Hypertension in adults over 50 in SAGE Countries

The data presented here was collected as part of the Hypertension in adults over 50 in SAGE Countries. More information on the survey can be found at [http://www.who.int/healthinfo/sage/en/](http://www.who.int/healthinfo/sage/en/)

All the charts presented compare the levels of hypertension that were self-reported (left, coloured bars) and measured (right, shaded bars). The differences between the two are particularly stark in Ghana and South Africa, while being significantly smaller in Russia and India in particular. The latter also has dramatically lower levels of measured hypertension than any of the other countries. A pattern that emerges consistently across all six countries is that of women having higher levels on both measures than men, while the urban-rural differential shows no clear pattern. Both age-groups and income quintiles show clear patterns in some countries, such as China, but are more difficult to disentangle e.g. in Mexico, possibly due to sample size.

The data presented here was collected as part of the WHO Study on global AGEing and adult health (SAGE). SAGE is composed of longitudinal surveys with nationally representative samples of adults of the six countries, and a particular focus on adults over the age of 50. The charts here refer to Wave 1 of the study, conducted between 2007-2010. The surveys aim to collect longitudinal data on the health and well-being of older adults in order to understand the ageing process in these diverse countries. In addition to household and individual questionnaires, the survey also objectively measured health biomarkers including – as reported here – respondents’ blood pressure. More information on the survey can be found at [http://www.who.int/healthinfo/sage/en/](http://www.who.int/healthinfo/sage/en/)