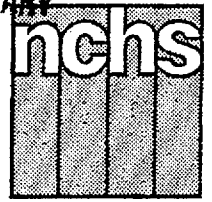


Advance Data



From Vital and Health Statistics of the National Center for Health Statistics

AIDS Knowledge and Attitudes for July–September 1989

Provisional Data From the National Health Interview Survey

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Introduction

The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) has included a special set of supplemental questions on the adult population's knowledge and attitudes about acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) in the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). The first AIDS Knowledge and Attitudes Survey was in the field from August through December 1987. Provisional results of that survey were published on a monthly basis in *Advance Data From Vital and Health Statistics* (Nos. 146, 148, 150, 151, and 153). A public use data tape containing the information collected in 1987 is available from NCHS.

During the first 4 months of 1988, the NHIS AIDS questionnaire was revised to meet current program needs for information about AIDS awareness. The revised AIDS Knowledge and Attitudes Survey entered the field in May 1988. Provisional findings for the remainder of 1988 were published periodically (*Advance Data From Vital and Health Statistics* Nos. 160, 161, 163, 164, 167, and 175); in addition, two special

reports focusing on minority populations were published from the 1988 data (*Advance Data From Vital and Health Statistics* Nos. 165 and 166). A public use data tape of the 1988 AIDS Knowledge and Attitudes Survey is now available. The NHIS AIDS questionnaire used in 1988 was continued throughout 1989. Reports based on the 1989 data are being issued on a quarterly basis. This report presents provisional data for the period July–September 1989.

The *Advance Data* reports describing the NHIS AIDS data have been restricted to simple descriptive statistics to facilitate their timely release. Thus, these reports do not attempt to explain or interpret differences among population subgroups or to examine relationships among various measures of knowledge and AIDS-related behavior (e.g., testing). The NHIS AIDS data bases permit more complex analyses than those presented in this series of *Advance Data* reports, and such analyses are being undertaken by various groups in the Public Health Service.

The AIDS questionnaires were designed to estimate public knowledge

about AIDS virus (HIV) transmission and its prevention. The data were needed as input for the planning and development of AIDS educational campaigns and for monitoring major educational efforts, for example, the series of radio and television public service announcements entitled "America Responds to AIDS" and the brochure "Understanding AIDS," both developed by the Centers for Disease Control.

The NHIS AIDS questionnaires were developed by the National Center for Health Statistics and interagency working groups established by the Information, Education and Risk Factor Reduction Subcommittee of the Public Health Service Executive Task Force on AIDS. The working groups included representatives from the Centers for Disease Control; the National Institutes of Health; the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration; and the Health Resources and Services Administration.

The 1988 and 1989 AIDS questionnaires included items on sources of AIDS information; self-assessed levels of AIDS knowledge;



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basic facts about the AIDS virus (HIV) and how it is transmitted; blood donation experience; awareness of and experience with the blood test for HIV; personal acquaintance with persons with AIDS or HIV; and willingness to take part in a proposed national seroprevalence survey. A general risk behavior question, similar to that asked by the Red Cross of potential blood donors, was included in the 1988 and 1989 AIDS questionnaires.

This report presents provisional data for July–September 1989 for most items included in the AIDS questionnaire. Table 1 displays percent distributions of persons 18 years of age and over by response categories according to age, sex, race, and education. In most cases, the actual questions asked of the respondents are reproduced verbatim in table 1 along with the coded response categories. In a few cases, questions or response categories have been rephrased or combined for clearer or more concise presentation of results. Refusals and other nonresponse categories (generally comprising less than 1 percent of total responses) are excluded from the denominator in the calculation of estimates, but responses of “don’t know” are included.

The NHIS AIDS questionnaire uses the phrase “the AIDS virus” rather than “HIV,” because it was felt that the general population might not be familiar with the more scientific terminology at the time the survey began. In this report, the two terms will be used synonymously.

Selected findings

The following highlights describe various aspects of AIDS knowledge and attitudes as observed in the July–September 1989 data from the NHIS AIDS survey. Unless otherwise noted in the text, all measures described remained stable over this 3-month period. Any differences cited in the text are statistically significant at the .05 level (see table II for provisional standard errors of estimates).

Sources of AIDS information—Throughout 1989 there has been no

change in the proportions of adults 18 years of age and over who reported having seen or heard public service announcements (PSA’s) about AIDS on television (79 percent) or on the radio (44 percent) in the month preceding the NHIS interview. Less than one-fourth of the adults who had seen PSA’s about AIDS reported that they were part of the series entitled “America Responds to AIDS.” The percentage of adults claiming to have read brochures or pamphlets about AIDS in the preceding month decreased slightly since the start of the year—from 24 percent in the first quarter of 1988 to 22 and 21 percent, respectively, in the second and third quarters. The proportion of adults who said they had ever read brochures or pamphlets about AIDS remained steady, 62 percent in July–September 1989. As in preceding months, the most frequently cited sources of informational brochures and pamphlets were through the mail (26 percent) and at doctors’ offices (22 percent).

Adults 50 years of age and over were less likely than younger adults to have seen or heard PSA’s or to have read brochures and pamphlets about AIDS. This has been true throughout 1988 and 1989. Black and white adults were equally likely to have seen AIDS-related PSA’s on the television, but exposure via the radio was reported more frequently by black than white persons. Black adults were also more likely than white adults to have read brochures or pamphlets about AIDS in the preceding month (29 versus 19 percent in July–September 1989) and to have ever read brochures or pamphlets about AIDS (66 versus 62 percent). The latter difference represents a departure from previous months; formerly, black and white adults were equally likely to have ever read AIDS brochures. As in previous months, educational attainment was directly related to the probability of having seen, heard, or read about AIDS.

