5	19.1	11.5	100.0	45.2	53.7
Male.....	100.0	48.2	45.5	6.1	100.0	65.5	20.5	13.5	100.0	42.2	57.0
Female.....	100.0	61.6	33.3	4.5	100.0	69.9	18.5	10.6	100.0	47.7	51.0
Black, both sexes	100.0	47.9	41.3	10.3	100.0	77.7	14.7	6.1	100.0	46.3	53.8
Male.....	100.0	29.4	58.6	12.0	100.0	76.7	*11.5	*7.4	100.0	47.9	52.1
Female.....	100.0	57.9	32.0	9.3	100.0	77.9	15.6	5.7	100.0	44.6	55.4
NEVER HAD HYPERTENSION											
All persons 17 years and over ⁴	100.0	39.4	51.5	8.8	100.0	61.8	21.4	15.8	100.0	34.0	64.6
Age											
17-24 years	100.0	30.5	56.1	13.0	100.0	72.0	16.9	10.0	100.0	35.8	62.6
25-44 years	100.0	43.8	48.8	7.1	100.0	62.9	20.7	15.7	100.0	36.3	62.5
45-64 years	100.0	46.0	47.6	6.0	100.0	57.6	24.5	17.0	100.0	33.3	65.2
65 years and over	100.0	27.3	60.2	12.2	100.0	48.8	23.4	25.8	100.0	25.2	73.7
Sex											
Male.....	100.0	30.7	57.6	11.3	100.0	52.5	23.7	22.9	100.0	26.3	72.1
Female.....	100.0	47.3	45.9	6.5	100.0	67.3	20.1	11.7	100.0	42.7	56.1
Race and sex											
White, both sexes	100.0	40.5	51.0	8.3	100.0	61.1	21.9	16.0	100.0	34.4	64.3
Male.....	100.0	32.0	56.9	10.8	100.0	51.9	24.0	23.1	100.0	26.4	72.0
Female.....	100.0	48.2	45.6	5.9	100.0	66.6	20.7	11.8	100.0	43.5	55.5
Black, both sexes	100.0	30.8	55.4	13.0	100.0	70.9	16.3	12.6	100.0	31.5	66.9
Male.....	100.0	19.4	64.2	15.5	100.0	62.0	20.0	17.9	100.0	25.0	73.5
Female.....	100.0	40.4	48.1	11.0	100.0	74.5	14.8	10.5	100.0	38.8	59.6

¹Includes unknown weight status.

²Includes unknown doing what about weight.

³Excludes unknown hypertension status.

⁴Includes other races.

⁵Includes now have hypertension, no longer have hypertension, and unknown if now have hypertension.

NOTE: The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found in appendix I.

Table 20. Number of persons 17 years and over doing something about weight and percent distribution of persons 17 years and over doing something about weight by whether advised by a medical person and type of weight control program being followed, according to hypertension status, age, sex, and race: United States, 1974

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Hypertension status, age, sex, and race	Number of persons 17 years and over doing something about weight ¹ (in thousands)	Total ²	Following the advice of a doctor, nurse, or other medical person		Total ³	Type of weight loss program			
			Yes	No		Dieting only	Exercising only	Dieting and exercising	Other
ALL STATUSES⁴									
All persons 17 years and over ⁵	72,062	100.0	28.5	69.4	100.0	57.8	6.9	28.9	5.6
Age									
17-24 years	13,166	100.0	12.6	84.9	100.0	44.5	13.1	37.5	4.3
25-44 years	27,114	100.0	22.7	74.7	100.0	52.9	7.7	32.2	6.1
45-64 years	23,430	100.0	37.8	60.6	100.0	66.1	3.6	24.0	5.6
65 years and over	8,353	100.0	45.8	52.1	100.0	71.7	3.5	18.0	5.9
Sex									
Male	25,812	100.0	26.1	71.2	100.0	51.7	11.6	30.9	5.0
Female	46,250	100.0	29.8	68.3	100.0	61.3	4.3	22.7	5.9
Race and sex									
White, both sexes	64,665	100.0	27.8	70.0	100.0	57.9	6.6	29.5	5.1
Male	23,434	100.0	26.0	71.3	100.0	52.3	10.9	31.2	4.8
Female	41,231	100.0	28.9	69.3	100.0	61.1	4.1	28.5	5.3
Black, both sexes	6,751	100.0	34.5	63.1	100.0	58.7	8.9	22.4	9.4
Male	2,128	100.0	27.0	69.8	100.0	46.4	18.1	27.3	6.8
Female	4,623	100.0	38.0	60.0	100.0	64.3	4.6	20.2	10.6
EVER HAD HYPERTENSION⁶									
All persons 17 years and over ⁵	19,199	100.0	51.6	46.8	100.0	66.0	4.0	22.9	6.5
Age									
17-24 years	1,377	100.0	31.4	66.2	100.0	43.5	8.7	39.4	7.6
25-44 years	5,056	100.0	42.8	55.4	100.0	56.4	5.4	28.7	8.8
45-64 years	8,416	100.0	57.8	40.7	100.0	70.8	2.8	20.6	5.1
65 years and over	4,350	100.0	56.3	42.3	100.0	74.9	3.0	15.2	6.1
Sex									
Male	6,618	100.0	49.2	48.4	100.0	59.5	6.5	28.0	5.6
Female	12,581	100.0	52.8	45.9	100.0	69.4	2.6	20.2	6.9
Race and sex									
White, both sexes	16,627	100.0	50.6	47.8	100.0	66.2	3.9	23.2	5.9
Male	5,858	100.0	48.2	49.4	100.0	59.7	6.4	27.9	5.6
Female	10,769	100.0	51.9	47.0	100.0	69.7	2.6	20.7	6.1
Black, both sexes	2,434	100.0	57.7	40.1	100.0	65.6	4.4	19.5	10.3
Male	710	100.0	56.5	40.7	100.0	59.0	*8.0	26.5	*6.3
Female	1,724	100.0	58.2	39.8	100.0	68.3	*2.9	16.6	11.9
Now Have Hypertension									
All persons 17 years and over ⁵	14,989	100.0	57.2	41.3	100.0	67.1	3.8	21.5	7.0
Age									
17-24 years	807	100.0	37.7	59.0	100.0	43.2	12.6	34.7	8.7
25-44 years	3,294	100.0	51.1	47.4	100.0	56.3	5.3	26.8	10.8
45-64 years	6,999	100.0	61.8	36.9	100.0	70.9	2.5	20.8	5.3
65 years and over	3,889	100.0	58.1	40.4	100.0	74.4	3.0	15.5	6.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Number of persons 17 years and over doing something about weight and percent distribution of persons 17 years and over doing something about weight by whether advised by a medical person and type of weight control program being followed, according to hypertension status, age, sex, and race: United States, 1974—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Hypertension status, age, sex, and race	Number of persons 17 years and over doing something about weight ¹ (in thousands)	Total ²	Following the advice of a doctor, nurse, or other medical person		Total ³	Type of weight loss program				
			Yes	No		Dieting only	Exercising only	Dieting and exercising	Other	
										Percent distribution
EVER HAD HYPERTENSION⁶—CON.										
Now Have Hypertension										
Sex										
Male	5,063	100.0	54.1	43.7	100.0	60.8	6.5	26.9	5.5	
Female	9,926	100.0	58.7	40.0	100.0	70.3	2.5	18.7	7.7	
Race and sex										
White, both sexes	12,776	100.0	56.4	42.1	100.0	67.6	3.7	21.8	6.3	
Male	4,395	100.0	53.2	44.7	100.0	61.1	6.3	27.0	5.3	
Female	8,381	100.0	58.0	40.8	100.0	71.0	2.3	19.1	6.8	
Black, both sexes	2,093	100.0	61.4	36.5	100.0	65.2	4.6	18.8	11.2	
Male	623	100.0	59.2	37.7	100.0	60.5	*8.3	23.9	*7.2	
Female	1,469	100.0	62.5	36.0	100.0	67.2	*3.0	16.6	12.9	
NEVER HAD HYPERTENSION										
All persons 17 years and over ⁵	52,863	100.0	20.1	77.5	100.0	54.9	7.9	31.0	5.3	
Age										
17-24 years	11,789	100.0	10.5	87.0	100.0	44.6	13.6	37.2	3.9	
25-44 years	22,058	100.0	18.1	79.2	100.0	52.1	8.3	33.0	5.5	
45-64 years	15,014	100.0	26.6	71.7	100.0	63.5	4.0	25.9	5.9	
65 years and over	4,003	100.0	34.3	62.7	100.0	68.2	4.0	21.1	5.6	
Sex										
Male	19,194	100.0	18.2	79.0	100.0	49.1	13.3	31.9	4.8	
Female	33,669	100.0	21.1	76.7	100.0	58.2	4.9	30.5	5.5	
Race and sex										
White, both sexes	48,038	100.0	19.9	77.7	100.0	55.1	7.5	31.6	4.9	
Male	17,576	100.0	18.6	78.6	100.0	49.9	12.4	32.3	4.5	
Female	30,462	100.0	20.7	77.1	100.0	58.0	4.7	31.3	5.1	
Black, both sexes	4,316	100.0	21.4	76.1	100.0	54.8	11.4	24.1	8.9	
Male	1,418	100.0	12.2	84.3	100.0	40.1	23.1	27.8	7.0	
Female	2,898	100.0	25.9	72.1	100.0	62.0	5.6	22.3	9.8	

¹Includes persons whose weight status is unknown.

²Includes unknown if following advice.

³Includes unknown doing what about weight.

⁴Excludes unknown hypertension status.

⁵Includes other races.

⁶Includes now have hypertension, no longer have hypertension, and unknown if now have hypertension.

NOTE: The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found in appendix I.

Table 21. Percent distribution of persons 17 years and over by smoking status and percent distribution of present smokers who have and have not ever tried to quit, according to hypertension status, age, sex, and race: United States, 1974—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II.]

