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Health Promotion and Disease Prevention

United States, 1985

Shows proportion of the U.S. population having selected health practices and knowledge by sex and age, according to level of education, family income, race, Hispanic origin, geographic region, marital status, and employment status.

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Cooperation of the U.S. Bureau of the Census

Under the legislation establishing the National Health Interview 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 the specifications established by the Division of Health Interview Statistics, the U.S. 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
0.0	Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05
Z	Quantity more than zero but less than 500 where numbers are rounded to thousands
*	Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision (more than 30-percent relative standard error in numerator of percent)
#	Figure suppressed to comply with confidentiality requirements

Health Promotion and Disease Prevention

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Introduction

Health promotion and disease prevention is a topic of considerable interest in the 1980's both in the United States (Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 1980; 1985; NCHS, 1986a) and internationally (Pierce et al., 1987; Kickbusch, 1986; White, 1986; Mahler, 1986; Herman et al., 1987). In 1979, it became the focus of a Federal initiative, entitled the "Prevention Initiative" undertaken by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, which is described in *Healthy People: The Surgeon General's Report on Health Promotion and Disease Prevention* (Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health and the Surgeon General, 1979a; 1979b).

Health promotion has been the subject of studies ranging in scope from national surveys (NCHS, 1980; 1981a; 1981b; 1986d; Dybdahl, 1987; Slater, 1987) to local area studies (Friedman and Kimball, 1986; Venters et al., 1986) and studies of special populations such as health insurance plan participants (Holder, 1987; Stewart, Brook, and Kane, 1979; 1980), religious groups (Phillips, 1975), employee groups (Love, Morphis, and Page, 1981), and the elderly (Branch, 1985; Kaplan et al., 1987). Some studies have examined a variety of different health behaviors and knowledge, relating them to health status and mortality (Belloc, 1973; Belloc and Breslow, 1972; Breslow and Enstrom, 1980; Wiley and Camacho, 1980; Wingard, Berkman, and Brand, 1982); others have focused on specific behaviors such as alcohol consumption (Centers for Disease Control, 1986; Gordon and Doyle, 1987), exercise (Centers for Disease Control, 1987; Sallis et al., 1986; Thomas, 1979), overweight (Millar, 1985; Stunkard et al., 1986; Seidell et al., 1986), or use of child safety restraints (Pless, Stulginsks, and Zvagulis, 1986). Still other research has examined combinations of behaviors such as cigarette smoking and alcohol use (Istavin and Matarazzo, 1984; Kruse, Le Fevre, and Zweig, 1986; Wolf, 1986), smoking and attitudes toward seatbelt use (Cliff, 1982), and interrelationships among a variety of practices (Langlie, 1979; Norman, 1985).

In 1980, the U.S. Public Health Service published a set of national prevention objectives in a report entitled *Promoting Health, Preventing Disease: Objectives for the Nation* (Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 1980). This volume contained 216 objectives in 15 priority areas with a target date for achievement of 1990. At the time the objectives were developed, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), an ongoing household interview survey of the civilian noninstitutionalized U.S. population, was designated as a key tracking tool for monitoring the Nation's progress toward many of the 1990 objectives, and plans were undertaken to carry out the 1985 National Health Interview Survey of the Health Promotion and Disease Prevention (HPDP). A number of articles from this survey have been previously published (Caspersen, Christenson, and Pollard, 1986; Corbin et al., 1987; Fox et al., 1987; Hoffman, 1986; NCHS, 1986d; Roccella et al., 1986; Schoenborn, 1986 and 1987; Shilling and Brackbill, 1987; Shopland and Brown, 1987; Silverman, Eichler, and Williams, 1987; Stephenson et al., 1987; Thornberry, Wilson, and Golden, 1986; Williams, Dufour, and Bertolucci, 1986). Public use data tapes as well as microcomputer diskettes from the HPDP Survey are available for those interested in pursuing further analyses.

This report presents selected findings from the HPDP Survey. Its purpose is to provide a broad overview of findings from the survey, highlight the availability of national data on the topic of health promotion and disease prevention, and promote further analysis of these and future NHIS health promotion data. Because the 1985 HPDP will be repeated in its entirety in 1990 in order to measure the Nation's progress in the area of health promotion, data presented here will also provide benchmarks against which findings from the 1990 survey can be compared.

Highlights

- In 1985, about one-fourth of the adult population was 20 percent or more above desirable body weight.
- Eighty-seven percent of U.S. women reported that they knew how to do breast self-examination, but only about one-third of those who knew the procedure said they did it 12 or more times a year.
- Eighty-five percent of U.S. adults had had their blood pressure checked within the past year.
- About one-half of adults had experienced at least a moderate amount of stress in the past 2 weeks.
- Forty percent of the population said they exercised or played sports regularly, but only 28 percent were considered very physically active (based on a criterion of kilocalories per kilogram of body weight expended per day).
- About 30 percent of persons 18 years of age and over smoked cigarettes in 1985. Higher smoking prevalence among men, found historically, was not observed among persons under 30 years of age; smoking prevalence for both men and women in this age group was about 32 percent.
- Of all age-sex groups, men aged 30-44 years showed the highest smoking prevalence (38 percent).
- Thirteen percent of men and 3 percent of women drank an average of two drinks or more per day (1.0 ounce of ethanol).
- About 40 percent of U.S. adults were aware of the association of heavy drinking with throat cancer.
- Ninety-five percent of persons 18 years of age and over were aware that brushing and flossing teeth help prevent gum disease; 18 percent were aware that dental sealants help prevent tooth decay.
- Almost three-fourths of men and almost one-half of women currently in the labor force reported that they were exposed to at least one health hazard in their current job.
- Fifty percent of young mothers, 18-24 years of age, with less than 12 years of education had smoked in the year preceding the birth of their last child.
- Sixty percent of the population were protected by at least one working smoke detector in their home.
- In 1985, regular use of seatbelts decreased as age increased: about one-third of adults and children aged 10-17 years, one-half of children aged 5-9 years, about three-fourths of those aged 2-5 years, and about 90 percent of children under 2 years of age used seatbelts all or most of the time when riding in a car.
- Over one-half of U.S. children 4 years of age and under were breast fed at some time but less than one-fourth were breast fed for 6 months or more.

Sources and Limitations of the Data

The data presented in this report are based on the Health Promotion and Disease Prevention (HPDP) section of the 1985 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). The NHIS is a continuous, nationwide, household interview survey of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States, conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). Interviews are conducted for NCHS by the interviewing staff of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The sample is selected so that a national probability sample of households is interviewed each week throughout the year, permitting production of annual estimates without seasonal bias. Information is obtained about the health and sociodemographic characteristics of each household member.

The NHIS consists of two parts: The basic health and sociodemographic section, which remains the same every year; and the special topics section, which changes from year to year. Health Promotion and Disease Prevention was the special topic in 1985.

The interviewed sample for 1985 for the basic health questionnaire was composed of 34,844 households containing 91,531 persons. The total noninterview rate was about 4.3 percent: 2.6 percent was due to respondent refusal, and the remainder was primarily due to failure to locate an eligible respondent at home after repeated calls. For the Health Promotion and Disease Prevention section, one adult per family was randomly selected to respond and self-response was required. There were 33,630 completed Health Promotion and Disease Prevention questionnaires, representing an estimated 90 percent of eligible respondents.

The Health Promotion and Disease Prevention section was a collaborative effort of a number of Federal agencies. The following agencies provided partial funding, participated in the planning and development of the questionnaire, or both:

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health
- Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
- Office on Smoking and Health

Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration
- National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

National Institutes of Health
- National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute
- National Cancer Institute
- National Institute of Dental Research
- National Institute of Child Health and Human Development

Health Resources and Services Administration

Centers for Disease Control
- Center for Prevention Services
- Center for Infectious Diseases
- Center for Environmental Health
- Center for Health Promotion and Education
- National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

Food and Drug Administration
- Bureau of Foods

Department of Transportation
- Office of Driver and Pedestrian Research

The President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports

In 1985, the NHIS adopted several new sample design features although, conceptually, the sampling plan remained the same as in the previous design. Details on these changes are given in appendix I.