Sixty-three percent of adults with children age 10–17 years reported having discussed AIDS with these children; 62 percent said they had

discussed AIDS with friends or relatives. These percentages have remained fairly stable for many months. Sixty-five percent of adults with children age 10–17 years stated that their children had received AIDS education in school, about the same as in the second quarter of 1989 (64 percent) but higher than in the first quarter (61 percent).

Self-assessed knowledge—Adults’ perceptions of how much they know about AIDS have not changed in 1989. In July–September 1989, as in earlier months, 23 percent of adults stated that they knew a lot about AIDS, and 44 percent said they knew “some.” Twenty-five percent claimed that they knew a little about AIDS, and 8 percent felt that they knew nothing about the disease. As in preceding months, self-assessed level of knowledge increased sharply with education. The proportion of persons who reported knowing a lot about AIDS was more than 3 times as high for persons with more than 12 years of school (35 percent) as for those with less than 12 years of school (11 percent). Although black and white adults were equally likely to state that they knew a lot about AIDS, black adults were almost twice as likely to feel that they knew nothing about AIDS, 13 compared with 7 percent. Nearly one-fifth (18 percent) of adults age 50 years and over said they knew nothing about AIDS, 6 times the proportion for younger adults (3 percent).

General knowledge—During 1989 there has been virtually no change in the general public’s knowledge about AIDS, as measured by the items in the NHIS AIDS questionnaire. Awareness of the basic facts concerning AIDS continues to be high. In July–September 1989, three-fourths or more of U.S. adults stated that it was definitely true that AIDS can reduce the body’s natural protection against disease (75 percent), that AIDS leads to death (84 percent), and that HIV can be spread via shared needles, sexual intercourse, and perinatal transmission (94 percent, 83 percent, and 80 percent, respectively). Three-fourths or more stated that it was

definitely false that AIDS is especially common in older people (75 percent) and that teenagers cannot get AIDS (93 percent).

One aspect of AIDS knowledge showed a slight decline between July and September 1989. The percentage of adults who thought it definitely false that there is a vaccine for AIDS declined from 75 percent in July (the same as in the second quarter) to 73 percent in September. The decline was most pronounced among (persons with less than 12 years of education, for whom the proportion fell from 60 percent in the second quarter to 54 percent in the third quarter. This may reflect confusion on the part of the public about the difference between a vaccine for AIDS and the AIDS treatments that have been heavily publicized, such as AZT (zidovudine).

While black and white adults generally demonstrated similar levels of knowledge about AIDS, some racial differences existed. Black adults were more likely to realize that AIDS can damage the brain and that AIDS leads to death, while white adults were more likely to understand that AIDS affects the immune system, that a person can be infected with HIV and not have AIDS, that a person infected with HIV can look and feel healthy, and that there is no vaccine for AIDS. Other demographic factors that showed a more consistent association with AIDS knowledge were education (positively related) and age (lowest levels of knowledge for persons age 50 years and over, highest for those age 30–49 years).

Misperceptions about HIV transmission—The 1987, 1988, and 1989 NHIS AIDS surveys included a series of questions addressing misperceptions about HIV transmission by means of various forms of casual contact. Accurate knowledge in this area, as expressed by the proportion of adults who thought it very unlikely or definitely not possible to spread HIV through casual contact, improved throughout 1987 and between May and July 1988. After that, the proportions of adults responding correctly to these questions

declined slightly, so that by December 1988, responses were similar to those recorded in May of that year.

Throughout 1989 there has been no meaningful change in the level of misperceptions surrounding HIV transmission through casual contact, despite occasional fluctuations of 1 or 2 percentage points in the proportions of adults answering the individual items correctly. As was true in 1988, the activities perceived as riskiest are those involving potential exposure to the saliva of a person infected with HIV. For example, only 23 percent of adults stated that it was very unlikely or definitely not possible to become infected with HIV by kissing (with exchange of saliva) a person with the virus.

Blood donation and testing—In July–September 1989, 40 percent of adults reported ever having donated blood. This includes 15 percent who donated blood since March 1985, when routine screening for HIV antibodies began, and 7 percent who claimed to have donated blood in the preceding year. These figures have remained stable for many months. Three-fourths (74 percent) of adults had heard of the blood test for the AIDS virus (i.e., the test to detect HIV antibodies), and two-thirds (66 percent) thought blood donations are routinely tested. Six percent of adults said that they had received a blood transfusion between 1977, when HIV is thought to have entered the United States, and 1985, when routine screening began. About half (47 percent) of all adults thought the present supply of blood is safe for transfusions. All of these estimates are similar to those reported throughout 1989.

As of July–September 1989, 21 percent of adults age 18 years and over were estimated to have had their blood tested for HIV. This proportion is fairly evenly divided between persons who reported having been tested (11 percent) and those who did not report testing but had donated blood since automatic screening of donations was initiated (10 percent). The percentage of U.S. adults tested for HIV has increased steadily over

the last year, up from 16 percent in May 1988.

The proportion of adults tested decreased sharply with age, from 29 percent of those age 18–29 years to 9 percent of those 50 years of age and over. Sixty-eight percent of the individuals who had been tested for HIV reported being tested as a part of blood donation and 1 percent as part of a blood transfusion. Eighteen percent voluntarily sought testing, and 17 percent were tested as part of some other activity that requires a routine blood test (up from 14 percent in the first quarter of 1989).

Seven percent of adults reported plans to have their blood tested in the year following interview. There has been no change in this figure during 1989. This proportion declined with age, from 10 percent of persons age 18–29 years to 8 and 2 percent, respectively, of those age 30–49 years and 50 years and over. Black adults were almost twice as likely as white adults to report plans to be tested, 11 versus 6 percent. Of persons who reported plans to be tested, nearly half (46 percent) said that the test would be sought voluntarily as opposed to performed routinely in connection with some other activity.