Hypertension status, age, sex, and race	All persons 17 years and over ¹	Smoking status			Ever tried to quit smoking		
		Never smoked	Former smoker	Present smoker	Total ²	Yes	No
ALL STATUSES³							
All persons 17 years and over ⁴	100.0	43.8	19.0	36.6	100.0	64.5	35.2
<u>Age</u>							
17-24 years	100.0	54.3	9.2	36.1	100.0	62.0	37.5
25-44 years	100.0	36.9	18.3	44.4	100.0	67.6	32.2
45-64 years	100.0	37.4	24.6	37.4	100.0	62.7	37.1
65 years and over	100.0	59.0	23.1	17.2	100.0	60.7	38.8
<u>Sex</u>							
Male	100.0	29.9	42.6	27.0	100.0	65.8	33.8
Female	100.0	55.4	12.4	31.7	100.0	63.2	36.7
<u>Race and sex</u>							
White, both sexes	100.0	43.4	20.1	36.0	100.0	65.7	34.0
Male	100.0	29.6	28.4	41.5	100.0	67.6	32.1
Female	100.0	55.1	13.0	31.4	100.0	63.6	36.3
Black, both sexes	100.0	46.7	10.1	42.7	100.0	56.5	42.9
Male	100.0	32.9	14.2	52.6	100.0	53.4	46.1
Female	100.0	56.9	7.1	35.4	100.0	59.9	39.5
EVER HAD HYPERTENSION⁵							
All persons 17 years and over ⁴	100.0	46.9	20.8	31.8	100.0	65.6	34.1
<u>Age</u>							
17-24 years	100.0	44.2	12.5	43.1	100.0	61.4	37.9
25-44 years	100.0	35.5	18.3	46.1	100.0	69.8	30.1
45-64 years	100.0	42.0	24.0	33.5	100.0	64.5	34.9
65 years and over	100.0	64.2	20.4	14.6	100.0	60.7	39.3
<u>Sex</u>							
Male	100.0	27.6	33.5	38.5	100.0	67.7	31.8
Female	100.0	59.2	12.7	27.5	100.0	63.6	36.2
<u>Race and sex</u>							
White, both sexes	100.0	46.8	22.1	30.6	100.0	66.7	33.1
Male	100.0	26.9	35.8	37.0	100.0	69.4	30.2
Female	100.0	59.7	13.2	26.6	100.0	64.2	35.6
Black, both sexes	100.0	47.5	12.4	39.6	100.0	59.6	39.5
Male	100.0	32.0	18.2	49.8	100.0	57.6	41.1
Female	100.0	55.9	9.3	34.2	100.0	61.2	38.2
<u>Now Have Hypertension</u>							
All persons 17 years and over ⁴	100.0	48.6	20.3	30.5	100.0	64.6	34.9
<u>Age</u>							
17-24 years	100.0	43.9	11.4	44.8	100.0	57.6	41.1
25-44 years	100.0	35.9	15.9	47.8	100.0	69.1	30.9
45-64 years	100.0	43.0	23.5	33.0	100.0	64.6	34.6
65 years and over	100.0	64.9	20.2	14.2	100.0	58.8	41.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Percent distribution of persons 17 years and over by smoking status and percent distribution of present smokers who have and have not ever tried to quit, according to hypertension status, age, sex, and race: United States, 1974

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II.]

Hypertension status, age, sex, and race	All persons 17 years and over ¹	Smoking status			Ever tried to quit smoking		
		Never smoked	Former smoker	Present smoker	Total ²	Yes	No
EVER HAD HYPERTENSION⁵—CON.							
<u>Now Have Hypertension</u>				Percent distribution			
<u>Sex</u>							
Male	100.0	28.1	33.9	37.7	100.0	67.7	31.6
Female	100.0	60.9	12.2	26.3	100.0	62.0	37.8
<u>Race and sex</u>							
White, both sexes	100.0	48.5	21.8	29.2	100.0	65.5	34.2
Male	100.0	27.5	36.5	35.6	100.0	69.4	30.0
Female	100.0	61.3	12.8	25.3	100.0	62.1	37.7
Black, both sexes	100.0	49.0	11.4	39.2	100.0	60.7	38.2
Male	100.0	31.9	17.3	50.8	100.0	59.2	39.1
Female	100.0	58.2	8.3	32.9	100.0	61.9	37.5
NEVER HAD HYPERTENSION							
All persons 17 years and over ⁴	100.0	42.9	18.5	38.0	100.0	64.3	35.4
<u>Age</u>							
17-24 years	100.0	55.1	8.9	35.5	100.0	62.1	37.4
25-44 years	100.0	37.2	18.3	44.1	100.0	67.2	32.6
45-64 years	100.0	35.5	24.8	39.1	100.0	62.0	37.9
65 years and over	100.0	55.1	25.2	19.2	100.0	60.6	38.2
<u>Sex</u>							
Male	100.0	30.5	25.5	43.5	100.0	65.4	34.3
Female	100.0	54.2	12.3	33.0	100.0	63.0	36.8
<u>Race and sex</u>							
White, both sexes	100.0	42.5	19.5	37.5	100.0	65.5	34.3
Male	100.0	30.2	26.8	42.5	100.0	67.2	32.4
Female	100.0	53.6	13.0	32.9	100.0	63.4	36.4
Black, both sexes	100.0	46.4	9.2	43.9	100.0	55.3	44.2
Male	100.0	33.1	12.9	53.4	100.0	52.2	47.5
Female	100.0	57.4	6.1	35.9	100.0	59.3	40.1

¹Includes unknown smoking status.

²Includes unknown quitting status.

³Excludes unknown hypertension status.

⁴Includes other races.

⁵Includes now have hypertension, no longer have hypertension, and unknown if now have hypertension.

NOTE: The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found in appendix I.

Table 22. Percent distribution of smokers 17 years and over by present smoking status and whether ever advised by doctor to quit smoking, according to hypertension status, age, sex, and race: United States, 1974

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Hypertension status, age, sex, and race	All smokers			Present smokers			Former smokers		
	Total ¹	Ever advised by doctor to quit		Total ¹	Ever advised by doctor to quit		Total ¹	Ever advised by doctor to quit	
		Yes	No		Yes	No		Yes	No
ALL STATUSES²									
Percent distribution									
All persons 17 years and over ³	100.0	23.6	75.2	100.0	25.2	74.7	100.0	20.6	79.2
<u>Age</u>									
17-24 years.....	100.0	14.3	84.8	100.0	15.9	83.9	100.0	8.3	88.4
25-44 years.....	100.0	21.4	77.5	100.0	24.0	66.8	100.0	15.1	81.5
45-64 years.....	100.0	28.9	69.7	100.0	31.2	68.6	100.0	25.4	71.4
65 years and over.....	100.0	29.5	68.8	100.0	32.4	67.4	100.0	27.3	69.8
<u>Sex</u>									
Male.....	100.0	23.2	75.5	100.0	23.9	75.9	100.0	21.9	74.8
Female.....	100.0	24.2	74.8	100.0	26.5	73.2	100.0	18.2	78.8
<u>Race and sex</u>									
White, both sexes.....	100.0	24.4	74.4	100.0	26.4	73.4	100.0	20.7	76.0
Male.....	100.0	24.0	74.6	100.0	25.3	74.6	100.0	22.1	74.6
Female.....	100.0	24.8	74.1	100.0	27.6	72.1	100.0	18.1	78.7
Black, both sexes.....	100.0	17.7	81.8	100.0	17.1	82.6	100.0	19.7	78.3
Male.....	100.0	16.2	83.0	100.0	15.6	84.2	100.0	18.7	78.8
Female.....	100.0	19.3	80.3	100.0	18.9	80.9	100.0	21.3	77.7
EVER HAD HYPERTENSION⁴									
All persons 17 years and over ³	100.0	33.0	65.3	100.0	36.8	62.9	100.0	27.1	69.0
<u>Age</u>									
17-24 years.....	100.0	23.7	75.7	100.0	25.1	74.9	100.0	*19.3	78.8
25-44 years.....	100.0	31.4	67.1	100.0	35.6	64.0	100.0	20.6	74.9
45-64 years.....	100.0	36.3	61.6	100.0	40.2	59.4	100.0	30.9	64.6
65 years and over.....	100.0	31.2	67.2	100.0	37.1	62.9	100.0	26.9	70.3
<u>Sex</u>									
Male.....	100.0	34.4	63.7	100.0	38.2	61.7	100.0	30.1	66.0
Female.....	100.0	31.3	67.2	100.0	35.5	64.1	100.0	22.1	73.9
<u>Race and sex</u>									
White, both sexes.....	100.0	34.2	64.0	100.0	39.0	60.7	100.0	27.5	68.6
Male.....	100.0	35.6	62.4	100.0	40.7	59.2	100.0	30.4	65.8
Female.....	100.0	32.4	65.9	100.0	37.5	62.2	100.0	22.3	73.6
Black, both sexes.....	100.0	25.8	72.9	100.0	26.3	73.3	100.0	24.4	71.7
Male.....	100.0	26.4	72.3	100.0	26.4	73.6	100.0	26.4	68.4
Female.....	100.0	25.4	73.5	100.0	26.2	73.0	100.0	*22.3	74.8
<u>Now Have Hypertension</u>									
All persons 17 years and over ³	100.0	34.0	64.2	100.0	38.6	61.0	100.0	27.1	69.1
<u>Age</u>									
17-24 years.....	100.0	26.8	72.4	100.0	27.6	72.2	100.0	*23.7	72.5
25-44 years.....	100.0	34.2	64.5	100.0	37.9	61.6	100.0	23.0	73.2
45-64 years.....	100.0	36.7	61.1	100.0	41.7	57.8	100.0	29.6	65.9
65 years and over.....	100.0	29.8	68.6	100.0	35.8	64.2	100.0	25.5	71.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22. Percent distribution of smokers 17 years and over by present smoking status and whether ever advised by doctor to quit smoking, according to Hypertension status, age, sex, and race: United States, 1974-Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II.]