A description of the survey design, the methods used in estimation, and general qualifications of the data obtained from the survey are presented in appendix I. Because the estimates shown in this report are based on a sample of the population, they are subject to sampling errors. Therefore, particular attention should be paid to the section "Reliability of estimates." Sampling errors are generally low. However, for some statistics where the subgroup is particularly small or the percentages are very low, sampling errors may be quite high. Formulas for computing sampling errors are shown in appendix I.

For some tables, such as desirable body weight and alcohol consumption, a number of questions were combined into a constructed variable in order to allow for more meaningful interpretation of the data. These constructed variables, as well as other terms used in this report, are defined in appendix II. The entire HPDP questionnaire is provided in appendix III.

The HPDP sample consisted of adults 18 years of age and over, randomly selected from the basic NHIS household sample. One adult per family was selected. For the most part, the HPDP questionnaire contained questions concerning behaviors and opinions of the sample person—with two exceptions. The first exception was the section on smoking during pregnancy. Here the sample person was asked if there were any females aged 18-44 years in the household and, if so, if they had given birth during the past 5 years or were currently pregnant. If, according to the HPDP respondent, any household member met these criteria, the interviewer administered the smoking-in-pregnancy

questions directly to her. All appropriate female household members were interviewed and self-response was required. Callbacks and telephone contacts were made as necessary.

The second exception was the section on child health and safety. When the question pertained to children's behavior, such as use of seatbelts or breast feeding, information was obtained (from the HPDP respondent) for each child in the household. For each question concerning children, the relationship between the HPDP respondent and the child (parent or nonparent) was obtained. For 82 percent of the children, information was based on parental report. In this report all data for children are limited to information provided by the child's parent. Data from respondents other than the child's parent were excluded on the assumption that other household members would not be sufficiently knowledgeable about health behaviors affecting other people's children. The Health Promotion and Disease Prevention questionnaire covered a wide variety of topics, including general health habits (such as nutrition and preventive health care), injury control, high blood pressure, stress, exercise, smoking, alcohol use, dental care, and occupational safety and health. In this report, data on these health-related behaviors and knowledge are presented according to sex, age, and other selected characteristics. The emphasis is on detailing sociodemographic variations in knowledge and behaviors.

Because of space limitations, this report does not show full detail on the health promotion variables; instead, a key behavior or attitude is described in each area, such as the proportion who ate breakfast "almost every day" in the area of breakfast. It should be kept in mind that interpretations might have differed somewhat if a different category of the variable had been selected for presentation. For example, in the question on perceived physical activity level, three response categories were possible—less active, more active, and about the same. If a large proportion of Group 1 reported "the same," and very few in Group 2 gave this response, Group 2 might appear to be both more active and less active than Group 1. For many variables, the complete percent distribution has been previously published by sex and by age (NCHS, 1986d).

For most tables, persons for whom information is missing are excluded from the analysis. The exception is questions of knowledge in which "don't know" is a valid response. Because of the exclusion of unknowns, the denominators for each cell vary from table to table. Due to the large number of tables in this report, it is impossible to present exact cell sizes for all tables for the calculation of standard errors. There are 13 different subpopulations (for example, overweight persons, current smokers, current drinkers, and so forth) in tables 1-40 and A-D. Eleven population tables are included in appendix I, showing the size of each subpopulation, including unknowns. The three subpopulations of children are shown in table XIII. Using these population figures, standard errors calculated with the formulas provided in appendix I will be slightly underestimated. As unknowns are relatively few in most cases, the impact of this underestimation is negligible.

In this report, terms such as "similar" and "no difference" mean that there is no statistically significant difference between the measures being compared. Terms relating to difference (for example, "greater than" or "less than") indicate that differences are statistically significant. The t-test, with a critical value of 1.96 (0.05 level of significance), was used to test all comparisons. Lack of comment regarding the difference between any two statistics does not mean the difference was tested and found to be not significant.

Findings

General health habits

Nutrition

More than one-half of U.S. adults (55 percent) ate breakfast almost every day (table 1). Prevalence of eating breakfast was higher in the older age groups: Persons 65 years of age and over were more than twice as likely as adults under age 30 to eat breakfast daily. White persons were more likely to eat breakfast daily than black persons, the racial differences being particularly striking for women; about 58 percent of white women compared with 43 percent of black women reported eating breakfast almost every day.

Table 2 shows that more than one-fourth (29 percent) of adults rarely or never ate snacks. Persons 65 years of age and over were twice as likely to avoid snacks as persons aged 18-29 years. Overall, men and women living in the West were more likely to avoid eating snacks than persons living in other regions of the country. In most age groups, formerly married persons were more likely to avoid snacks than either currently married or never married individuals.

According to a national consensus of experts, significant overweight may be defined as 20 percent above desirable body weight for height (NIH, 1985). The two terms are used interchangeably in this discussion. In 1985, about one-fourth of U.S. adults were 20 percent or more above their desirable body weight (table 3). Prevalence of significant overweight varied according to sociodemographic characteristics. For example, about one-third of men and women in the middle years, aged 45-64, were 20 percent or more above desirable weight compared with a prevalence of 16 percent for men and 12 percent for women in the 18-29-year age group. Marked racial differences in prevalence of overweight were noted for women: 36 percent of black women compared with 21 percent of white women were significantly overweight; 55 percent of middle-aged black women were significantly overweight compared with 28 percent of white women in the same age range. For regional groups, persons living in the West were least likely to be overweight (20 percent). Finally, overweight was associated with marital status for men but not for women. Currently married men were more likely to be overweight (30 percent) than either formerly married (21 percent) or never married (15 percent) men. Although for the total adult female population, overweight was more prevalent among formerly married women, the association was not consistent across age groups.

Snacking habits of overweight adults, shown in table 4, closely parallel those of the general population discussed earlier, shown in table 2. Avoiding snacks was somewhat less common among overweight persons than among adults in general, but the differences were not great. Of overweight adults, about one-fourth (26 percent) avoided eating snacks (table 4) compared with 29 percent of all adults (table 2).

Data on attempts by overweight persons to lose weight are shown in table 5. About 56 percent of overweight persons were trying to lose weight in 1985. Overweight persons with more years of education were more likely to be trying to lose weight than overweight persons with fewer years of education. Overweight persons in the South, particularly men, were less likely to be trying to lose weight than their counterparts in other regions of the country.

Preventive Care

Table 6 indicates that less than one-half of U.S. women had had a Pap smear within the past year, with younger women much more likely than older women to have had one within this interval. Women with higher levels of education were more likely to have had a Pap smear in the past year than women with fewer years of education. Among those under age 65 years, black women were more likely than white women to have had a Pap smear in the past year.

One-half of U.S. women reported having had a breast examination by a health professional in the past year. Younger women were more likely to have had one than older women. The percentages ranged from 60 percent of women aged 18-29 years to 39 percent of women aged 65 years and over. Having had a breast examination was positively associated with years of education: 42 percent of women with less than 12 years of education had had a breast examination compared with 57 percent of women with post-high-school education. Black women were more likely than white women to have had a breast examination in the past year.