Preventive measures—During the first three quarters of 1989, there was a slight decrease in the perceived effectiveness of condoms as a method for preventing HIV transmission during sexual intercourse. In July–September 1989, 33 percent rated condoms as very effective, and 52 percent stated that they were somewhat effective; in January–March 1989, 37 percent thought condoms were very effective, and 54 percent considered them somewhat effective. Throughout 1989 more than half of all adults stated that diaphragms, spermicides, and vasectomies were not at all effective, while more than 80 percent considered mutual monogamy with an uninfected partner to be very effective.

Risk of getting HIV—During July–September 1989, 2 percent of adults reported belonging to one or more of the groups with behaviors

associated with increased risk of AIDS (e.g., hemophiliacs, intravenous drug users, and homosexual men). This proportion has not varied since the question was introduced in May 1988.

Eighty-three percent of U.S. adults felt there was no chance of their already being infected with HIV, i.e., of "having the AIDS virus." Thirteen percent assessed their chances of having HIV as low, 2 percent as medium, and less than

1 percent as high. Seventy-eight percent of adults felt that they had no chance of becoming infected, i.e., "of getting the AIDS virus." This proportion rose steadily in 1987 and 1988, but has remained stable throughout 1989. The proportions who stated that their chances of getting HIV were low, medium, and high were 17, 2 and less than 1 percent, respectively.

Fourteen percent of U.S. adults reported knowing someone with AIDS or HIV. This percentage has more than doubled since August 1987. Adults age 30–49 years were the most likely to report knowing someone with AIDS or HIV (17 percent), followed by persons 18–29 years (14 percent) and those 50 years of age and over (9 percent).

Suggested citation

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Symbols

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Table 1. Provisional estimates of the percent of persons 18 years of age and over with selected AIDS knowledge and attitudes from the 1988 National Health Interview Survey, by selected characteristics: United States, July–September 1989

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 technical notes]

AIDS knowledge or attitude	Age			Sex		Race		Education						
	Total	18–29 years	30–49 years	50 years and over	Male	Female	White	Black	Less than 12 years	12 years	More than 12 years			
Total	100	100	100	100	Percent distribution ¹							100	100	100
1. In the past month, have you—														
1a. Seen any public service announcements about AIDS on television?														
Yes	79	81	81	77	80	79	79	80	73	80	82			
No	19	19	18	20	18	20	19	19	25	18	17			
Don't know	2	1	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	2			
1b. Heard any public service announcements about AIDS on the radio?														
Yes	44	51	49	34	49	40	43	50	35	45	49			
No	52	45	47	61	47	56	52	47	62	51	47			
Don't know	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	4			
2. Were any of those public service announcements called "America Responds to AIDS"?														
Yes	23	33	25	15	22	25	22	28	22	25	22			
No	12	13	12	12	14	11	12	14	11	11	15			
Don't know	47	40	47	53	48	46	49	41	43	48	49			
Neither heard nor saw any public service announcements	17	15	16	20	16	18	17	17	23	16	15			
3. In the past month, have you read any brochures or pamphlets about AIDS?														
Yes	21	25	24	14	19	22	19	29	15	20	25			
No	78	74	75	85	80	77	80	71	85	80	74			
Don't know	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
4. Have you ever read any brochures or pamphlets about AIDS?														
Yes	62	69	70	48	59	65	62	66	40	62	74			
No	37	31	29	51	40	34	37	34	59	37	26			
Don't know	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
5. Where did you get the pamphlets or brochures? ^{1,2}														
Clinic, other than work clinic	4	5	4	2	3	4	3	7	5	3	3			
Doctor's office (HMO)	22	23	22	19	19	24	22	20	22	23	20			
Drug store	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1			
Public health department	3	4	4	2	3	4	3	7	4	3	4			
Received in mail without asking	26	17	27	35	25	27	27	21	29	27	25			
Red Cross/Red Cross blood donation	3	3	4	2	4	3	4	1	1	3	4			
Other blood donation	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1			
School	11	21	9	4	11	11	11	8	7	9	14			
Sent/phoned for/requested it	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1			
Federal/State/local government	14	8	15	17	14	13	15	8	11	12	16			
Work, other than clinic or nurse	15	11	18	12	17	13	14	18	7	14	18			
Work, nurse or clinic	5	5	5	4	3	6	4	6	2	4	6			
Other	17	19	17	16	18	16	16	22	21	16	16			
Don't know	5	3	4	7	6	4	5	4	5	5	4			
15. Have you ever discussed AIDS with any of your children aged 10-17? ³														
Yes	63	60	64	53	50	73	63	66	57	61	67			
No	37	40	36	47	49	27	37	34	43	39	33			
Don't know	0	—	0	—	0	0	0	0	—	0	0			
16. Have any or all of your children aged 10-17 had instruction at school about AIDS? ³														
Yes	65	55	65	64	62	67	65	65	62	63	68			
No	12	22	12	9	10	15	13	10	12	13	12			
Don't know	23	23	22	27	28	18	22	25	26	24	20			
21. How much would you say you know about AIDS?														
A lot	23	26	28	15	24	23	23	24	11	18	35			
Some	44	49	48	35	43	45	45	37	27	49	48			
A little	25	22	21	32	26	24	25	26	36	28	15			
None	8	3	3	18	8	8	7	13	25	5	2			
Don't know	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
22. To the best of your knowledge, is there a difference between having the AIDS virus and having the disease AIDS?														
Yes	67	66	74	59	67	67	68	59	42	66	80			
No	15	22	15	11	16	14	15	19	17	17	12			
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0			
Don't know	18	12	11	30	17	19	17	22	41	16	7			
23a. AIDS can reduce the body's natural protection against disease.														
Definitely true	75	77	82	64	76	73	77	63	51	75	87			
Probably true	11	12	9	14	12	11	11	13	16	12	8			
Probably false	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	3	4	2	1			
Definitely false	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	6	5	4	2			
Don't know	9	5	5	17	8	10	8	15	24	7	3			