Hypertension status, age, sex, and race	All smokers			Present smokers			Former smokers		
	Total ¹	Ever advised by doctor to quit		Total ¹	Ever advised by doctor to quit		Total ¹	Ever advised by doctor to quit	
		Yes	No		Yes	No		Yes	No
EVER HAD HYPERTENSION²-CON.									
Now Have Hypertension									
Sex									
Male	100.0	35.3	62.8	100.0	40.2	59.6	100.0	29.7	66.4
Female	100.0	32.6	65.8	100.0	37.2	62.2	100.0	22.7	73.4
Race and sex									
White, both sexes	100.0	35.4	62.7	100.0	41.3	58.4	100.0	27.6	68.6
Male	100.0	36.9	61.2	100.0	43.5	56.3	100.0	30.4	65.9
Female	100.0	33.8	64.6	100.0	39.4	60.1	100.0	22.7	73.3
Black, both sexes	100.0	26.9	71.6	100.0	28.1	71.4	100.0	23.1	71.9
Male	100.0	26.3	72.0	100.0	28.2	71.7	100.0	*21.0	73.0
Female	100.0	27.5	71.2	100.0	28.0	71.2	100.0	*25.4	71.2
NEVER HAD HYPERTENSION									
All persons 17 years and over ³	100.0	21.1	77.8	100.0	22.4	77.4	100.0	18.6	78.5
Age									
17-24 years	100.0	13.4	85.7	100.0	14.9	84.8	100.0	7.0	89.5
25-44 years	100.0	19.6	79.4	100.0	21.9	78.0	100.0	14.2	82.7
45-64 years	100.0	26.0	72.9	100.0	27.8	72.0	100.0	23.1	74.3
65 years and over	100.0	28.5	69.7	100.0	29.8	69.9	100.0	27.5	69.4
Sex									
Male	100.0	20.4	78.4	100.0	21.0	78.9	100.0	19.4	77.5
Female	100.0	22.1	77.0	100.0	24.1	75.7	100.0	16.8	80.4
Race and sex									
White, both sexes	100.0	21.9	76.9	100.0	23.6	76.2	100.0	18.6	78.3
Male	100.0	21.3	77.4	100.0	22.3	77.8	100.0	19.6	77.2
Female	100.0	22.7	76.3	100.0	25.1	74.7	100.0	16.8	80.3
Black, both sexes	100.0	14.4	85.3	100.0	13.8	86.0	100.0	17.2	81.9
Male	100.0	13.0	86.4	100.0	12.4	87.2	100.0	15.4	83.4
Female	100.0	16.2	83.8	100.0	15.5	84.5	100.0	20.4	79.3

¹ Includes unknown whether advised by doctor to quit.

² Excludes unknown hypertension status.

³ Includes other races.

⁴ Includes now have hypertension, no longer have hypertension, and unknown if now have hypertension.

NOTE: The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found in appendix I.

Table 23. Number and percent distribution of persons 17 years and over with hypertension by whether bothered and the frequency and amount bothered by this condition, according to age, sex, and race: United States, 1974

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Age, sex, and race	All persons 17 years and over who now have hypertension ¹	Ever bothered by hypertension		Total bothered	How often bothered				How much bothered			
		Yes	No		All the time	Often	Once in a while	Other or unknown	Great deal	Some	Very little	Other or unknown
Number in thousands												
All persons 17 years and over ²	22,626	11,843	10,783	11,843	1,012	883	8,153	1,796	2,543	4,140	3,412	1,748
Age												
17-44 years	5,708	3,021	2,686	3,021	146	198	2,160	517	581	1,150	812	478
45-64 years	9,652	5,064	4,588	5,064	471	435	3,409	749	1,250	1,730	1,370	713
65 years and over	7,267	3,758	3,509	3,758	395	250	2,583	529	712	1,260	1,229	557
Sex												
Male.....	8,479	3,780	4,699	3,780	355	253	2,529	643	711	1,218	1,223	628
Female.....	14,147	8,063	6,084	8,063	657	630	5,623	1,152	1,832	2,922	2,189	1,120
Race and sex												
White, both sexes.....	19,143	9,321	9,822	9,321	783	743	6,332	1,463	1,899	3,306	2,691	1,425
Male.....	7,244	2,950	4,294	2,950	305	200	1,939	506	534	968	933	515
Female.....	11,898	6,371	5,528	6,371	478	543	4,393	957	1,365	2,338	1,758	910
Black, both sexes	3,294	2,442	851	2,442	229	140	1,746	327	639	805	680	317
Male.....	1,154	800	354	800	*49	*53	559	138	177	243	266	113
Female.....	2,140	1,642	497	1,642	179	87	1,186	190	462	562	414	204
Percent distribution												
All persons 17 years and over ²	100.0	52.3	47.7	100.0	8.5	7.5	68.8	15.2	21.5	35.0	28.8	14.8
Age												
17-44 years	100.0	52.9	47.1	100.0	4.8	6.6	71.5	17.1	19.2	38.1	26.9	15.8
45-64 years	100.0	52.5	47.5	100.0	9.3	8.6	67.3	14.8	24.7	34.2	27.1	14.1
65 years and over	100.0	51.7	48.3	100.0	10.5	6.7	68.7	14.1	18.9	33.5	32.7	14.8
Sex												
Male.....	100.0	44.6	55.4	100.0	9.4	6.7	66.9	17.0	18.8	32.2	32.4	16.6
Female.....	100.0	57.0	43.0	100.0	8.1	7.8	69.7	14.3	22.7	36.2	27.1	13.9
Race and sex												
White, both sexes.....	100.0	48.7	51.3	100.0	8.4	8.0	67.9	15.7	20.4	35.5	28.9	15.3
Male.....	100.0	40.7	59.3	100.0	10.3	6.8	65.7	17.2	18.1	32.8	31.6	17.5
Female.....	100.0	53.5	46.5	100.0	7.5	8.5	69.0	15.0	21.4	36.7	27.6	14.3
Black, both sexes	100.0	74.1	25.8	100.0	9.4	5.7	71.5	13.4	26.2	33.0	27.8	13.0
Male.....	100.0	69.3	30.7	100.0	*6.1	*6.6	69.9	17.3	22.1	30.4	33.3	14.1
Female.....	100.0	76.7	23.2	100.0	10.9	5.3	72.2	11.6	28.1	34.2	25.2	12.4

¹Includes unknown if bothered.
²Includes other races.

NOTE: The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found in appendix I.

Table 24. Number and percent distribution of persons 17 years and over bothered by hypertension all of the time or often and once in a while by amount bothered, according to age, sex, and race: United States, 1974

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Age, sex, and race	Bothered all the time or often			Bothered once in a while		
	Total ¹	How much bothered		Total ¹	How much bothered	
		Great deal	Some or very little		Great deal	Some or very little
Number in thousands						
All persons 17 years and over ²	1,895	1,004	818	8,153	1,470	6,528
<u>Age</u>						
17-44 years	344	160	184	2,160	400	1,726
45-64 years	906	550	320	3,409	668	2,687
65 years and over	645	294	314	2,583	402	2,115
<u>Sex</u>						
Male	607	301	277	2,529	394	2,088
Female	1,287	703	541	5,623	1,076	4,440
<u>Race and sex</u>						
White, both sexes	1,526	759	705	6,332	1,082	5,130
Male	505	224	252	1,939	293	1,610
Female	1,021	534	453	4,393	788	3,520
Black, both sexes	369	245	114	1,746	383	1,329
Male	102	77	*26	559	101	447
Female	267	168	88	1,186	283	882
Percent distribution						
All persons 17 years and over ²	100.0	53.0	43.2	100.0	18.0	80.1
<u>Age</u>						
17-44 years	100.0	46.5	53.5	100.0	18.5	79.9
45-64 years	100.0	60.7	35.3	100.0	19.6	78.8
65 years and over	100.0	45.6	48.7	100.0	15.6	81.9
<u>Sex</u>						
Male	100.0	49.6	45.6	100.0	15.6	82.6
Female	100.0	54.6	42.0	100.0	19.1	79.0
<u>Race and sex</u>						
White, both sexes	100.0	49.7	46.2	100.0	17.1	81.0
Male	100.0	44.4	49.9	100.0	15.1	83.0
Female	100.0	52.3	44.4	100.0	17.9	80.1
Black, both sexes	100.0	66.4	30.9	100.0	21.9	76.1
Male	100.0	75.5	*25.5	100.0	18.1	80.0
Female	100.0	62.9	33.0	100.0	23.9	74.4

¹Includes unknown amount bothered.

²Includes other races.

NOTE: The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found in appendix I.