In combination with examination by a health professional, breast self-examination (BSE) is widely recognized as an important practice for early cancer detection. In 1985, 87 percent of female respondents said they knew how to do

breast self-examination, but only 37 percent of those who knew the procedure said they did it 12 or more times a year (table 7). Knowledge of BSE was highest among college graduates (94 percent) and lowest among women who had not completed high school (76 percent). Actual practice of BSE among those who knew how to do it, however, did not show any clear association with level of educational attainment. Racial differences in the prevalence of knowledge of BSE were not found for women in the youngest age group, but among those 30 years and over, white women were more likely than black women to know the procedure. Among women 65 years of age and over, 60 percent of black women knew BSE in contrast with 80 percent of white women. Interestingly, among women who knew how to examine their own breasts, black women were more likely (46 percent) than white women (36 percent) to actually do so. Hispanic women were less likely to know BSE (75 percent) than non-Hispanic women (88 percent), but among those who knew the procedure, Hispanic and non-Hispanic women were about equally as likely to practice it regularly.

High blood pressure

In 1985, 85 percent of U.S. adults had had their blood pressure checked within the past year (table 8). Women were more likely (89 percent) than men (81 percent) to have had their blood pressure checked within this period. The sex difference was particularly marked among persons under the age of 30: 75 percent of young men had had their blood pressure checked compared with 91 percent of young women. Young Hispanic men had the lowest reporting of blood pressure checkups of all ethnic or racial groups studied: 64 percent of Hispanic men aged 18-29 years had had their blood pressure checked in the past year, compared with 76 percent of young non-Hispanic men and 81 percent of men overall.

About 17 percent of adults (16 percent of men and 19 percent of women) reported that they had been told on at least two occasions that they had high blood pressure (table 9). This compares favorably with estimates from the Second National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES II) of prevalence of definite hypertension in the United States in 1980 (NCHS, 1986a). In this discussion, persons who have ever had two elevated blood pressure readings will also be referred to as 'ever-hypertensive.'

In the age group 65 years and over, 32 percent of men and 42 percent of women reported having had elevated blood pressure readings at least twice. Elevated blood pressure readings were less common among persons under 30 years of age—less than 5 percent of persons in this age group reported two or more high readings. Black persons, particularly black women, were more likely to report high blood pressure than were white persons. Among black women aged 45-64 years, 45 percent reported having had two elevated blood pressure readings compared with 27 percent of white women in the same age group. Formerly married persons were more likely to report high blood pressure readings (29 percent) than either currently married (18 percent) or never married (7 percent) individuals.

Table 10 shows that about 61 percent of ever-hypertensive men and about 70 percent of ever-hypertensive women were currently taking medicine for hypertension. Medication use was higher in the older age groups: About 9 percent of ever-hypertensive persons under age 30 years were taking medication compared with over 80 percent of persons aged 65 years and over. About 41 percent of ever-hypertensive men and about 37 percent of ever-hypertensive women reported that their last blood pressure reading was below the 140/90 cutoff for high blood pressure or, in other words, under control (table 11). Ever-hypertensive adults with higher education and income were more likely to report recent blood pressure readings of less than 140/90 than were ever-hypertensive adults with lower education or income. (Note: Because of the small number of persons who were taking high blood pressure medications or who knew the actual reading at their last blood pressure checkup, many of the numbers shown in tables 10 and 11 are statistically unreliable (indicated by asterisks), especially for the younger age groups.)

More than 90 percent of U.S. adults were aware that high blood pressure increases the risk of heart disease (table 12). Persons with higher education and income were more likely to recognize the association between high blood pressure and heart disease than persons in the lower socioeconomic groups. White persons were more likely than black persons (92 percent versus 86 percent, respectively) to be aware of this association.

Stress

About one-half of U.S. adults experienced at least a moderate amount of stress in the 2 weeks preceding the date of interview (table 13). Persons with higher education and income were more likely to feel that they experienced stress than persons with lower education and income. White persons were substantially more likely to have experienced stress (53 percent) than black persons (40 percent). Currently employed men and women were more likely to have experienced stress (57 percent) than unemployed persons (49 percent) or persons not in the labor force (40 percent).

Four in ten adults (44 percent) felt that stress had had at least some effect on their health in the past year (table 14). Women were more likely (50 percent) than men (38 percent) to believe their health had been affected by stress. Persons aged 65 years and over were less likely to report health effects from stress than persons in the younger ages. White persons were more likely to report health effects from stress (45 percent) than were black persons (39 percent), the racial differences being particularly striking between white and black men under age 30 years (41 percent versus 27 percent, respectively).

Despite this relatively high prevalence of stress in the population, only 11 percent of adults had sought help in the past year (either from a professional or nonprofessional

source) for a personal or emotional problem (table 15). Women were almost twice as likely (14 percent) as men (8 percent) to have sought help for a personal or emotional problem. Men and women who had completed college were almost twice as likely to have sought help (11 percent and 19 percent, respectively) as men and women with less than a high school diploma (6 percent and 10 percent, respectively). Almost one-third of formerly married women aged 18-44 years had sought some kind of help in the past year. This was the highest rate of all population subgroups.

Exercise

Forty percent of U.S. adults exercised or played sports regularly in 1985 (table 16). Across all age groups, persons with higher levels of education were more likely to exercise regularly than those with fewer years of education. Regular exercise was more prevalent among men (43 percent) than among women (38 percent). In contrast, walking for exercise (table 17), was more prevalent among women: 46 percent of women had walked for exercise in the past 2 weeks compared with 38 percent of men. Young women, particularly, engaged in this activity—50 percent of women aged 18-29 years, compared with 37 percent of men in the same age group.

Table 18 shows the prevalence of very physically active persons. The measure of physical activity used for this table was based on an approximation of average daily energy expenditure (leisure time activities only) over a 2-week period. The measure is described in detail in appendix II.

In 1985, about 28 percent of adults were very physically active in the past 2 weeks, expending an average of 3 or more kilocalories per kilogram of body weight per day. Men were more likely to be active (34 percent) than women (22 percent). Among persons 30 years of age and over, college graduates were about twice as likely to be active as were persons with less than 12 years of education. Men and women living in the West were more likely to be active than persons living in other geographic regions of the country.

About 40 percent of the U.S. population had jobs that required at least a moderate amount of physical work (table 19). Among men under 45 years of age, about two-thirds of those with 12 years of education or less had physically demanding jobs in contrast with about one-fifth of college graduates.

Perceived level of physical activity relative to that of other persons the same age, shown in table 20, measures both people's perceptions of their own activity level and that of their peers and, as such, is a subjective assessment. About 38 percent of men and 29 percent of women judged themselves to be more physically active than other persons their own age (table 20). Persons with higher education and income were more likely to perceive themselves to be more physically active than were persons with lower education and income.

Although large numbers of Americans are exercising, knowledge of the level of exercise required for cardiovascular fitness is very limited. Many experts believe that exercise should be performed three times a week for 20 minutes per session in order to strengthen the heart and lungs. Less than 5 percent of adults specified this level in the 1985 HPDP survey (table 21). Knowledge was more prevalent in the higher income and education groups but, even here, less than 10 percent of respondents were knowledgeable about the experts' recommendation. (Note: Because of the very low prevalence of knowledge, data for several subgroups in table 21 are statistically unreliable.)

Smoking

About 30 percent of persons 18 years of age and over smoked cigarettes in 1985 (table 22). In the past, men have had higher smoking rates than women, and this continued to be true in 1985 for persons over the age of 30. However, among men and women 18-29 years of age, no significant difference in smoking prevalence was found: About 32 percent of both men and women were current smokers. Of all sex-age groups, men aged 30-44 years showed the highest smoking prevalence (38 percent). Educational differences in smoking behavior were striking. For both men and women, those under 45 years of age who had not completed high school were more than twice as likely to be smokers as college graduates the same age. For example, 58 percent of men with less than 12 years of education aged 30-44 years were current smokers compared with 23 percent of men who had graduated from college. A similar relationship may be noted between smoking and income level: Persons with lower family incomes were more likely to be smokers than persons with higher family incomes.