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Provisional estimates of the percent of persons 18 years of age and over with selected AIDS knowledge and attitudes from the 1988 National Health Interview Survey, by selected characteristics: United States, July–September 1989—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 technical notes]

AIDS knowledge or attitude	Age			Sex		Race		Education			
	Total	18–29 years	30–49 years	50 years and over	Male	Female	White	Black	Less than 12 years	12 years	More than 12 years
Percent distribution ¹											
23b. AIDS is especially common in older people.											
Definitely true	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Probably true	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
Probably false	16	17	14	17	16	16	17	11	16	15	17
Definitely false	75	75	79	70	76	75	76	76	65	79	77
Don't know	7	5	5	10	7	7	6	10	16	4	4
23c. AIDS can damage the brain.											
Definitely true	27	22	28	29	27	27	26	36	29	26	26
Probably true	29	30	29	29	30	28	30	27	27	30	30
Probably false	10	13	10	7	10	10	11	5	5	10	13
Definitely false	9	11	11	5	9	9	9	7	5	9	12
Don't know	25	24	21	29	23	26	25	25	34	25	19
23d. AIDS usually leads to heart disease.											
Definitely true	9	8	9	10	9	9	8	16	12	10	7
Probably true	21	19	23	22	20	22	21	23	22	22	21
Probably false	18	22	20	13	19	17	19	12	8	17	24
Definitely false	17	18	20	12	19	15	17	14	10	15	22
Don't know	35	32	28	43	32	37	35	35	47	36	26
23e. AIDS is an infectious disease caused by a virus.											
Definitely true	64	70	71	53	67	62	64	65	50	63	74
Probably true	18	18	16	19	17	18	18	15	19	19	15
Probably false	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	2
Definitely false	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	6	4
Don't know	11	7	6	20	10	12	10	14	24	9	6
23f. Teenagers cannot get AIDS.											
Definitely true	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Probably true	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Probably false	3	2	2	5	3	3	3	4	4	3	2
Definitely false	93	96	95	89	94	92	94	89	86	94	96
Don't know	3	1	1	5	2	3	2	6	8	1	1
23g. AIDS leads to death.											
Definitely true	84	85	84	84	83	86	84	88	86	86	81
Probably true	12	11	14	11	13	11	13	7	8	11	16
Probably false	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
Definitely false	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Don't know	2	1	1	4	2	2	2	3	5	1	1
23h. A person can be infected with the AIDS virus and not have the disease AIDS.											
Definitely true	58	61	64	50	59	58	60	52	39	58	70
Probably true	20	19	19	20	19	20	20	20	19	21	19
Probably false	3	4	3	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	3
Definitely false	4	6	5	3	5	4	4	5	6	5	4
Don't know	14	11	9	23	14	15	13	19	33	13	6
23i. Looking at a person is enough to tell if he or she has the AIDS virus.											
Definitely true	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	4	4	2	2
Probably true	5	4	4	6	5	4	4	7	7	5	3
Probably false	13	13	12	16	13	13	13	14	15	15	11
Definitely false	70	74	76	59	70	69	71	62	51	70	79
Don't know	10	6	6	17	9	11	9	14	23	9	4
23j. Any person with the AIDS virus can pass it on to someone else during sexual intercourse.											
Definitely true	83	86	84	79	82	83	83	83	78	85	82
Probably true	12	10	12	13	13	11	12	10	11	10	14
Probably false	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Definitely false	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
Don't know	4	2	2	7	3	4	3	5	9	3	2
23k. A person who has the AIDS virus can look and feel healthy and well.											
Definitely true	49	53	55	37	51	46	50	45	32	46	61
Probably true	28	28	27	29	27	29	29	25	25	31	27
Probably false	7	6	5	9	7	7	6	8	9	8	4
Definitely false	5	5	4	6	4	5	4	7	8	5	3
Don't know	12	8	8	19	11	12	11	15	26	11	5
23l. A pregnant woman who has the AIDS virus can give the AIDS virus to her baby.											
Definitely true	80	84	83	74	77	83	80	83	73	82	83
Probably true	14	13	12	16	16	12	15	10	15	14	14
Probably false	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Definitely false	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
Don't know	5	2	3	9	5	5	5	6	12	3	3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Provisional estimates of the percent of persons 18 years of age and over with selected AIDS knowledge and attitudes from the 1988 National Health Interview Survey, by selected characteristics: United States, July–September 1989—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 technical notes]