Table 25. Percent distribution of persons 17 years and over ever and never having diabetes, heart trouble, or a stroke, by hypertension status, age, sex, and race: United States, 1974

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Hypertension status, age, sex, and race	All persons 17 years and over ¹	Ever had diabetes		All persons 17 years and over ²	Ever had heart trouble		All persons 17 years and over ³	Ever had a stroke	
		Yes	No		Yes	No		Yes	No
ALL STATUSES⁴									
Percent distribution									
All persons 17 years and over ⁵	100.0	4.6	95.2	100.0	9.4	90.3	100.0	1.8	97.8
Age									
17-24 years	100.0	.8	98.9	100.0	3.6	96.2	100.0	*.2	99.3
25-44 years	100.0	2.3	97.6	100.0	5.0	94.8	100.0	.6	99.0
45-64 years	100.0	6.9	92.9	100.0	11.7	88.0	100.0	1.9	97.8
65 years and over	100.0	10.5	89.3	100.0	23.4	76.4	100.0	6.6	92.8
Sex									
Male	100.0	4.1	95.7	100.0	9.7	90.0	100.0	2.0	97.6
Female	100.0	4.9	94.8	100.0	9.2	90.6	100.0	1.6	98.0
Race and sex									
White, both sexes	100.0	4.4	95.5	100.0	9.4	90.4	100.0	1.8	97.9
Male	100.0	4.0	95.8	100.0	9.9	89.9	100.0	2.0	97.6
Female	100.0	4.7	95.1	100.0	9.0	90.8	100.0	1.6	98.1
Black, both sexes	100.0	6.4	93.3	100.0	10.1	89.4	100.0	2.3	97.1
Male	100.0	5.7	94.3	100.0	8.5	91.2	100.0	2.5	97.2
Female	100.0	6.9	92.6	100.0	11.3	88.2	100.0	2.1	97.0
EVER HAD HYPERTENSION⁶									
All persons 17 years and over ⁵	100.0	10.7	89.1	100.0	20.1	79.6	100.0	4.9	94.5
Age									
17-24 years	100.0	*2.8	97.2	100.0	7.2	92.8	100.0	*0.9	99.1
25-44 years	100.0	5.3	94.6	100.0	9.1	90.8	100.0	1.6	98.2
45-64 years	100.0	12.7	87.0	100.0	21.3	78.3	100.0	3.6	95.9
65 years and over	100.0	14.3	85.5	100.0	31.0	68.8	100.0	10.8	88.3
Sex									
Male	100.0	9.4	90.5	100.0	21.2	78.7	100.0	6.0	93.4
Female	100.0	11.5	88.2	100.0	19.5	80.2	100.0	4.3	95.2
Race and sex									
White, both sexes	100.0	10.4	89.5	100.0	20.0	79.8	100.0	4.8	94.7
Male	100.0	8.8	91.1	100.0	21.0	78.9	100.0	5.8	93.7
Female	100.0	11.4	88.4	100.0	19.3	80.5	100.0	4.1	95.4
Black, both sexes	100.0	12.9	86.7	100.0	21.8	77.6	100.0	6.2	93.2
Male	100.0	14.2	85.8	100.0	22.2	77.6	100.0	7.8	92.2
Female	100.0	12.2	87.2	100.0	21.6	77.7	100.0	5.4	93.7
Now Have Hypertension									
All persons 17 years and over ⁵	100.0	12.0	87.8	100.0	22.4	77.3	100.0	5.7	93.8
Age									
17-24 years	100.0	*2.4	97.6	100.0	6.6	93.4	100.0	*1.6	98.5
25-44 years	100.0	6.1	93.8	100.0	9.7	90.2	100.0	2.1	97.8
45-64 years	100.0	13.7	85.9	100.0	22.9	76.8	100.0	4.1	95.3
65 years and over	100.0	14.8	85.0	100.0	32.1	67.7	100.0	10.6	88.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Percent distribution of persons 17 years and over ever and never having diabetes, heart trouble, or a stroke, by hypertension status, age, sex, and race: United States, 1974—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II.]

Hypertension status, age, sex, and race	All persons 17 years and over ¹	Ever had diabetes		All persons 17 years and over ²	Ever had heart trouble		All persons 17 years and over ³	Ever had a stroke	
		Yes	No		Yes	No		Yes	No
EVER HAD HYPERTENSION⁴—CON.									
<u>Now Have Hypertension</u>									
<u>Sex</u>									
Male	100.0	10.3	89.6	100.0	23.7	76.2	100.0	7.0	92.5
Female	100.0	12.9	86.8	100.0	21.6	78.0	100.0	4.9	94.6
<u>Race and sex</u>									
White, both sexes	100.0	11.6	88.2	100.0	22.4	77.3	100.0	5.4	94.1
Male	100.0	9.6	90.3	100.0	23.7	76.1	100.0	6.7	92.8
Female	100.0	12.8	86.9	100.0	21.6	78.1	100.0	4.6	94.9
Black, both sexes	100.0	14.2	85.4	100.0	23.2	76.3	100.0	7.2	92.3
Male	100.0	15.5	84.5	100.0	23.7	76.0	100.0	9.0	91.0
Female	100.0	13.6	85.9	100.0	22.9	76.4	100.0	6.2	93.0
<u>NEVER HAD HYPERTENSION</u>									
All persons 17 years and over ⁵	100.0	2.8	97.0	100.0	6.4	93.4	100.0	0.9	98.7
<u>Age</u>									
17-24 years	100.0	0.6	99.1	100.0	3.3	96.5	100.0	*0.2	99.3
25-44 years	100.0	1.7	98.1	100.0	4.3	95.5	100.0	0.5	99.1
45-64 years	100.0	4.4	95.4	100.0	7.7	92.1	100.0	1.1	98.6
65 years and over	100.0	7.7	92.1	100.0	17.7	82.0	100.0	3.6	96.2
<u>Sex</u>									
Male	100.0	2.9	96.9	100.0	7.1	92.7	100.0	1.1	98.5
Female	100.0	2.8	97.0	100.0	5.8	94.0	100.0	0.8	98.9
<u>Race and sex</u>									
White, both sexes	100.0	2.7	97.1	100.0	6.6	93.2	100.0	0.9	98.7
Male	100.0	2.9	96.9	100.0	7.4	92.4	100.0	1.1	98.5
Female	100.0	2.6	97.2	100.0	5.8	94.0	100.0	0.8	98.9
Black, both sexes	100.0	3.7	96.0	100.0	5.4	94.2	100.0	0.7	98.7
Male	100.0	3.1	96.9	100.0	4.2	95.4	100.0	*0.9	98.8
Female	100.0	4.3	95.2	100.0	6.3	93.2	100.0	*0.5	98.6

¹Includes unknown if had diabetes.

²Includes unknown if had heart trouble.

³Includes unknown if had a stroke.

⁴Excludes unknown hypertension status.

⁵Includes other races.

⁶Includes now have hypertension, no longer have hypertension, and unknown if now have hypertension.

NOTE: The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found in appendix I.

Table 26. Number and percent distribution of persons 17 years and over with hypertension by whether they have symptoms or have ever been refused life or health insurance because of high blood pressure, according to age, sex, and race: United States, 1974

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Age, sex, and race	All persons 17 years and over who now have hypertension ¹	Have symptoms of high blood pressure		All persons 17 years and over who now have hypertension ²	Ever been refused life or health insurance	
		Yes	No		Yes	No
Number in thousands						
All persons 17 years and over ³	22,626	13,115	9,041	22,626	1,740	20,478
Age						
17-24 years	1,147	676	466	1,147	*24	1,087
25-44 years	4,560	2,751	1,720	4,560	300	4,205
45-64 years	9,652	5,754	3,718	9,652	918	8,573
65 years and over	7,267	3,934	3,137	7,267	498	6,613
Sex						
Male	8,479	4,372	3,920	8,479	763	7,533
Female	14,147	8,743	5,121	14,147	977	12,945
Race and sex						
White, both sexes	19,143	10,462	8,284	19,143	1,487	17,328
Male	7,244	3,496	3,585	7,244	697	6,381
Female	11,898	6,966	4,698	11,898	790	10,844
Black, both sexes	3,294	2,550	676	3,294	247	2,975
Male	1,154	838	291	1,154	*60	1,076
Female	2,140	1,712	385	2,140	187	1,898
Percent distribution						
All persons 17 years and over ³	100.0	58.0	40.0	100.0	7.7	90.5
Age						
17-24 years	100.0	58.9	40.8	100.0	*2.1	94.8
25-44 years	100.0	60.3	37.7	100.0	6.6	92.2
45-64 years	100.0	59.6	38.6	100.0	9.5	88.8
65 years and over	100.0	54.1	43.2	100.0	6.9	91.0
Sex						
Male	100.0	51.8	46.2	100.0	9.0	88.8
Female	100.0	61.8	36.2	100.0	6.9	91.5
Race and sex						
White, both sexes	100.0	54.7	43.3	100.0	7.8	90.5
Male	100.0	48.3	49.5	100.0	9.6	88.1
Female	100.0	58.5	39.5	100.0	6.6	92.0
Black, both sexes	100.0	77.4	20.5	100.0	7.5	90.3
Male	100.0	72.6	25.2	100.0	*5.2	93.2
Female	100.0	80.0	18.0	100.0	8.7	88.7

¹Includes unknown if have symptoms.

²Includes unknown if ever refused life or health insurance.

³Includes other races.

NOTE: The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found in appendix I

Table 27. Percent distribution of persons 17 years and over by whether told of problems caused by high blood pressure and type of medical person who told of problems, according to hypertension status, age, sex, and race: United States, 1974