Racial differences in smoking behavior were found for both men and women: 40 percent of black men smoked compared with 32 percent of white men, and 31 percent of black women smoked compared with 28 percent of white women. Black men aged 30-64 years had particularly high smoking rates (46 percent). Hispanic women were significantly less likely to smoke cigarettes than non-Hispanic women (21 percent and 28 percent, respectively), a relationship that persisted across age groups. Differences for Hispanic and non-Hispanic men were inconsistent across age groups.

Smoking status also was found to be associated with marital status and employment status. Formerly married persons were more likely to smoke than either currently married or never married individuals, and unemployed men and women were more likely to smoke than either currently employed persons or persons not in the labor force.

About one-fourth of current smokers smoked 25 cigarettes or more per day, considered here to be heavy smoking (table 23). Male smokers were more likely to smoke at this level (32 percent) than were female smokers (21 percent). Among both men and women, white smokers were about three times more likely than black smokers to smoke 25 cigarettes or more per day; and non-Hispanic smokers were about twice as likely as Hispanic smokers to smoke at this level.

Knowledge of the association between cigarette smoking and heart disease (table 24) was quite high in the general population. Ninety percent of U.S. adults recognized that smoking increases one's chances of getting heart disease. Younger persons and persons with higher education and income were more likely to be knowledgeable on this topic than older persons and persons with lower education and income. Even among population subgroups with relatively low prevalence of knowledge, however, estimates rarely fell below 75 percent. Awareness of the relationship was more prevalent among white than black adults and among non-Hispanic than Hispanic adults.

Table 25 shows the same data presented in table 24 but for smokers only. Overall, prevalence of knowledge of the association between smoking and heart disease was slightly lower among smokers (88 percent) than the prevalence in the total population. Smokers aged 65 years and over, however, were much less likely to be aware of the heart disease risk associated with their smoking (about 70 percent) than the total population aged 65 and over (about 81 percent).

Alcohol

Drinking an average of 1 ounce or more of ethanol per day (two drinks or more) has been termed 'heavier drinking' by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (Clark and Midanik, 1982; Malin, Wilson, and Williams, 1985). Based on this definition, table 26 shows that 13 percent of men and 3 percent of women were heavier drinkers in 1985. Among men, educational differences were not consistent across age groups. Among men under 45 years of age, those with less education had higher rates of heavier drinking compared with their more highly educated contemporaries. In contrast, among men 45 years of age and over, heavier drinking was more prevalent in the college-educated groups. Heavier drinking was more prevalent among white persons than among black persons. Racial differences were particularly noteworthy for men in the youngest and oldest age groups: 15 percent of young white men, aged 18-29 years, drank an average of two drinks or more a day, compared with 7 percent of young black men. Among marital status groups, formerly married men under 65 years of age had the highest prevalence of heavier alcohol consumption (21-22 percent).

Table 27 shows that about one-fourth of current drinkers drank five drinks or more in 1 day at least five times in the past year. Male drinkers were much more likely to report drinking at this level (35 percent) than were female drinkers (12 percent). Drinking at this level was also associated with age: About one-half of male drinkers aged 18-29 years reported this practice compared with 25 percent of male drinkers aged 45-64 years and 15 percent of those 65 years of age and over. The age pattern was similar for women, although with much lower rates—21 percent of female drinkers under 30 years of age and 2 percent of those aged 65 years and over.

Other sociodemographic variations in this practice were observed. In general, drinking five drinks or more on 5 days or more was more prevalent in the lower income groups and less prevalent among higher income individuals. White persons were more likely to have engaged in this practice than were black persons. And this level of drinking was more prevalent in the Midwest (41 percent of male drinkers and 16 percent of female drinkers) than in any of the other three regions.

Data on self-reports of driving after having had too much to drink are shown in table 28. Seventeen percent of current drinkers said they had driven a car one or more times in the past year after they had had too much to drink. Male drinkers were more likely to have done so (22 percent) than female drinkers (10 percent). Rates for this practice were particularly high among male drinkers under age 30 years—37 percent of this group said they had driven a car at least once after having too much to drink. Racial differences were noted, with white drinkers about twice as likely as black drinkers to have driven a car after drinking too much (18 and 9 percent, respectively). Drinking and driving was more prevalent in the Midwest and West than in the Northeast or South. Finally, this behavior was less prevalent among currently married men and women than among either formerly married or never married individuals.

Heavy drinking is associated with increased risk of developing throat cancer. Table 29 shows that about 40 percent of U.S. adults were aware of this association, with knowledge among women slightly higher (42 percent) than among men (37 percent). Contrary to popular notions regarding the effects of socioeconomic status on health knowledge, persons with lower education and income were more knowledgeable about the relationship between drinking and throat cancer than were persons at the higher ends of the education and income ranges. Also interesting was the finding that black persons and persons of Hispanic origin were more likely to be aware of the association between heavy drinking and throat cancer than were white and non-Hispanic persons. Knowledge was highest in the South (42 percent) and lowest in the West (36 percent).

Respondents aged 18-44 years were asked whether they had ever heard of fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS), a syndrome associated with heavy drinking during pregnancy (table 30). About one-half of men (49 percent) and about 62 percent of women had heard of the syndrome. Awareness increased with age through age 34 and then showed a modest decline in the 35-44-year age group. As one might expect, awareness of FAS was highest among persons with higher levels of education. About 82 percent of female college graduates had heard of fetal alcohol syndrome compared with 39 percent of women who had not finished high school. Educational differences were similar for men: 67 percent of college graduates had heard of FAS compared with 29 percent of those who had not graduated from high school. Awareness was also higher in the higher income groups compared with lower income groups (range

63 percent to 49 percent). Racial differences were observed: 58 percent of white adults aged 18-44 years were aware of FAS compared with 43 percent of black adults. Racial differences were particularly striking for women: 65 percent of white women compared with 48 percent of black women had heard of FAS. Differences between Hispanic and non-Hispanic adults were even greater than differences between black and white adults. Only 27 percent of Hispanic men and 37 percent of Hispanic women had heard of FAS in contrast with 50 percent of non-Hispanic men and 64 percent of non-Hispanic women.

Dental

Table 31 shows that more than three-fourths (78 percent) of U.S. adults were aware that drinking fluoridated water from early childhood helps prevent tooth decay. Knowledge was highest in the youngest age groups (more than 80 percent) and substantially lower among persons 65 years of age and over (about 62 percent). Persons with higher education and income were more likely to be aware of the value of fluoridated water than persons with lower education and income. White persons were more likely to be aware that drinking fluoridated water helps prevent tooth decay (79 percent) than were black persons (74 percent). Racial differences persisted across all age groups although they were smaller in the younger ages.

Ninety-five percent of U.S. adults were aware that brushing and flossing teeth help prevent gum disease (table 32). Awareness of this aspect of dental health was over 90 percent in virtually all population subgroups except selected groups over the age of 65 years. For example, black men and women over 65 years of age had somewhat lower levels of knowledge (80 percent and 83 percent, respectively); elderly, never married men were least likely to be knowledgeable about preventing gum disease (69 percent).

In contrast with the high prevalence of knowledge related to the value of brushing and flossing teeth, knowledge related to the function of dental sealants was quite low (table 33). In 1985, only 18 percent of U.S. adults were aware that dental sealants help prevent tooth decay. Knowledge was highest among persons 30-44 years of age and lowest among those 65 years and over. Almost one-third of college graduates knew that dental sealants helped prevent tooth decay compared with about 6 percent of persons who had not finished high school. A similar association was found with income: 29 percent of persons in the highest income group were aware of the function of dental sealants, compared with 9 percent of persons in the lowest income group. White persons and non-Hispanic individuals were about twice as likely to know about dental sealants as black persons or persons of Hispanic origin. Regional differences were also observed, with knowledge being highest in the Midwest and West and generally lowest in the South. Finally, currently married individuals exhibited higher prevalence of knowledge (21 percent) than formerly married persons (14 percent) and those who had never been married (12 percent).