AIDS knowledge or attitude	Age			Sex		Race		Education			
	Total	18–29	30–49	50 years	Male	Female	White	Black	Less than	12 years	More than
		years	years	and over					12 years	12 years	12 years
Percent distribution ¹											
23m. There is a vaccine available to the public that protects a person from getting the AIDS virus.											
Definitely true	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	5	4	2	1
Probably true	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	5	2	2
Probably false	10	11	9	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	8
Definitely false	73	74	79	65	74	72	75	63	54	73	83
Don't know	12	9	9	19	11	13	11	19	26	12	6
23n. There is no cure for AIDS at present.											
Definitely true	85	85	87	82	84	85	86	82	76	86	88
Probably true	8	8	7	8	8	7	8	7	9	8	8
Probably false	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Definitely false	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Don't know	5	3	3	7	4	5	4	8	11	4	2
24. How likely do you think it is that a person will get AIDS or the AIDS virus infection from—											
24a. Living near a hospital or home for AIDS patients?											
Very likely	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
Somewhat likely	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	5	4	3	2
Somewhat unlikely	7	7	7	6	7	7	6	10	8	7	6
Very unlikely	37	38	37	37	39	35	37	36	35	38	37
Definitely not possible	46	47	49	41	43	48	47	37	34	45	52
Don't know	6	4	4	11	6	6	6	10	16	5	2
24b. Working near someone with the AIDS virus?											
Very likely	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	5	4	3	1
Somewhat likely	9	9	8	10	9	9	9	9	10	10	7
Somewhat unlikely	11	12	12	10	12	11	12	12	11	12	11
Very unlikely	40	41	41	37	40	39	40	38	33	39	44
Definitely not possible	31	32	33	27	30	32	31	28	25	31	34
Don't know	7	4	4	12	6	7	6	9	17	5	3
24c. Eating in a restaurant where the cook has the AIDS virus?											
Very likely	7	6	6	8	7	7	6	10	11	7	4
Somewhat likely	17	18	17	17	18	17	17	17	18	18	16
Somewhat unlikely	15	18	16	12	16	14	15	13	10	15	17
Very unlikely	30	31	32	28	31	30	31	26	23	29	36
Definitely not possible	19	21	20	16	18	19	19	17	13	19	21
Don't know	12	7	9	19	10	13	11	16	24	11	6
24d. Kissing—with exchange of saliva—a person who has the AIDS virus?											
Very likely	26	22	25	31	26	27	26	30	31	28	22
Somewhat likely	28	28	28	27	29	27	28	26	25	28	29
Somewhat unlikely	13	15	14	9	13	12	13	10	8	12	16
Very unlikely	16	19	17	11	16	15	16	13	11	15	19
Definitely not possible	7	9	8	6	7	7	7	7	6	7	8
Don't know	10	7	7	15	9	11	9	15	18	9	6
24e. Shaking hands, touching, or kissing on the cheek someone who has the AIDS virus?											
Very likely	2	2	1	3	2	2	2	3	4	2	1
Somewhat likely	6	5	6	7	6	6	6	7	7	7	5
Somewhat unlikely	13	14	14	12	14	12	13	14	12	14	13
Very unlikely	39	39	40	39	41	38	40	39	37	40	41
Definitely not possible	33	38	35	28	31	36	34	28	25	32	39
Don't know	6	3	4	11	6	6	5	10	15	5	2
24f. Sharing plates, forks, or glasses with someone who has the AIDS virus?											
Very likely	9	8	8	12	9	9	9	12	13	10	7
Somewhat likely	20	18	21	20	20	20	20	21	20	21	18
Somewhat unlikely	14	15	15	11	15	13	14	14	11	14	16
Very unlikely	28	30	30	25	29	28	29	26	23	27	32
Definitely not possible	19	22	19	16	18	19	19	14	14	17	22
Don't know	10	7	7	16	9	11	10	13	20	10	5
24g. Using public toilets?											
Very likely	6	5	5	8	5	7	5	9	11	6	3
Somewhat likely	12	12	11	13	12	12	12	12	14	13	9
Somewhat unlikely	12	13	13	11	13	12	12	13	9	12	14
Very unlikely	34	33	36	32	35	33	34	33	26	34	38
Definitely not possible	26	31	29	20	27	26	27	20	18	25	32
Don't know	10	6	6	17	9	11	9	14	21	10	4

See footnotes at end of table.

8 Advance Data

Table 1. Provisional estimates of the percent of persons 18 years of age and over with selected AIDS knowledge and attitudes from the 1988 National Health Interview Survey, by selected characteristics: United States, July–September 1989—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 technical notes]