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Hypertension status, age, sex, and race	All persons 17 years and over ¹	Ever told of problems caused by high blood pressure		Type of person who told of problems caused by high blood pressure		
		Yes	No	Total ²	Doctor	Nurse or other medical person
ALL STATUSES³						
All persons 17 years and over ⁴	100.0	20.1	77.6	100.0	89.9	8.7
Age						
17-24 years.....	100.0	13.0	84.5	100.0	77.8	20.5
25-44 years.....	100.0	18.8	79.0	100.0	86.4	9.9
45-64 years.....	100.0	25.3	72.3	100.0	93.4	5.6
65 years and over.....	100.0	22.3	74.8	100.0	95.0	4.1
Sex						
Male.....	100.0	18.9	78.5	100.0	90.6	7.8
Female.....	100.0	21.0	76.7	100.0	89.5	9.4
Race and sex						
White, both sexes.....	100.0	19.6	78.0	100.0	89.6	9.1
Male.....	100.0	18.9	78.7	100.0	90.5	8.1
Female.....	100.0	20.2	77.4	100.0	89.0	9.9
Black, both sexes.....	100.0	24.7	73.2	100.0	92.3	6.3
Male.....	100.0	20.1	77.2	100.0	92.6	5.7
Female.....	100.0	28.1	70.3	100.0	92.1	6.5
EVER HAD HYPERTENSION⁵						
All persons 17 years and over ⁴	100.0	46.9	50.3	100.0	96.1	3.0
Age						
17-24 years.....	100.0	41.5	57.1	100.0	96.6	*2.7
25-44 years.....	100.0	49.3	48.4	100.0	96.4	2.6
45-64 years.....	100.0	52.1	45.3	100.0	96.2	3.3
65 years and over.....	100.0	39.0	57.3	100.0	95.6	3.2
Sex						
Male.....	100.0	46.8	50.1	100.0	97.2	2.1
Female.....	100.0	47.1	50.4	100.0	95.5	3.6
Race and sex						
White, both sexes.....	100.0	46.2	51.1	100.0	96.1	3.1
Male.....	100.0	46.5	50.5	100.0	97.3	2.0
Female.....	100.0	46.0	51.5	100.0	95.3	3.9
Black, both sexes.....	100.0	51.4	45.8	100.0	96.5	*2.2
Male.....	100.0	47.9	49.1	100.0	96.8	*2.0
Female.....	100.0	53.3	44.0	100.0	96.4	*2.3
Now Have Hypertension						
All persons 17 years and over ⁴	100.0	50.5	46.6	100.0	96.5	2.7
Age						
17-24 years.....	100.0	48.0	50.4	100.0	96.9	*3.1
25-44 years.....	100.0	54.8	42.3	100.0	97.0	*2.0
45-64 years.....	100.0	55.9	41.6	100.0	96.6	3.1
65 years and over.....	100.0	41.1	55.4	100.0	95.9	2.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 27. Percent distribution of persons 17 years and over by whether told of problems caused by high blood pressure and type of medical person who told of problems, according to hypertension status, age, sex, and race: United States, 1974—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Hypertension status, age, sex, and race	All persons 17 years and over ¹	Ever told of problems caused by high blood pressure		Type of person who told of problems caused by high blood pressure		
		Yes	No	Total ²	Doctor	Nurse or other medical person
EVER HAD HYPERTENSION⁵—CON.						
Now Have Hypertension						
Sex						
Male.....	100.0	51.4	45.3	100.0	98.0	1.6
Female.....	100.0	50.0	47.4	100.0	95.6	3.5
Race and sex						
White, both sexes.....	100.0	49.8	47.3	100.0	96.5	2.8
Male.....	100.0	51.0	45.6	100.0	98.2	*1.3
Female.....	100.0	49.0	48.4	100.0	95.4	3.8
Black, both sexes.....	100.0	53.9	43.2	100.0	97.1	*2.3
Male.....	100.0	52.9	44.1	100.0	97.9	*2.1
Female.....	100.0	54.4	42.7	100.0	96.8	*2.3
NEVER HAD HYPERTENSION						
All persons 17 years and over ⁴	100.0	12.5	85.3	100.0	83.3	14.8
Age						
17-24 years.....	100.0	10.6	86.8	100.0	71.6	26.3
25-44 years.....	100.0	13.4	84.5	100.0	83.1	14.8
45-64 years.....	100.0	13.8	83.9	100.0	88.8	9.5
65 years and over.....	100.0	9.8	87.6	100.0	93.2	6.8
Sex						
Male.....	100.0	12.5	85.1	100.0	84.9	12.8
Female.....	100.0	12.4	85.4	100.0	81.9	16.7
Race and sex						
White, both sexes.....	100.0	12.4	85.3	100.0	83.0	15.2
Male.....	100.0	12.6	85.0	100.0	84.8	13.0
Female.....	100.0	12.1	85.6	100.0	81.4	17.2
Black, both sexes.....	100.0	13.9	84.3	100.0	85.9	12.3
Male.....	100.0	11.5	86.0	100.0	87.4	*10.4
Female.....	100.0	15.8	82.9	100.0	85.0	13.3

¹Includes unknown whether told of problems caused by high blood pressure.

²Includes unknown who told of problems caused by high blood pressure.

³Excludes unknown hypertension status.

⁴Includes other races.

⁵Includes now have hypertension, no longer have hypertension, and unknown if now have hypertension.

NOTE: The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found in appendix I.

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APPENDIX I

TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

Background of This Report

This report is one of a series of statistical reports prepared by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). It is based on information collected in a continuing nationwide sample of households in the Health Interview Survey (HIS).

The Health Interview Survey utilizes a questionnaire which obtains information on personal and demographic characteristics, illness, injuries, impairments, chronic conditions, and other health topics. As data relating to each of these various broad topics are tabulated and analyzed, separate reports are issued which cover one or more of the specific topics.

The population covered by the sample for the Health Interview Survey is the civilian non-institutionalized population of the United States living at the time of the interview. The sample does not include members of the Armed Forces or U.S. nationals living in foreign countries. It should also be noted that the estimates shown do not represent a complete measure of any given topic during the specified calendar period since data are not collected in the interview for persons who died during the reference period. For many types of statistics collected in the survey, the reference period covers the 2 weeks prior to the interview week. For such a short period, the contribution by decedents to a total inventory of conditions or services should be very small. However, the contribution by decedents during a long reference period (e.g., 1 year) might be sizable, especially for older persons.

Statistical Design of the Health Interview Survey

General plan.—The sampling plan of the survey follows a multistage probability design which permits a continuous sampling of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. The sample is designed in such a way that the sample of households interviewed each week is representative of the target population and that weekly samples are additive over time. This feature of the design permits both continuous measurement of characteristics of samples and more detailed analysis of less common characteristics and smaller categories of health-related items. The continuous collection has administrative and operational advantages as well as technical assets since it permits fieldwork to be handled with an experienced, stable staff.

The overall sample was designed so that tabulations can be provided for each of the four major geographic regions and for urban and rural sectors of the United States.

The first stage of the sample design consists of drawing a sample of 376 primary sampling units (PSU's) from approximately 1,900 geographically defined PSU's. A PSU consists of a county, a small group of contiguous counties, or a standard metropolitan statistical area. The PSU's collectively cover the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

With no loss in general understanding, the remaining stages can be combined and treated in this discussion as an ultimate stage. Within PSU's, then, ultimate stage units called segments are defined in such a manner that each segment

contains an expected four households. Three general types of segments are used.

Area segments which are defined geographically.

List segments, using 1970 census registers as the frame.

Permit segments, using updated lists of building permits issued in sample PSU's since 1970.

Census address listings were used for all areas of the country where addresses were well defined and could be used to locate housing units. In general the list frame included the larger urban areas of the United States from which about two-thirds of the HIS sample was selected.

The usual HIS sample consists of approximately 12,000 segments containing about 50,000 assigned households, of which 9,000 were vacant, demolished, or occupied by persons not in the scope of the survey. The 41,000 eligible occupied households yield a probability sample of about 120,000 persons.

Descriptive material on data collection, field procedures, and questionnaire development in the HIS has been published^{1,2} as well as a detailed description of the sample design³ and a report on the estimation procedure and the method used to calculate sampling errors of estimates derived from the survey.⁴

¹National Center for Health Statistics: Health survey procedure: concepts, questionnaire development, and definitions in the Health Interview Survey. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 1-No. 2. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1964.

²National Center for Health Statistics: Health Interview Survey procedure, 1957-1974. *Vital and Health Statistics*. Series 1-No. 11. DHEW Pub. No. (HRA) 75-1311. Health Resources Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, April 1975.

³U.S. National Health Survey: The statistical design of the health household interview survey. *Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 584-A2. Public Health Service. Washington, D.C., July 1958.

⁴National Center for Health Statistics: Estimation and sampling variance in the Health Interview Survey. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 38. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, June 1970.

Collection of data.—Field operations for the survey are performed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census under specifications established by the National Center for Health Statistics. In accordance with these specifications the Bureau of the Census participates in survey planning, selects the sample, and conducts the field interviewing as an agent of NCHS. The data are coded, edited, and tabulated by NCHS.

Estimating procedures.—Since the design of the HIS is a complex multistage probability sample, it is necessary to use complex procedures in the derivation of estimates. Four basic operations are involved:

1. *Inflation by the reciprocal of the probability of selection.*—The probability of selection is the product of the probabilities of selection from each step of selection in the design (PSU, segment, and household).
2. *Nonresponse adjustment.*—The estimates are inflated by a multiplication factor which has as its numerator the number of sample households in a given segment and as its denominator the number of households interviewed in that segment.
3. *First-stage ratio adjustment.*—Sampling theory indicates that the use of auxiliary information which is highly correlated with the variables being estimated improves the reliability of the estimates. To reduce the variability between PSU's within a region, the estimates are ratio adjusted to the 1970 populations within 12 color-residence classes.
4. *Poststratification by age-sex-color.*—The estimates are ratio adjusted within each of 60 age-sex-color cells to an independent estimate of the population of each cell for the survey period. These independent estimates are prepared by the Bureau of the Census. Both the first-stage and poststratified ratio adjustments take the form of multiplication factors applied to the weight of each elementary unit (person, household, condition, and hospitalization).

The effect of the ratio-estimating process is to make the sample more closely representative of the civilian noninstitutionalized population by age, sex, color, and residence, which thereby reduces sampling variance.

As noted, each week's sample represents the population living during that week and characteristics of the population. Consolidation of samples over a time period, e.g., a calendar quarter, produces estimates of average characteristics of the U.S. population for the calendar quarter. Similarly, population data for a year are averages of the four quarterly figures.

For prevalence statistics, such as number of persons with speech impairments or number of persons classified by time interval since last physician visit, figures are first calculated for each calendar quarter by averaging estimates for all weeks of interviewing in the quarter. Prevalence data for a year are then obtained by averaging the four quarterly figures.

For other types of statistics—namely those measuring the number of occurrences during a specified time period—such as incidence of acute conditions, number of disability days, or number of visits to a doctor or dentist, a similar computational procedure is used, but the statistics are interpreted differently. For these items, the questionnaire asks for the respondent's experience over the 2 calendar weeks prior to the week of interview. In such instances the estimated quarterly total for the statistic is 6.5 times the average 2-week estimate produced by the 13 successive samples taken during the period. The annual total is the sum of the four quarters. Thus the experience of persons *interviewed during a year*—experience which actually occurred for each person in a 2-calendar-week interval prior to week of interview—is treated as though it measured the total of such experience *during the year*. Such interpretation leads to no significant bias.