Occupational health

Table 34 shows the percent of persons in the labor force who were exposed to at least one job-related health hazard in their current job. These hazards include exposure to dangerous substances, such as chemicals; risk of accidents and injury; and other potentially harmful conditions, such as mental stress or extremes of temperature or humidity. Overall, almost three-fourths (72 percent) of men currently in the labor force reported exposure to at least one job-related health hazard compared with about one-half (48 percent) of working women. Of all age-sex groups, exposure was highest among men under 45 years of age. Exposure to job-related health hazards was also related to level of educational attainment, but this relationship differed for men and women. For men, those with 12 years of education were at highest risk; whereas for women, those with less than 12 years of education were at highest risk. White and non-Hispanic persons were somewhat more likely to have been exposed than their black and Hispanic counterparts. Across all age groups, the Midwest stands out as having the highest reports of exposure to job-related health hazards when compared with other regions of the country.

About 25 percent of men and 11 percent of women in the labor force reported that they thought they were exposed to chemicals in their current job (table 35). As with total job-related exposure, exposure to chemicals was highest among men under age 45 years. Sociodemographic variations in chemical exposure mirror the findings for total job-related health hazard exposure (table 34).

Exposure to mental stress on the job shows a different pattern (table 36). Overall, levels of exposure to stress were lower than those for chemicals, with exposure for men (17 percent) not significantly higher than exposure for women (16 percent). Job-related stress was most prevalent among labor force participants having the highest education and income levels. For example, male college graduates were about three times more likely to report exposure to stress on the job as were men who had not finished high school (25 percent versus 8 percent, respectively). Racial differences were found for both sexes but were greater for men than for women: 18 percent of white men reported job-related stress compared with 9 percent of black men; in contrast, 16 percent of white women reported such stress compared with 12 percent of black women. Ethnic differences were also found, with non-Hispanic persons more likely to report job stress (17 percent) than Hispanic persons (10 percent). Clear regional differences were noted only among men, with men in the South being less likely to report job-related stress than men in the other three geographic regions.

Smoking and pregnancy

Questions related to smoking during pregnancy were asked of women aged 18-44 years who had given birth to a child within the past 5 years or who were currently preg-

nant. This analysis was limited to women who had already given birth. Table 37 shows that 32 percent of women who had given birth to a child in the past 5 years had smoked at some time during the 12 months preceding the birth. Sociodemographic differentials in this behavior were noteworthy. Fifty percent of women 18-24 years of age with less than 12 years of education had smoked in the year before the birth of their last child compared with 14 percent of women aged 30-34 years with 16 years of education or more. Low income women were almost twice as likely to have smoked during their pregnancy (42 percent) as women in the highest income group (23 percent). Racial differences in smoking during pregnancy were found only among young women. Among women aged 18-24 years, 45 percent of white women had smoked during pregnancy in contrast with 23 percent of black women. Racial differences in the other age groups were not statistically significant. Non-Hispanic women were about twice as likely as Hispanic women to have smoked during pregnancy (33 versus 17 percent, respectively), with substantial differences persisting across all age groups. Finally, smoking during pregnancy was most common among women in the Midwest (37 percent) and least common among women in the West (26 percent).

Among women who were smoking when they learned they were pregnant (table 38), 21 percent quit smoking and 36 percent reduced the number of cigarettes they smoked. Women with higher education and income were more likely to have quit than women with lower education and income, but not necessarily more likely to have reduced the number of cigarettes smoked. Many sociodemographic comparisons made for other behaviors discussed in this report cannot be made for smoking during pregnancy because of the small number of women at risk (smoking when learned of pregnancy within past 5 years) and the resulting unreliability of the statistics.

Injury control

Smoke detectors are well recognized as preventing unnecessary injury and death due to residential fires. In the HPDP, questions were asked about both ownership of smoke detectors and whether detectors were currently working. This report shows data on the owners of currently working smoke detectors. Table 39 shows that about 60 percent of persons 18 years of age and over had at least one working smoke detector in the home. Men and women did not differ significantly in this practice. Smoke detector ownership was most prevalent among persons 30-44 years of age and least prevalent among persons aged 65 years and over. Ownership was associated with years of education: Persons with more years of education were more likely to have a working detector than persons with fewer years of schooling. The difference between persons who were not high-school graduates and persons who had completed high school and beyond is noteworthy. Only 48 percent of persons with less than 12 years of education had a working smoke detector, compared with 61 percent of persons with 12 years and 69 percent of those with 16 years or more. Smoke detector ownership was related to family income, with persons in the highest income group 1½ times as likely to have a working smoke detector as persons in the lowest income group (74 percent versus 46 percent, respectively).

White adults were more likely (62 percent) to have a working smoke detector than black adults (52 percent) and non-Hispanic persons more likely (61 percent) than persons of Hispanic origin (45 percent). Regional variations in this preventive behavior were also found. Persons living in the Northeast region of the country were most likely (68 percent) and persons living in the South were least likely (55 percent) to have a working smoke detector. Finally, currently married individuals were more likely to have a detector (63 percent) than formerly married (54 percent) or never married (55 percent) individuals.

In 1985, about 36 percent of U.S. adults wore seatbelts all or most of the time when riding in a car (table 40). Women were somewhat more likely to wear seatbelts (38 percent) than were men (34 percent). Persons with higher levels of education were more likely to engage in this behavior than persons with fewer years of education: About 57 percent of college graduates wore seatbelts regularly compared with about 25 percent of persons who had not graduated from high school. The relationship between seatbelt use and family income paralleled that found for education. Persons at the highest income level were almost twice as likely to wear seatbelts (52 percent) as were low income individuals (27 percent). Overall, black persons were less likely to wear seatbelts (29 percent) than white persons (37 percent). Racial differences were particularly great among women aged 30-44 years: 28 percent of black women in this age group wore seatbelts regularly compared with 42 per cent of white women. Persons living in the Northeast exhibited the highest rates of seatbelt use (46 percent) and persons living in the South showed the lowest (29 percent). Married persons were more likely to wear seatbelts (37 percent) than were formerly married (32 percent) or never married (34 percent) persons. Unemployed individuals were less likely to wear seatbelts (29 percent) than either currently employed persons (37 percent) or those not in the labor force (35 percent).

Child health and safety

Table A shows the percent of children 4 years of age and under who were brought home from the hospital in a car safety seat and the percent who currently were buckled in a car safety seat or seatbelt all or most of the time when riding in a car. Three of five children 4 years of age and under were brought home after birth in a car safety seat. Among children under 1 year of age, about 80 percent had been transported in a car seat, compared with 45 percent of those who were currently 4 years of age. Use of car safety seats immediately after birth was strongly related to level of family income: 43 percent of children from families with incomes less than $10,000 were brought home from the hospital in a car seat, rising steadily to 78 percent among

Table A. Percent of children 4 years of age and under who were brought home from the hospital in a car seat following birth and percent who wore seatbelts or were buckled in a car safety seat all or most of the time when riding in a car, by selected characteristics: United States, 1985

Characteristic	Brought home in car seat	Wears seatbelt regularly
Total[1]	61.3	81.6
Sex		
Male	61.8	81.3
Female	60.8	81.9
Age		
Under 1 year	79.5	91.5
1 year	71.3	89.1
2 years	57.8	80.5
3 years	51.3	74.8
4 years	45.1	71.8
Family income		
Less than $10,000	43.1	67.6
$10,000-$19,999	57.1	78.2
$20,000-$34,999	67.0	86.4
$35,000-$49,999	70.7	88.2
$50,000 or more	78.0	91.8
Race		
White	64.8	84.1
Black	40.6	67.4
Hispanic origin		
Hispanic	43.4	72.5
Non-Hispanic	63.3	82.5
Geographic region		
Northeast	66.1	87.1
Midwest	68.4	82.8
South	51.8	75.8
West	62.9	84.5

[1]Includes children with unknown sociodemographic characteristics.