AIDS knowledge or attitude	Age			Sex		Race		Education			
	Total	18–29	30–49	50 years	Male	Female	White	Black	Less than	12 years	More than
		years	years	and over					12 years		12 years
Percent distribution ¹											
24h. Sharing needles for drug use with someone who has the AIDS virus?											
Very likely	94	96	96	92	95	94	95	90	90	95	96
Somewhat likely	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2
Somewhat unlikely	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Very unlikely	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
Definitely not possible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Don't know	2	1	1	4	2	2	2	4	6	1	1
24i. Being coughed or sneezed on by someone who has the AIDS virus?											
Very likely	7	5	6	10	6	8	7	11	11	7	5
Somewhat likely	20	18	20	23	21	20	20	22	21	22	19
Somewhat unlikely	17	19	18	14	17	16	17	14	13	16	19
Very unlikely	29	31	32	24	30	28	30	26	22	29	33
Definitely not possible	16	19	17	11	15	16	16	12	11	15	18
Don't know	11	7	8	18	10	12	10	15	22	10	6
24j. Attending school with a child who has the AIDS virus?											
Very likely	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	4	4	2	1
Somewhat likely	5	3	5	5	5	4	4	6	6	5	4
Somewhat unlikely	10	11	10	10	11	10	10	11	10	11	10
Very unlikely	42	41	45	41	44	41	43	41	37	43	45
Definitely not possible	33	40	34	28	31	36	34	28	26	33	38
Don't know	7	3	4	13	7	7	6	10	17	5	3
24k. Mosquitoes or other insects?											
Very likely	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	15	13	9	6
Somewhat likely	16	19	16	14	17	15	16	17	16	18	15
Somewhat unlikely	9	11	9	7	9	8	9	9	6	9	9
Very unlikely	25	24	27	23	26	24	26	22	18	24	29
Definitely not possible	19	19	20	17	18	20	20	14	13	18	23
Don't know	23	18	20	29	21	24	22	23	33	22	18
25. Have you ever donated blood?											
Yes	40	32	42	42	50	30	41	33	27	36	50
No	60	68	58	58	50	70	59	67	72	64	50
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26a. Have you donated blood since March 1985?											
Yes	15	21	18	7	19	12	16	11	7	13	22
No	84	78	81	93	81	88	84	89	93	87	78
Don't know	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
26b. Have you donated blood in the past 12 months?											
Yes	7	8	9	3	8	5	7	4	2	6	10
No	93	91	91	96	91	94	92	96	97	94	89
Don't know	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
27. Have you ever heard of a blood test that can detect the AIDS virus infection?											
Yes	74	81	83	60	75	74	76	65	53	74	86
No	22	16	15	34	21	22	20	31	40	21	11
Don't know	4	3	3	7	4	4	4	4	6	4	3
28. To the best of your knowledge, are blood donations routinely tested now for the AIDS virus infection?											
Yes	66	72	74	52	66	66	68	54	43	65	78
No	4	3	4	3	4	3	3	4	3	3	4
Don't know	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	7	7	6	4
Never heard of test ⁴	26	19	17	40	25	26	24	35	47	26	14
29a. Have you ever received counseling or had a talk with a health professional about taking the AIDS virus test?											
Yes	4	6	5	1	4	4	4	5	3	3	6
No	70	75	77	58	71	69	72	60	50	71	80
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Never heard of test ⁴	26	19	17	40	25	26	24	35	47	26	14
29b. Was the discussion— ^{1,5}											
With a private doctor?	48	46	50	52	43	53	47	50	56	47	47
At a family-planning clinic?	9	11	8	6	5	12	9	13	17	10	6
On an AIDS hotline?	2	0	4	—	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
At a prenatal clinic?	6	9	4	1	1	10	6	7	6	9	4
At an STD or sexually transmitted disease clinic?	4	4	4	1	5	2	4	6	4	3	4
At an AIDS/HIV counseling and testing site?	10	8	11	10	10	10	11	7	3	12	10
With some other health professional?	41	38	43	46	46	37	42	41	21	43	45
With some other counselor?	8	11	7	4	12	6	8	10	13	9	7
30. During that discussion, did you receive information about how to avoid getting or passing on the AIDS virus? ⁵											
Yes	59	67	55	50	65	54	57	72	59	67	55
No	40	32	43	50	34	45	42	28	41	33	44
Don't know	1	0	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Provisional estimates of the percent of persons 18 years of age and over with selected AIDS knowledge and attitudes from the 1988 National Health Interview Survey, by selected characteristics: United States, July–September 1989—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 technical notes]

AIDS knowledge or attitude	Age			Sex		Race		Education			
	Total	18–29 years	30–49 years	50 years and over	Male	Female	White	Black	Less than 12 years	12 years	More than 12 years
Percent distribution ¹											
31. Have you ever been advised by a health professional not to have the blood test for the AIDS virus infection?											
Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No	74	81	82	59	75	73	76	65	53	74	85
Don't know	0	—	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	—	0
Never heard of test ⁴	26	19	17	40	25	26	24	35	47	26	14
32. Have you ever been advised by friends or relatives not to have the blood test for the AIDS virus infection?											
Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No	74	81	82	59	75	73	76	64	53	74	85
Don't know	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0
Never heard of test ⁴	26	19	17	40	25	26	24	35	47	26	14
33. Have you had your blood tested for the AIDS virus infection?											
Yes ⁶	21	29	25	9	25	17	21	19	11	18	28
No	54	53	58	51	51	57	56	46	42	57	58
Don't know	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
Never heard of test ⁴	24	16	16	39	22	25	22	33	45	24	12
35a. How many times have you had your blood tested for the AIDS virus infection? ⁷											
Once	6	9	8	2	7	6	6	7	4	5	8
Twice	2	3	2	0	2	1	2	2	1	1	2
3–5 times	1	2	2	0	2	1	1	1	0	1	2
6–12 times	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
More than 12 times	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know ⁸	10	15	12	5	12	9	11	8	5	9	14
Never heard of or never took test ⁹	80	71	75	92	76	83	79	82	89	82	72
35b. How many times in the past 12 months have you had your blood tested for the AIDS virus infection? ⁷											
None in the past 12 months	3	5	4	1	4	3	3	2	1	3	4
Once	6	8	7	2	7	5	5	7	4	5	8
More than once	2	2	3	1	3	1	2	2	1	2	3
Don't know ⁸	10	14	11	5	12	8	10	8	5	9	14
Never heard of or never took test ⁹	80	71	75	92	76	83	79	82	89	82	72
36. Was the test/were any of the tests, including those you had before the past 12 months— ¹											
Part of a blood donation? ^{6,7}	68	63	67	80	69	66	70	52	56	65	71
Part of a blood transfusion? ⁹	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Voluntarily sought? ⁹	18	18	19	15	13	24	16	33	22	18	17
Part of some other activity that requires a blood sample? ⁹	17	21	17	6	20	13	17	16	21	17	16
38. Did you get the results of your test/any of your tests? ⁹											
Yes	57	62	54	55	54	62	55	68	68	55	56
No	42	38	45	44	46	38	44	32	32	44	43
Don't know	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	—	0	1
41. Do you expect to have a blood test for the AIDS virus infection in the next 12 months?											
Yes	7	10	8	2	8	6	6	11	5	6	9
No	64	66	70	55	63	65	67	46	45	64	73
Don't know	4	6	4	2	4	3	3	8	3	4	4
Never heard of test ⁴	26	19	17	40	25	26	24	35	47	26	14
42. Will the test be— ^{1,10}											
Part of a blood donation?	45	40	48	51	50	40	52	24	27	43	53
Voluntarily sought?	46	52	42	48	43	51	41	68	63	51	38
Part of some other activity that requires a blood sample?	20	23	21	11	22	18	19	19	13	20	23
44a. Did you have a blood transfusion at any time between 1977 and 1985?											
Yes	6	3	5	8	5	6	6	5	7	6	5
No	93	96	94	90	94	93	93	94	92	93	94
Don't know	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
44b. Do you think the present supply of blood is safe for transfusions?											
Yes	47	51	49	41	51	44	49	33	33	46	55
No	28	27	29	29	26	30	28	35	33	29	25
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know	25	21	21	31	23	26	23	31	33	24	20
45. Here are some methods people use to prevent getting the AIDS virus through sexual activity. How effective is—											
45a. Using a diaphragm?											
Very effective	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	4	3	2	1
Somewhat effective	13	13	12	13	12	13	13	12	11	12	14
Not at all effective	59	63	66	47	58	60	61	50	39	61	67
Don't know how effective	20	15	16	27	20	20	19	22	30	19	14
Don't know method	7	7	5	10	8	6	6	11	17	6	3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Provisional estimates of the percent of persons 18 years of age and over with selected AIDS knowledge and attitudes from the 1988 National Health Interview Survey, by selected characteristics: United States, July–September 1989—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 technical notes]