General Qualifications

Nonresponse.—Data were adjusted for nonresponse by a procedure which imputes to persons in a household who were not interviewed the characteristics of persons in households in the same segment who were interviewed.

The interview process.—The statistics presented in this report are based on replies obtained in interviews with persons in the sample households. Each person 19 years of age and over present at the time of interview was interviewed individually. For children and for adults not present in the home at the time of the interview, the information was obtained from a related household member such as a spouse or the mother of a child.

There are limitations to the accuracy of diagnostic and other information collected in household interviews. For diagnostic information, the household respondent can usually pass on to the interviewer only the information the physician has given to the family. For conditions not medically attended, diagnostic information is often no more than a description of symptoms. However, other facts, such as the number of disability days caused by the condition, can be obtained more accurately from household members than from any other source since only the persons concerned are in a position to report this information.

Rounding of numbers.—The original tabulations on which the data in this report are based show all estimates to the nearest whole unit. All consolidations were made from the original tabulations using the estimates to the nearest unit. In the final published tables, the figures are rounded to the nearest thousand, although these are not necessarily accurate to that detail. Devised statistics such as rates and percent distributions are computed after the estimates on which these are based have been rounded to the nearest thousand.

Population figures.—Some of the published tables include population figures for specified categories. Except for certain overall totals by age, sex, and color, which are adjusted to independent estimates, these figures are based on the sample of households in the HIS. These are given primarily to provide denominators for rate computation, and for this purpose are more appropriate for use with the accompanying measures of health characteristics than other population data that may be available. With the exception of the overall totals by age, sex, and color mentioned above, the population figures differ from figures (which are derived from different

sources) published in reports of the Bureau of the Census. Official population estimates are presented in Bureau of the Census reports in Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.

Reliability of Estimates

Since the statistics presented in this report are based on a sample, they will differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and interviewing personnel and procedures.

As in any survey, the results are also subject to reporting and processing errors and errors due to nonresponse. To the extent possible, these types of errors were kept to a minimum by methods built into survey procedures.⁵ Although it is very difficult to measure the extent of bias in the Health Interview Survey, a number of studies have been conducted to study this problem. The results have been published in several reports.⁶⁻⁹

⁵National Center for Health Statistics: Quality control and measurement of nonsampling error in the Health Interview Survey. *Vital and Health Statistics. Series 2-No. 54.* DHEW Pub. No. (HSM) 73-1328. Health Services and Mental Health Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Mar. 1973.

⁶National Center for Health Statistics: Health interview responses compared with medical records. *Vital and Health Statistics.* PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 7. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1965.

⁷National Center for Health Statistics: Comparison of hospitalization reporting in three survey procedures. *Vital and Health Statistics.* PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 8. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1965.

⁸National Center for Health Statistics: Interview data on chronic conditions compared with information derived from medical records. *Vital and Health Statistics.* PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 23. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1967.

⁹National Center for Health Statistics: The influence of interviewer and respondent psychological and behavioral variables on the reporting in household interviews. *Vital and Health Statistics.* PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 26. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Mar. 1968.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, the variations that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also reflects part of the variation which arises in the measurement process. However, it does not include systematic biases which might be in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2½ times as large.

Standard error charts.—The relative standard error of an estimate is obtained by dividing the standard error of the estimate by the estimate itself and is expressed as a percentage of the estimate. For this report, asterisks are shown for any cell with more than a 30-percent relative standard error. Included in this appendix are charts from which the relative standard errors can be determined for estimates shown in the report. In order to derive relative errors which would be applicable to a wide variety of health statistics and which could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the charts provide an estimate of the approximate relative standard error rather than the precise error for any specific aggregate or percentage.

Three classes of statistics for the health survey are identified for purposes of estimating variances.

1. *Narrow range.*—This class consists of (1) statistics which estimate a population attribute, e.g., the number of persons in a particular income group, and (2) statistics for which the measure for a single individual during the reference period used in data collection is usually either 0 or 1 on occasion may take on the value 2 or very rarely 3.
2. *Medium range.*—This class consists of other statistics for which the measure for a single individual during the reference period used in data collection will rarely lie outside the range 0 to 5.

3. *Wide range.*—This class consists of statistics for which the measure for a single individual during the reference period used in data collection can range from 0 to a number in excess of 5, e.g., the number of days of bed disability.

In addition to classifying variables according to whether they are narrow-, medium-, or wide-range, statistics in the survey are further classified as to whether they are based on a reference period of 2 weeks, 6 months, or 12 months.

General rules for determining relative standard errors.—The following rules will enable the reader to determine approximate relative standard errors from the charts for estimates presented in this report. These charts represent standard errors of HIS data.

Rule 1. *Estimates of aggregates:* Approximate relative standard errors for estimates of aggregates such as the number of persons with a given characteristic are obtained from appropriate curves, figure I. The number of persons in the total U.S. population or in an age-sex-color class of the total population is adjusted to official Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

Rule 2. *Estimates of percentages in a percent distribution:* Relative standard errors for percentages in a percent distribution of a total are obtained from appropriate curves, figure II. For values which do not fall on one of the curves presented in the chart, visual interpolation will provide a satisfactory approximation.

Rule 3. *Estimates of rates where the numerator is a subclass of the denominator:* This rule applies for prevalence rates or where a unit of the numerator occurs, with few exceptions, only once in the year for any one unit in the denominator. For example, in computing the rate of visual impairments per 1,000 population, the numerator consisting of persons with the

impairment is a subclass of the denominator, which includes all persons in the population. Such rates if converted to rates per 100 may be treated as though they were percentages and the relative standard errors obtained from the percentage charts for population estimates. Rates per 1,000, or on any other base, must first be converted to rates per 100; then the percentage chart will provide the relative standard error per 100.

Rule 4. *Estimates of rates where the numerator is not a subclass of the denominator:* This rule applies where a unit of the numerator often occurs more than once for any one unit in the denominator. For example, in the computation of the number of persons injured per 100 currently employed persons per year, it is possible that a person in the denominator could have sustained more than one of the injuries included in the numerator. Approximate relative standard errors for rates of this kind may be computed as follows:

- (a) Where the denominator is the total U.S. population or includes all persons in one or more of the age-sex-color groups of the total population, the relative error of the rate is equivalent to the relative error of the numerator, which can be obtained directly from the appropriate chart.
- (b) In other cases the relative standard error of the numerator and of the denominator can be obtained from the appropriate curve. Square each of these relative errors, add the resulting values, and extract the square root of the sum. This procedure will result in an upper bound on the standard error and often will overstate the error.

Rule 5. *Estimates of difference between two statistics (mean, rate, total, etc.):* The standard error of a difference is approximately the square root of the sum of

the squares of each standard error considered separately. A formula for the standard error of a difference,

$$d = X_1 - X_2$$

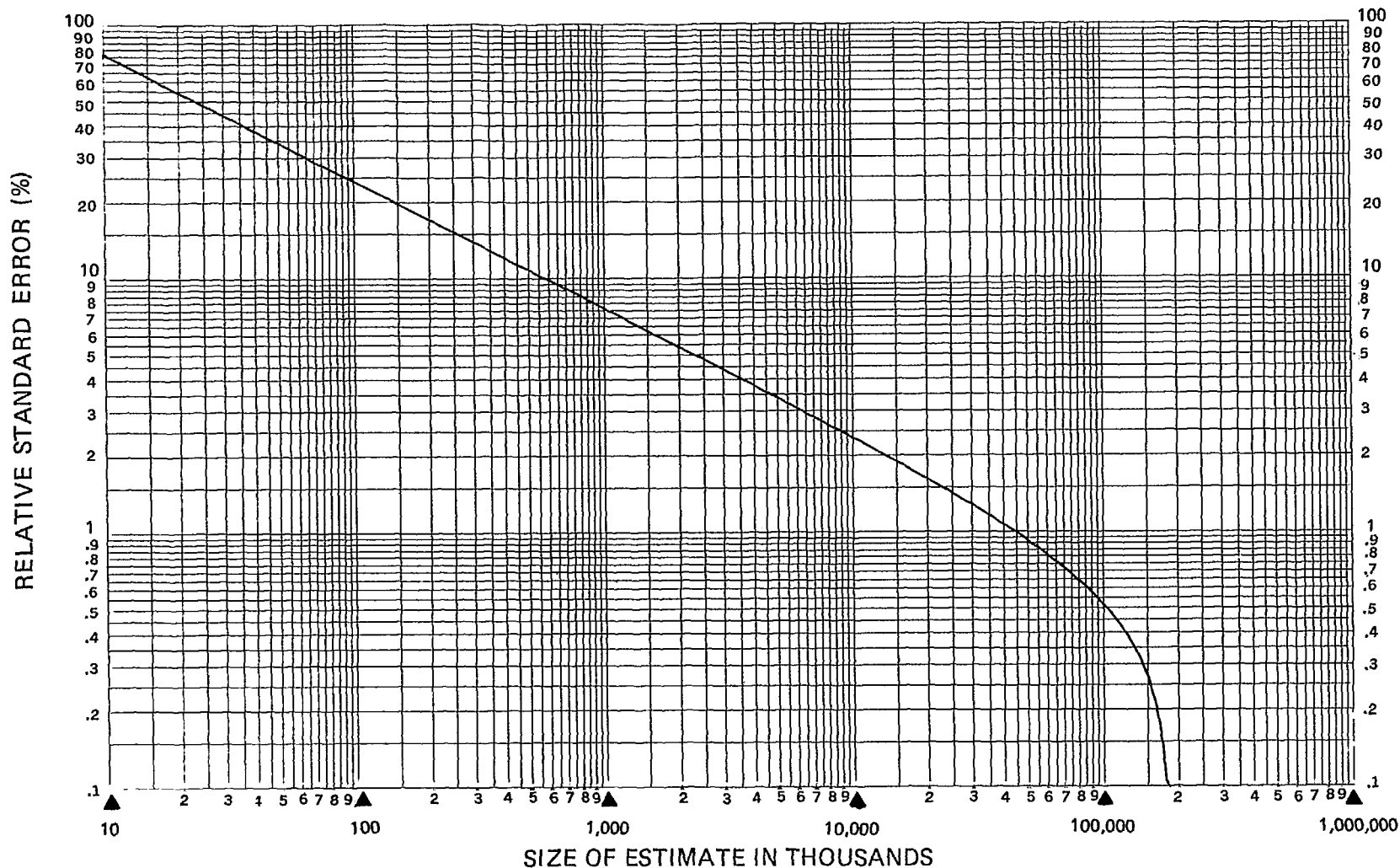
is

$$o_d = \sqrt{(X_1 V_{x1})^2 + (X_2 V_{x2})^2}$$

where X_1 is the estimate for class 1, X_2 is the estimate for class 2, and V_{x1} and

V_{x2} are the relative errors of X_1 and X_2 respectively. This formula will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics although it is only a rough approximation in most other cases. The relative standard error of each estimate involved in such a difference can be determined by one of the four rules above, whichever is appropriate.