NOTES: Denominator for each cell excludes unknowns. Data are based on reports by parents.

children whose families earned $50,000 or more. White children were 1½ times as likely as black children to have been transported in a car seat immediately after birth (65 percent versus 41 percent, respectively). Similarly, non-Hispanic children were more likely (63 percent) than Hispanic children (43 percent) to have been protected by child safety restraints at this earliest possible time. As has been characteristic of most practices shown in this report, persons living in the South region of the United States showed the lowest prevalence of this health protective behavior (52 percent).

Sociodemographic variations in current use of seatbelts among children 4 years of age and under paralleled those for use of safety seats immediately after birth, although current prevalence was substantially higher: 82 percent of children in this age group rode in either a car safety seat or a seatbelt all or most of the time, ranging from 92 percent of children under 1 year of age to 72 percent of children aged 4 years. Higher income, white, and non-Hispanic children were more likely to be protected by seatbelts than were lower income, black, and Hispanic children.

In contrast to the comparatively high rates of car safety restraint use for infants and preschoolers shown in table A,

Table B. Percent of children 5-17 years of age who wore seatbelts all or most of the time when riding in a car, by selected characteristics: United States, 1985

Characteristic	Wears seatbelts regularly
Total[1]	39.0
Sex	
Male	39.0
Female	39.0
Age	
5-9 years	49.0
10-14 years	33.0
15-17 years	31.0
Family income	
Less than $10,000	28.0
$10,000-$19,999	32.0
$20,000-$34,999	39.0
$35,000-$49,999	45.0
$50,000 or more	56.0
Race	
White	40.0
Black	32.0
Hispanic origin	
Hispanic	36.0
Non-Hispanic	39.0
Geographic region	
Northeast	47.0
Midwest	40.0
South	32.0
West	42.0

[1]Includes children with unknown sociodemographic characteristics.

NOTES: Denominator for each cell excludes unknowns. Data are based on reports by parents.

seatbelt use among children 5-17 years of age was relatively low (table B). Prevalence of seatbelt use among children aged 5-9 years was 49 percent, declining to a low of 31 percent among teenagers aged 15-17 years. As was the case with younger children, higher income, white, and non-Hispanic children were more likely to wear seatbelts than were lower income, black, and Hispanic children, although the difference among Hispanic and non-Hispanic children was relatively small in this age group (36 percent versus 39 percent, respectively). Again, as with younger children, prevalence of seatbelt use among children aged 5-17 years was lowest in the South (32 percent).

Another important area for child injury prevention is accidental poisonings. Data for two important poison control measures, knowledge of local poison control telephone numbers and availability of syrup of ipecac in the household, are shown in table C. Overall, about 62 percent of children 9 years of age and under were living in households where the respondent reported having the telephone number of a poison control center in their area. Marked sociodemographic differences in this practice were found. Having the number of a poison control center in the household was most prevalent for children 3-4 years of age (65 percent) compared with both younger and older children. White children were more likely to be so protected (66 percent) than black children (45 percent) and

Table C. Percent of children 9 years of age and under who were living in households where telephone number of a poison control center was available and percent living in households where ipecac syrup was available, by selected characteristics: United States, 1985

Characteristic	Poison control number in household	Ipecac syrup in household
Total[1]	62.3	26.7
Sex		
Male	62.0	26.6
Female	62.8	26.9
Age		
0-2 years	61.6	26.0
3-4 years	65.0	30.2
5-6 years	63.5	28.7
7-9 years	60.5	23.6
Family income		
Less than $10,000	43.8	11.4
$10,000-$19,999	56.0	20.6
$20,000-$34,999	70.3	30.0
$35,000-$49,999	72.0	39.1
$50,000 or more	75.6	45.8
Race		
White	66.0	30.1
Black	44.7	8.7
Hispanic origin		
Hispanic	40.3	10.7
Non-Hispanic	65.1	28.7
Geographic region		
Northeast	70.2	31.1
Midwest	70.2	28.8
South	51.9	18.4
West	62.2	33.9

[1]Includes children with unknown sociodemographic characteristics.

NOTES: Denominator for each cell excludes unknowns. Data are based on reports by parents.

Table D. Percent of children 4 years of age and under who were ever breast fed and percent 6 months-4 years of age who were breast fed for at least 6 months, by selected characteristics: United States, 1985

Characteristic	Ever breast fed	Breast fed 6 months or more
Total[1]	53.6	23.3
Sex		
Male	55.0	23.5
Female	52.1	23.1
Age		
Under 1 year	55.6	9.1
1 year	53.4	21.1
2 years	55.1	25.9
3 years	54.2	27.5
4 years	49.4	26.3
Family income		
Less than $10,000	34.2	10.7
$10,000-$19,999	50.3	21.1
$20,000-$34,999	58.1	25.5
$35,000-$49,999	64.1	31.4
$50,000 or more	71.6	34.7
Race		
White	58.0	25.8
Black	24.6	8.0
Hispanic origin		
Hispanic	51.2	20.7
Non-Hispanic	53.9	23.7
Geographic region		
Northeast	52.2	23.5
Midwest	55.1	24.4
South	41.9	16.1
West	72.4	33.8

[1]Includes children with unknown sociodemographic characteristics.

NOTES: Denominator for each cell excludes unknowns. Data are based on reports by parents.

non-Hispanic children more likely (65 percent) than Hispanic children (40 percent). Children living in the South were less likely to live in households in which a poison control number was available (52 percent) than were children in other regions of the country. Having a poison control number was also associated with family income: 44 percent of children in the lowest income group were living in households where a poison control number was known, compared with 70 percent of children in middle-income families ($20,000-$34,999) and 76 percent of children in the highest income group. Findings for availability of ipecac syrup in the household paralleled those for poison control numbers, although the prevalence was substantially lower. Overall, 27 percent of children 9 years of age and under had ipecac syrup available to them. Only 9 percent of black children and 11 percent of Hispanic children were so protected, compared with 30 percent of white children and 29 percent of non-Hispanic children.

Table D shows the percent of children 4 years of age and under who were ever breast fed and percent of children aged 6 months through 4 years who were breast fed for at least 6 months. Over one-half (54 percent) of children in this age range were breast fed for some period of time, but less than one-fourth (23 percent) were breast fed 6 months or longer. Prevalence of breast feeding increased steadily with income: 34 percent of children from families with incomes less than $10,000 were ever breast fed (11 percent were breast fed 6 months or longer) compared with 72 percent of children from families with incomes of $50,000 or more (35 percent of these children were breast fed at least 6 months). White children were more than twice as likely as black children to have been breast fed (58 percent versus 25 percent) and three times more likely to have been breast fed 6 months or longer (26 percent versus 8 percent). Differences between Hispanic and non-Hispanic children were small: 51 percent of Hispanic children had been breast fed at some time compared with 54 percent of non-Hispanic children. Among regions, children in the West were most likely to have been breast fed (72 percent) and to have been breast fed at least 6 months (34 percent). Children in the South were least likely to have been breast fed (42 percent) and to have been breast fed 6 months or longer (16 percent).