AIDS knowledge or attitude	Age			Sex		Race		Education			
	Total	18–29 years	30–49 years	50 years and over	Male	Female	White	Black	Less than 12 years	12 years	More than 12 years
Percent distribution ¹											
45b. Using a condom?											
Very effective	33	39	37	25	36	31	33	34	25	34	38
Somewhat effective	52	51	53	51	52	52	53	46	43	53	54
Not at all effective	5	5	5	5	5	6	5	8	7	6	4
Don't know how effective	7	4	4	14	6	9	7	8	18	6	3
Don't know method	2	1	1	5	2	3	2	3	7	1	1
45c. Using a spermicidal jelly, foam, or cream?											
Very effective	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1
Somewhat effective	14	16	14	12	15	13	14	13	9	13	17
Not at all effective	57	63	64	45	56	59	58	53	42	60	63
Don't know how effective	21	15	16	31	22	21	21	23	33	21	15
Don't know method	6	5	4	11	6	7	6	8	14	5	4
45d. Having a vasectomy?											
Very effective	2	3	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2
Somewhat effective	3	4	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	2
Not at all effective	73	73	82	63	74	72	75	64	53	74	82
Don't know how effective	16	14	11	24	15	17	15	21	27	15	10
Don't know method	7	6	4	9	6	7	5	10	15	5	3
45e. Two people who do not have the AIDS virus having sex only with each other?											
Very effective	83	84	87	78	85	82	85	74	71	85	88
Somewhat effective	8	9	7	9	8	9	8	13	10	8	8
Not at all effective	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	5	4	2	2
Don't know how effective	5	3	3	9	4	5	4	7	11	4	2
Don't know method	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	4	1	1
46. What are your chances of having the AIDS virus?											
High	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Medium	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2
Low	13	19	15	7	14	12	13	12	6	12	17
None	83	78	81	90	82	85	84	80	88	84	80
Don't know	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	5	5	1	1
47. What are your chances of getting the AIDS virus?											
High	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medium	2	3	2	1	3	2	2	3	2	2	2
Low	17	23	20	8	18	15	17	13	9	14	23
None	78	70	75	87	76	80	78	77	83	81	73
Don't know	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	6	6	2	2
High chance of already having AIDS virus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
49. Do you say your chance of getting AIDS is high or medium because you— ¹¹											
Have had a blood transfusion?	9	6	7	17	6	11	8	6	12	9	6
Have had sexual contact with someone who might have the virus?	18	22	17	13	17	19	16	25	28	14	16
Some other reason?	54	49	63	46	50	59	55	54	47	45	69
52. Have you ever discussed AIDS with a friend or relative?											
Yes	62	70	70	46	59	64	62	62	42	61	72
No	38	30	30	54	41	35	38	38	57	39	28
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53. When was the last time you discussed AIDS with a friend or relative?											
0–3 days ago	6	8	7	4	6	7	6	9	5	5	8
4–7 days ago	7	8	8	5	7	8	7	9	5	7	8
8–14 days ago	6	6	7	5	5	6	6	7	5	5	6
15–31 days ago	12	13	14	9	12	13	12	10	7	12	15
More than 31 days ago	25	32	28	17	24	27	26	22	15	26	30
Don't know	5	5	5	5	6	4	5	5	4	6	5
Never discussed ¹²	39	30	30	54	42	36	38	38	58	39	28
54. Have you ever personally known anyone with AIDS or the AIDS virus?											
Yes	14	14	17	9	13	14	14	17	7	10	21
No	85	85	81	89	86	84	85	82	91	89	78
Don't know	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
55. How long has it been since you saw this person?											
Within past 2 weeks	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2 weeks—less than 1 month	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
1 month—less than 3 months	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
3 months—less than 6 months	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	2
6 months or more	10	9	12	7	9	10	10	11	5	7	15
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Never knew anyone with AIDS ¹³	86	86	83	91	87	86	86	83	93	90	79

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Provisional estimates of the percent of persons 18 years of age and over with selected AIDS knowledge and attitudes from the 1988 National Health Interview Survey, by selected characteristics: United States, July–September 1989—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 technical notes¹