Figure 1. RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS FOR POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS¹

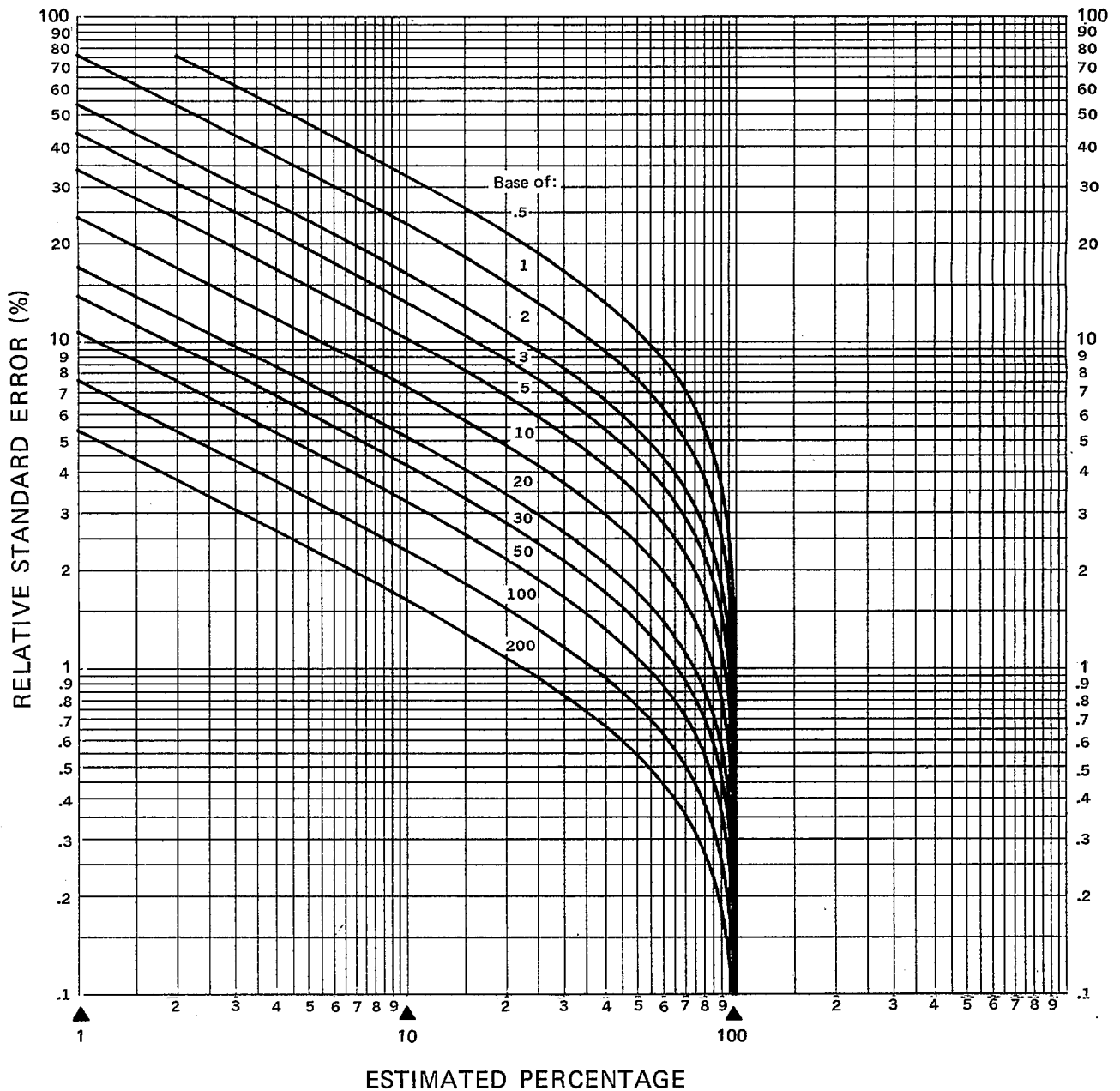


¹This curve represents estimates of relative standard errors based on 4 quarters of data collection from a one-third subsample of adults aged 17 years and over included in the Health Interview Survey. These relative standard errors are for narrow-range estimates of population characteristics or narrow-range estimates of aggregates using a 12-month reference period.

Example of use of chart: An estimate of 10,000,000 persons with annual family income of \$15,000 or more, or 10,000,000 persons who were hospitalized one or more times in the past year (on scale at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 2.4 percent (read from scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 238,000 (2.4 percent of 10,000,000).

Figure II. RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS OF PERCENTAGES OF POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS¹

(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)



¹These curves represent estimates of relative standard errors of percentages of population characteristics based on 4 quarters of data collection from a one-third subsample of adults aged 17 years and over included in the Health Interview Survey. These relative standard errors are for narrow-range estimates.

Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 10,000,000 has a relative standard error of 4.9 percent (read from the scale at the left side of chart), the point at which the curve for a base of 10,000,000 intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent \times 4.9 percent or 0.98 percentage points.

APPENDIX II

DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Terms Relating to Hypertension

Hypertension status.—All sample persons aged 17 years and over are grouped into one or more of four hypertension status categories developed for the purpose of presenting the Division of Health Interview Statistics hypertension data contained in this report. The four hypertension status categories, along with the criterion applicable to each, are described below:

Never had hypertension. A person who has never had hypertension is one who has never been told by a medical doctor that he had hypertension or high blood pressure.

Ever had hypertension. A person who has ever had hypertension is one who has ever been told by a medical doctor that he had hypertension or high blood pressure. A person reporting "high blood," a term used by some persons to mean high blood pressure, is also included.

A person meeting this criterion is further classified according to his hypertension status at the time of interview as "now has hypertension" or "no longer has hypertension."

Now has hypertension. A person who now has hypertension is one who has ever been told by a medical doctor that he had hypertension or high blood pressure and at the time of interview he reports that he still had the condition, the condition was under control, or he was taking medicine for it that was prescribed by a medical

doctor. A condition is *under control* if the person by following a certain diet, taking medicine, or doing something else no longer has "symptoms" of the condition. If the regimen was stopped, however, it is assumed the condition would reoccur.

No longer has hypertension. A person who no longer has hypertension is one who has ever been told by a medical doctor that he had hypertension or high blood pressure. At the time of interview, however, this condition was cured and he was not taking medicine prescribed by a doctor for it.

Terms Relating to Health Care Practices

Physician visit.—A physician visit is defined as consultation with a physician, in person or by telephone, for examination, diagnosis, treatment, or advice. The visit is considered to be a physician visit if the service is provided directly by the physician or by a nurse or other person acting under a physician's supervision. For the purpose of this definition "physician" includes doctors of medicine and osteopathic physicians. The term "doctor" is used in the interview rather than "physician" because of popular usage. However, the concept toward which all instructions are directed is that which is described here.

Physician visits for services provided on a mass basis are not included in the tabulations. A service received on a mass basis is defined as any service involving only a single test (e.g., test for diabetes) or a single procedure (e.g., smallpox

vaccination) when this single service was administered identically to all persons who were at the place for this purpose. Hence obtaining a chest X-ray in a tuberculosis chest X-ray trailer is not included as a physician visit. However, a special chest X-ray given in a physician's office or in an outpatient clinic is considered a physician visit.

Physician visits to hospital inpatients are not included in the total number of visits, but are included in determining the interval since last visit.

If a physician is called to a house to see more than one person, the call is considered a separate physician visit for each person about whom the physician was consulted.

A physician visit is associated with the person about whom the advice was sought, even if that person did not actually see or consult the physician. For example, if a mother consults a physician about one of her children, the physician visit is ascribed to the child.

Interval since last physician visit.—The interval since the last physician visit is the length of time prior to the week of interview since a physician was last consulted in person by telephone for treatment or advice of any type whatever. A physician visit to a hospital inpatient may be counted as the last time a physician was seen.

Electrocardiogram.—An electrocardiogram is a test that involves placing wires on the chest and arms to measure rate of heartbeat.

Taking medicine now.—A person is taking medicine now for his hypertension if he takes it on a regular basis, such as three times daily or on an irregular basis such as when headaches or dizziness occur.

How often takes medicine. The three categories used to classify the frequency with which medicine is taken for hypertension are more than once a day, once a day, and less than once a day. When two medicines or more are taken at different intervals, the most frequent dosage is counted. For example, if one medicine is taken once a day and another is taken every other day, the once-a-day category is used.

Follows doctors orders. A person follows

doctor's orders if he takes the medicine for his hypertension when he is supposed to. This refers to the interval of time not the actual clocktime. A person instructed to take his medicine at 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. who instead takes it at 10 a.m. and 10 p.m. is counted as following doctor's orders.