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Table 1. Percent of persons 18 years of age and over who ate breakfast almost every day, by sex, age, and selected characteristics: United States, 1985

[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]

Characteristic	Both sexes 18 years and over	Male					Female				
		Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
All persons[1]	55.4	54.4	42.6	44.4	62.3	86.7	56.4	41.1	47.1	62.5	86.4
Education level											
Less than 12 years	59.2	59.2	38.2	39.8	58.2	85.0	59.2	38.8	36.0	56.0	84.3
12 years	51.7	50.3	41.4	39.8	61.1	87.3	52.8	37.5	42.7	63.2	87.6
More than 12 years	56.8	55.1	45.5	48.6	66.7	90.2	58.6	46.2	55.5	67.9	89.9
13-15 years	52.4	49.6	44.1	42.4	59.6	90.1	54.9	44.9	48.6	63.7	90.4
16 years or more	61.5	60.1	47.9	53.2	71.4	90.2	63.4	48.4	62.0	73.2	89.1
Family income											
Less than $10,000	57.8	56.8	42.8	48.9	59.5	82.6	58.5	38.5	36.2	59.0	84.6
$10,000-$19,999	55.7	56.2	40.6	43.0	64.3	87.1	55.2	39.0	43.8	60.3	87.5
$20,000-$34,999	53.1	52.5	42.8	43.7	62.1	90.8	53.8	41.5	49.7	59.8	89.5
$35,000-$49,999	52.8	51.8	44.2	43.1	60.7	87.9	53.8	47.2	47.1	62.3	87.3
$50,000 or more	56.4	54.9	43.4	48.3	62.7	84.9	58.0	43.1	52.0	70.0	87.5
Race											
White	56.7	54.9	42.7	44.1	62.7	87.8	58.2	41.5	49.2	64.4	87.3
Black	45.8	49.0	40.3	43.5	57.5	72.9	43.3	36.1	31.9	48.6	77.8
Hispanic origin											
Hispanic	53.2	54.3	49.9	49.8	61.9	79.3	52.3	42.7	51.7	61.0	77.5
Non-Hispanic	55.6	54.4	41.8	44.1	62.2	86.9	56.7	41.0	46.9	62.5	86.7
Geographic region											
Northeast	59.0	58.6	47.3	49.8	63.0	89.5	59.3	44.7	50.4	63.9	86.3
Midwest	55.1	53.8	38.6	43.2	66.7	89.3	56.2	38.2	47.3	62.8	89.0
South	53.0	51.8	41.9	41.0	59.1	82.3	54.1	37.7	43.8	61.8	85.3
West	56.2	54.9	44.4	45.5	61.5	87.8	57.4	47.1	49.4	61.5	84.6
Marital status											
Currently married	56.6	56.5	40.0	44.0	63.0	88.1	56.7	42.9	49.4	63.5	88.6
Formerly married	60.3	54.8	36.9	41.7	53.6	80.9	62.5	32.0	35.5	56.7	84.2
Never married	47.4	47.8	44.5	50.4	69.2	83.3	47.1	40.3	48.2	78.6	92.5
Employment status											
Currently employed	48.7	49.2	41.2	44.4	61.7	83.1	47.9	39.5	45.6	58.3	79.9
Unemployed	45.7	49.3	44.4	44.0	63.5	91.1	41.8	35.7	40.9	59.0	*70.9
Not in labor force	69.3	73.4	50.7	45.9	64.3	87.3	67.6	45.5	51.9	67.6	87.1

[1]Includes persons with unknown sociodemographic characteristics.

NOTE: Denominator for each cell excludes unknowns.

Table 2. Percent of persons 18 years of age and over who rarely or never ate snacks, by sex, age, and selected characteristics: United States, 1985

[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]

Characteristic	Both sexes 18 years and over	Male					Female				
		Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
All persons[1]	28.5	29.0	19.9	26.7	34.4	43.4	28.0	20.6	24.3	30.3	42.4
Education level											
Less than 12 years	31.5	31.6	18.6	26.2	32.1	42.6	31.3	19.7	28.0	29.4	40.7
12 years	27.0	26.4	18.5	25.2	33.6	41.0	27.4	21.2	23.8	30.1	43.5
More than 12 years	28.1	29.7	21.9	27.9	36.5	48.4	26.4	20.3	23.6	31.7	45.1
13-15 years	26.6	27.3	19.4	26.2	37.6	46.3	26.0	18.7	23.3	33.4	43.8
16 years or more	29.8	32.0	26.0	29.2	35.8	50.1	27.0	23.0	23.9	29.5	47.0
Family income											
Less than $10,000	30.3	30.1	19.0	28.5	39.1	42.7	30.4	17.7	30.6	30.3	41.0
$10,000-$19,999	28.4	28.4	19.0	23.8	33.8	42.5	28.4	21.2	23.9	30.6	42.1
$20,000-$34,999	26.6	27.2	20.3	25.1	32.5	42.3	26.1	22.3	22.4	29.0	42.9
$35,000-$49,999	27.0	30.0	19.1	29.6	34.5	48.1	23.9	17.9	21.3	29.4	41.4
$50,000 or more	31.5	32.4	20.4	32.1	36.5	51.0	30.4	21.1	28.6	34.7	53.0
Race											
White	28.8	29.2	19.9	26.5	34.2	44.4	28.5	21.8	23.6	30.4	42.6
Black	26.0	26.2	18.4	24.7	34.6	36.8	25.8	13.1	28.4	30.9	42.9
Hispanic origin											
Hispanic	31.0	33.4	26.1	32.1	48.5	36.0	29.0	23.4	31.9	29.6	41.4
Non-Hispanic	28.4	28.8	19.4	26.3	33.6	43.6	28.0	20.4	23.7	30.5	42.5
Geographic region											
Northeast	27.9	28.6	17.1	27.3	33.5	42.6	27.3	18.0	23.8	31.2	39.7
Midwest	26.8	26.0	18.1	24.5	29.6	41.2	27.6	22.8	23.2	28.2	40.9
South	28.3	28.6	19.2	25.2	34.7	44.0	28.1	19.8	24.5	30.7	43.3
West	31.7	34.2	26.5	31.1	40.6	45.8	29.5	21.7	26.0	31.6	46.9
Marital status											
Currently married	28.8	30.4	22.9	26.0	33.0	42.6	27.2	22.6	23.3	28.8	44.6
Formerly married	36.8	39.4	22.1	35.0	43.8	47.1	35.8	25.1	29.5	34.9	41.3
Never married	20.6	20.6	17.9	24.5	35.7	43.1	20.6	17.5	24.6	31.0	38.6
Employment status											
Currently employed	26.5	27.2	20.6	26.5	33.7	46.3	25.6	21.5	24.6	30.5	40.9
Unemployed	26.6	26.1	19.7	29.8	34.0	*47.8	27.1	22.2	28.6	34.7	*58.2
Not in labor force	32.5	36.0	15.4	27.8	36.8	42.7	31.0	18.4	23.0	29.9	42.5

[1]Includes persons with unknown sociodemographic characteristics.

NOTE: Denominator for each cell excludes unknowns.