AIDS knowledge or attitude	Age			Sex		Race		Education			
	Total	18–29	30–49	50 years	Male	Female	White	Black	Less than	12 years	More than
		years	years	and over					12 years	12 years	12 years
Percent distribution ¹											
56. How well do you know this person?											
Very well	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	3	2	1	2
Fairly well	3	4	4	2	3	3	3	4	2	2	5
Not very well	5	6	6	4	5	6	5	6	2	4	9
Don't really know personally	2	2	3	1	2	2	2	3	1	2	3
Other	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	2
Don't know how well	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Never knew anyone with AIDS ¹³	86	86	83	91	87	86	86	83	93	90	79
57. Is any of these statements true for you?											
a. You have hemophilia and have received clotting factor concentrates since 1977.											
b. You are a native of Haiti or Central or East Africa who has entered the United States since 1977.											
c. You are a man who has had sex with another man at some time since 1977, even 1 time.											
d. You have taken illegal drugs by needle at any time since 1977.											
e. Since 1977, you are or have been the sex partner of any person who would answer yes to any of the items above (57 a-d).											
f. You have had sex for money or drugs at any time since 1977.											
Yes to at least 1 statement	2	4	3	0	2	2	2	3	2	2	2
No to all statements	98	96	97	99	97	98	98	97	98	98	98
Refused	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
58. The U.S. Public Health Service has said that AIDS is one of the major health problems in the country but exactly how many people it affects is not known. The Surgeon General has proposed that a study be conducted and blood samples be taken to help find out how widespread the problem is. If you were selected in this national sample of people to have their blood tested with assurances of privacy of test results, would you have the test?											
Yes	73	78	75	66	75	71	74	69	66	72	77
No	21	17	18	26	19	22	20	23	25	21	18
Other	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Don't know	6	4	5	6	5	6	5	7	7	6	4
59. Why wouldn't you take part in the test? ¹⁴											
Don't want to know if I have AIDS	4	8	5	1	4	4	4	3	3	4	5
Don't want any counseling about AIDS	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fear I'll get AIDS	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	6	6	4
Don't like to give blood	14	21	17	9	14	15	14	17	10	14	17
Don't trust Government programs	6	6	8	5	9	4	6	5	6	6	7
It is a waste of money	3	1	3	4	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
Don't believe AIDS can really be cured anyway	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	1
Other	51	40	47	59	49	52	52	41	49	49	54
Don't know	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
61. When Federal public health officials give information about AIDS, do you believe what they say or are you doubtful about the information they give?											
Believe	68	74	70	61	66	69	67	69	58	68	73
Doubtful	27	22	27	30	28	25	27	24	30	28	24
Don't know	6	4	4	9	5	6	5	7	13	4	3
62. When they [public health officials] give advice about how to help keep from getting AIDS, do you believe their advice or are you doubtful about what they say?											
Believe	82	87	84	75	82	81	82	80	71	83	87
Doubtful	14	10	14	17	14	14	14	14	19	14	11
Don't know	4	3	2	7	4	4	4	5	11	3	2

¹Multiple responses may sum to more than 100.
²Based on persons answering yes to question 4 (includes yes to question 3).
³Based on persons answering yes to question 11, "Do you have any children aged 10 through 17?" Question 12 was "How many do you have?"
⁴Persons answering no or don't know to question 27.
⁵Based on persons answering yes to question 29a.
⁶Includes persons answering yes to question 26a and no or don't know to questions 27 and 33.
⁷Based on yes answers to question 33. See footnote 6.
⁸Persons answering no or don't know to questions 26a, 27, and 33.
⁹Based on persons answering yes to question 33; excludes persons answering yes to question 26a.
¹⁰Based on persons answering yes to question 41.
¹¹Based on persons answering high or medium to question 46.
¹²Based on persons answering no or don't know to question 52.
¹³Based on persons answering no or don't know to question 54.
¹⁴Based on persons not answering yes to question 58.

Technical notes

The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) is a continuous, cross-sectional household interview survey. Each week, a probability sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population is interviewed by personnel of the U.S. Bureau of the Census to obtain information on the health and other characteristics of each member of the household. Information on special health topics is collected for all or a sample of household members. The 1989 National Health Interview Survey of AIDS Knowledge and Attitudes is asked of one randomly chosen adult 18 years of age or over in each family. The estimates in this report are based on completed interviews with 10,277 persons, or about 87 percent of eligible respondents.

Table I contains the estimated population size of each of the demographic subgroups included in

table 1 to allow readers to derive provisional estimates of the number of people in the United States with a given characteristic, for example, the number of men who have had their blood tested for HIV. The population figures in table I are based on 1988 data from the NHIS; they are not official population estimates. Table II shows approximate standard errors of estimates presented in table 1. Both the estimates in table 1 and the standard errors in table II are provisional. They may differ slightly from estimates made using the final data file because they were calculated using a simplified weighting procedure that does not adjust for all the factors used in weighting the final data file. A final data file covering the entire data collection period for 1989 will be available at the end of 1990.

Table I. Sample sizes for the 1988 National Health Interview Survey of AIDS Knowledge and Attitudes and estimated adult population 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, July-September, 1989

Characteristic	Sample size	Estimated population in thousands
All adults	10,277	177,321
Age		
18-29 years	2,266	46,957
30-49 years	4,197	68,986
50 years and over	3,814	61,377
Sex		
Male	4,378	84,131
Female	5,899	93,190
Race		
White	8,453	149,510
Black	1,427	19,457
Education		
Less than 12 years	2,300	39,502
12 years	3,924	68,301
More than 12 years	4,005	67,872

Table II. Standard errors, expressed in percentage points, of estimated percents from the National Health Interview Survey of AIDS Knowledge and Attitudes, by selected characteristics: United States, July-September, 1989

Estimated percent	Total	Age			Sex		Race		Education		
		18-29 years	30-49 years	50 years and over	Male	Female	White	Black	Less than 12 years	12 years	More than 12 years
5 or 95	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4
10 or 90	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6
15 or 85	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.7
20 or 80	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.8
25 or 75	0.5	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.9
30 or 70	0.6	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.6	1.2	0.9	0.9
35 or 65	0.6	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.6	1.3	1.0	1.0
40 or 60	0.6	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.0
45 or 55	0.6	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.0
50	0.6	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.0

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