Side effects.—A person has side effects from medicine taken for hypertension if taking it causes nausea, headaches, or any other unpleasant symptoms.

Uses less salt.—A person uses less salt if he has reduced his salt intake since learning that he had hypertension. Included in this category are persons who use a salt substitute.

Diet.—A person is on a diet if he is watching what he eats in order to try to lose weight or keep from gaining weight. Responses such as "don't eat as much as I used to," "cut out snacks," or something similar are classified to *other*.

Never smoked cigarettes.—A person who has never smoked more than 100 cigarettes (five packs) during his entire life is considered to have never smoked cigarettes.

Ever smoked cigarettes.—A person who has smoked more than 100 cigarettes (five packs) in his entire life is classified as having ever smoked and is further described as a present smoker or former smoker. This person is also referred to as an "ever smoker." Cigarettes include "cigarette-size cigars."

Present cigarette smoker.—Any person who reported a current rate of cigarette smoking is classified as a present smoker. The rate may range from less than one cigarette per day to 99 or more cigarettes per day. If a person has stopped smoking cigarettes only temporarily because of illness, economic reasons, or the like, he is still considered a present smoker.

Former cigarette smoker.—Any person who smoked at least 100 cigarettes during his entire life but reports smoking no cigarettes at the time of the interview is classified as a former smoker.

Terms Relating to Impact Measures

Bothered by hypertension—how often and

how much.—This term reflects the respondent's evaluation of the extent to which high blood pressure troubles him so it is defined by the respondent. The categories used to measure the frequency of botheration are all of the time, often, once in a while, never, and other. The categories used to measure the extent of botheration are great deal, some, very little, and other. These categories also are defined by the respondent.

Bed-disability day.—A day of bed disability is one on which a person stays in bed for all or most of the day because of a specific illness or injury. All or most of the day is defined as more than half of the daylight hours. All hospital days for inpatients are considered to be days of bed disability even if the patient was not actually in bed at the hospital.

Refused life insurance or health insurance coverage.—In this report a person was refused life insurance or health insurance coverage is one who was unable to obtain insurance because of high blood pressure or hypertension. A person refused for any other reason is not included. A person denied insurance at one time because of hypertension but later obtained it is included.

Demographic Terms

Age.—The age recorded for each person is the age at last birthday. Age is recorded in single years and grouped in a variety of distributions depending on the purpose of the table.

Color.—The population is divided into three color groups, "white" and "all other." "All other" includes "black," American Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and any other race. Mexican persons are included with "white" unless definitely known to be Indian or of another race.

Income of family or of unrelated individuals.—Each member of a family is classified according to the total income of the family of which he is a member. Within the household all persons related to each other by blood, marriage, or adoption constitute a family. Unrelated individuals are classified according to their own income.

The income recorded is the total of all income received by members of the family (or by

an unrelated individual) in the 12-month period preceding the week of interview. Income from all sources is included, e.g., wages, salaries, rents from property, pensions, and help from relatives.

Education.—The categories of education status show the years of school completed. Only years completed in regular schools, where persons are given a formal education, are included. A "regular" school is one which advances a person toward an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree. Thus education in vocational, trade, or business schools outside the regular school system is not counted in determining the highest grade of school completed.

Education of individual.—Each person aged 17 years or older is classified by education in terms of the highest grade of school completed.

Geographic region.—For the purpose of classifying the population by geographic area, the States are grouped into four regions. These regions, which correspond to those used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, are shown in figure I.

Place of residence.—The place of residence of a member of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population is classified as inside a standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) or outside an SMSA and either farm or nonfarm.

Standard metropolitan statistical areas.—The definitions and titles of SMSA's are established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget with the advice of the Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

The definition of an individual SMSA involves two considerations: first, a city or cities of specified population which constitute the central city and identify the county in which it is located as the central county; second, economic and social relationships with contiguous counties (except in New England) which are metropolitan in character so that the periphery of the specific metropolitan area may be determined. SMSA's are not limited by State boundaries. In New England SMSA's consist of towns and cities, rather than counties.

Central cities.—Each SMSA must include at least

one central city. The complete title of an SMSA identifies the central city or cities. If only one central city is designated, then it must have 50,000 inhabitants or more. The area title may include, in addition to the largest city, up to two city names on the basis and in the order of the following criteria: (1) the additional city has at least 250,000 inhabitants or (2) the additional city has a population of one-third or more of that of the largest city and minimum population of 25,000. An exception occurs where two cities have contiguous boundaries and constitute, for economic and social purposes, a single community of at least 50,000, the smaller of which must have a population of at least 15,000.

Farm and nonfarm residence.—The population residing outside SMSA's is subdivided into the farm population, which comprises all non-SMSA residents living on farms, and the nonfarm pop-

ulation, which comprises the remaining outside SMSA population. The farm population includes persons living on places of 10 acres or more from which sales of farm products amounted to \$50 or more during the previous 12 months or on places of less than 10 acres from which sales of farm products amounted to \$250 or more during the preceding 12 months. Other persons living outside an SMSA were classified as non-farm if their household paid rent for the house but their rent did not include any land used for farming.

Sales of farm products refer to the gross receipts from sale of field crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products (milk, wool, etc.), poultry and poultry products, and nursery and forest products produced on the place and sold at any time during the preceding 12 months.



APPENDIX III.
**QUESTIONS USED TO OBTAIN INFORMATION
 ABOUT HYPERTENSION**

HYPERTENSION PAGE (SAMPLE PERSONS ONLY)	Person number _____	HPI	<input type="checkbox"/> SP under 17 (Medical Care Page) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible resp. avail. (1) <input type="checkbox"/> Return call required (Next Hypertension Page)
1a. Have you EVER been told by a doctor that you had high blood pressure?			1 <input type="checkbox"/> Y (1c) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> N
b. Another name for high blood pressure is hypertension. Have you EVER been told by a doctor that you had hypertension?			1 <input type="checkbox"/> Y 2 <input type="checkbox"/> N (10)
c. About how long ago were you FIRST told by a doctor that you had (high blood pressure/hypertension)?			000 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 month 1 _____ Months 2 _____ Years _____ Times
2. During the past 12 months about how many times have you seen or talked to a doctor about your (high blood pressure/hypertension)?			000 <input type="checkbox"/> None
3. Has a doctor EVER advised you to lose weight BECAUSE OF (HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE/HYPERTENSION)?			1 <input type="checkbox"/> Y 2 <input type="checkbox"/> N
4a. Do you now use more salt, less salt, or about the same amount of salt since you learned you had (high blood pressure/hypertension)?			1 <input type="checkbox"/> More 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Less 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Same
d. Were you EVER advised by a doctor, nurse, or other medical person to use less salt?			1 <input type="checkbox"/> Y 2 <input type="checkbox"/> N
5a. Has a doctor EVER prescribed medicine for your (high blood pressure/hypertension)?			1 <input type="checkbox"/> Y 2 <input type="checkbox"/> N (6)
b. Are you now taking any medicine prescribed by a doctor for your (high blood pressure/hypertension)?			1 <input type="checkbox"/> Y 2 <input type="checkbox"/> N (5f)
c. How often are you supposed to take this medicine – more than once a day, once a day, or less than once a day?			1 <input type="checkbox"/> More than once a day 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Once a day 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than once a day
d. How often do you take your medicine when you are supposed to – all the time, often, once in a while, or never?			1 <input type="checkbox"/> All the time 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Often 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Once in a while 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u> ✓ </u>
e. Does your medicine ever cause any side effects or make you feel funny in any way?			1 <input type="checkbox"/> Y (6) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> N (6)
f. Why did you stop taking the medicine? Any other reason?			1 <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor's advice (5h) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No longer has high blood pressure 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Side effects <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u> ✓ </u>
g. Did a doctor advise you to stop taking the medicine? If "Side effects" in 5f, go to 6; otherwise ask:			1 <input type="checkbox"/> Y 2 <input type="checkbox"/> N
h. When you were taking this medicine did it cause any side effects or make you feel funny in any way?			1 <input type="checkbox"/> Y 2 <input type="checkbox"/> N

Mark all that apply

<p>13a. Were you told that your reading was high, low, normal, or were you not told?</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> High 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Low 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Normal 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Not told <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <i>✓</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">} (14)</p>
<p>b. Was your reading high, low, or normal?</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> High 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Low 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Normal <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <i>✓</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">} (15)</p>
<p>14. During the past 12 months, have you taken your own blood pressure?</p>	<p>1 Y 2 N</p>
<p>15. During the past 12 months, how many times was your blood pressure taken? (Do not count times while a patient in a hospital.)</p>	<p>_____ Times</p>
<p>16a. ABOUT how long has it been since you had an electrocardiogram, which involves placing wires on the chest and arms?</p>	<p>98 <input type="checkbox"/> Never 00 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 year _____ Years</p>
<p>b. ABOUT how long has it been since you had a chest X-ray?</p>	<p>98 <input type="checkbox"/> Never 00 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 year _____ Years</p>
<p>17a. ABOUT how much do you weigh?</p>	<p>_____ Pounds</p>
<p>b. ABOUT how tall are you?</p>	<p>_____ Feet _____ Inches</p>
<p>c. Do you consider yourself overweight, underweight, or just about right?</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Overweight 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Underweight (18) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> About right (17e)</p>
<p>d. Are you now trying to lose weight?</p>	<p>1 Y (17f) 2 N</p>
<p>e. Are you now trying to keep from gaining weight?</p>	<p>1 Y 2 N (18)</p>
<p>f. Is this based on advice from a doctor, nurse, or other medical person?</p>	<p>1 Y 2 N</p>
<p>g. What are you doing to (lose/control your) weight - watching what you eat, exercising, or something else? Anything else?</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Diet 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Exercise 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Medication <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <i>✓</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">} (19)</p>

Mark all that apply *✓*

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