Table 3. Percent of persons 18 years of age and over who were 20 percent or more above desirable body weight, by sex, age, and selected characteristics: United States, 1985

[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]

Characteristic	Both sexes 18 years and over	Male					Female				
		Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
All persons[1]	24.0	25.9	15.6	28.6	34.9	24.3	22.3	12.4	21.2	31.0	26.8
Education level											
Less than 12 years	30.7	28.5	16.5	32.5	36.0	25.2	32.5	18.0	30.8	42.0	33.1
12 years	24.3	27.0	16.1	33.0	36.5	25.1	22.2	12.6	23.6	30.7	22.9
More than 12 years	19.3	23.5	14.8	24.6	32.6	21.7	14.8	9.8	15.5	19.7	18.0
13-15 years	19.9	23.5	15.1	27.5	33.1	22.1	16.6	11.9	18.5	20.2	20.0
16 years or more	18.7	23.4	14.3	22.4	32.2	21.3	12.5	5.9	12.7	19.1	14.9
Family income											
Less than $10,000	26.0	20.7	11.6	29.1	29.4	24.1	29.2	14.7	38.8	42.7	29.7
$10,000-$19,999	25.9	26.2	17.4	28.0	39.0	24.3	25.6	14.7	27.3	36.5	28.0
$20,000-$34,999	23.8	27.0	18.8	29.4	32.7	27.3	20.4	11.5	20.6	29.2	24.8
$35,000-$49,999	22.3	28.2	14.6	29.2	37.7	22.4	16.1	8.2	16.6	22.8	14.0
$50,000 or more	19.6	25.9	12.5	24.5	34.2	28.7	12.7	8.0	9.6	19.3	*13.2
Race											
White	23.5	26.4	16.3	29.3	35.3	23.6	20.8	11.6	19.5	28.4	25.3
Black	30.8	24.8	12.5	27.0	36.1	31.0	35.5	19.2	35.6	54.5	43.8
Hispanic origin											
Hispanic	23.3	23.4	15.5	28.3	32.3	*19.2	23.2	15.9	22.7	33.6	33.5
Non-Hispanic	24.0	26.1	15.7	28.6	35.1	24.4	22.1	12.0	21.1	30.7	26.5
Geographic region											
Northeast	24.3	26.8	17.3	27.1	34.9	27.2	22.1	9.4	21.0	31.1	29.1
Midwest	25.2	27.6	16.4	32.3	37.9	23.0	23.1	13.5	21.9	31.1	28.6
South	25.2	26.9	15.5	30.9	36.1	24.5	23.8	14.0	23.5	33.0	26.5
West	19.9	21.4	13.0	22.0	29.4	21.5	18.6	11.4	16.3	27.3	21.3
Marital status											
Currently married	26.1	30.1	20.3	30.7	36.6	25.4	22.1	13.5	19.8	30.4	24.5
Formerly married	26.1	21.3	14.6	19.0	26.3	20.7	28.0	17.1	25.3	31.9	28.9
Never married	15.2	15.2	12.9	22.3	27.0	*17.5	15.2	10.4	28.3	35.5	23.9
Employment status											
Currently employed	23.5	27.0	16.4	28.9	36.3	26.4	19.2	11.1	19.4	27.8	30.7
Unemployed	22.4	22.3	16.8	25.5	31.6	*17.8	22.5	18.8	26.1	28.0	*13.9
Not in labor force	25.1	23.1	9.3	23.5	30.2	23.9	26.0	13.8	25.0	34.9	26.5

[1]Includes persons with unknown sociodemographic characteristics.

NOTE: Denominator for each cell excludes unknowns.

Table 4. Percent of overweight persons 18 years of age and over who rarely or never ate snacks, by sex, age, and selected characteristics: United States, 1985

[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]

Characteristic	Both sexes 18 years and over	Male					Female				
		Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
All persons[1]	25.6	25.6	16.5	22.4	28.9	37.0	25.6	19.4	19.3	25.1	39.4
Education level											
Less than 12 years	31.2	30.7	23.8	22.6	30.4	40.2	31.6	24.2	26.3	27.4	40.9
12 years	22.7	22.8	10.2	22.5	27.9	34.2	22.7	17.3	17.7	24.0	37.1
More than 12 years	23.6	24.8	20.8	22.4	28.2	32.7	21.7	18.6	16.9	23.2	38.4
13-15 years	22.2	23.3	19.0	18.4	31.6	35.2	20.9	18.1	15.3	22.8	38.1
16 years or more	25.2	26.1	24.1	26.1	25.9	30.6	23.1	*20.4	19.4	23.8	*38.5
Family income											
Less than $10,000	31.9	30.7	19.7	25.9	33.2	40.5	32.4	24.6	26.8	27.7	42.5
$10,000-$19,999	25.3	24.8	12.3	20.7	28.7	37.0	25.6	20.4	23.1	24.4	34.5
$20,000-$34,999	23.1	24.7	19.1	21.3	28.8	36.8	21.0	16.5	16.0	21.3	41.1
$35,000-$49,999	21.2	22.9	*8.8	21.1	26.8	*35.5	18.2	*9.9	*8.8	29.7	*28.3
$50,000 or more	28.1	28.9	*24.6	34.6	25.7	*31.0	26.4	*24.8	*22.7	26.8	*55.6
Race											
White	25.4	25.4	16.3	22.4	28.4	36.9	25.4	20.9	17.3	24.3	39.6
Black	27.6	28.4	*15.4	23.6	33.4	42.6	27.2	13.6	27.1	29.1	38.5
Hispanic origin											
Hispanic	28.1	29.3	*24.1	25.9	37.3	*37.0	27.1	31.8	25.1	*17.4	*50.0
Non-Hispanic	25.5	25.4	15.9	22.3	28.5	37.2	25.6	17.9	18.8	25.8	39.2
Geographic region											
Northeast	26.2	27.7	19.5	24.9	27.1	44.1	24.6	*9.1	19.2	23.6	39.2
Midwest	22.9	22.7	11.9	20.0	29.6	27.9	23.1	21.4	16.1	22.6	33.7
South	26.5	25.1	14.5	22.5	27.7	38.2	28.0	21.6	21.1	28.5	42.6
West	27.3	28.7	24.6	23.2	33.1	35.6	25.8	20.7	20.1	24.2	43.1
Marital status											
Currently married	24.7	25.6	17.9	21.8	27.7	35.5	23.5	19.7	17.9	24.5	38.9
Formerly married	33.2	36.7	*27.5	33.1	36.4	41.4	32.1	*27.5	23.3	27.1	39.8
Never married	20.1	19.2	14.3	20.5	35.5	*58.9	21.3	16.7	21.8	25.3	37.0
Employment status											
Currently employed	23.3	24.1	16.8	22.5	29.2	30.3	21.9	19.6	18.9	24.5	33.9
Unemployed	20.2	22.6	*12.6	*29.1	*24.0	*81.3	17.8	*8.7	*22.5	*22.8	*72.7
Not in labor force	30.3	32.4	*16.9	*14.2	28.6	38.1	29.5	22.0	19.5	25.8	39.9

[1]Includes persons with unknown sociodemographic characteristics.

NOTE: Denominator for each cell excludes unknowns.

Table 5. Percent of overweight persons 18 years of age and over who were currently trying to lose weight, by sex, age, and selected characteristics: United States, 1985

[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]

Characteristic	Both sexes 18 years and over	Male					Female				
		Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
All persons[1]	55.8	47.7	48.4	47.2	50.0	41.6	64.2	70.4	66.4	66.5	52.6
Education level											
Less than 12 years	48.6	37.1	31.1	31.4	43.5	33.2	57.3	61.4	61.2	62.2	48.8
12 years	55.9	45.6	46.4	43.3	46.7	48.8	65.4	70.8	65.9	65.2	58.0
More than 12 years	63.4	57.5	58.1	56.0	59.7	54.0	73.4	76.7	70.5	81.1	59.8
13-15 years	62.6	54.1	55.2	55.9	51.0	52.4	73.5	80.3	68.1	81.7	58.7
16 years or more	64.3	60.6	63.4	56.2	65.4	55.3	73.3	63.4	73.7	80.3	62.1
Family income											
Less than $10,000	53.0	42.5	48.1	41.9	47.8	33.3	57.6	65.6	66.8	61.1	46.2
$10,000-$19,999	53.5	41.3	41.5	40.0	42.1	41.8	63.6	67.6	62.3	61.2	65.4
$20,000-$34,999	55.5	46.0	49.8	44.4	47.4	40.2	68.6	74.6	68.8	69.1	58.0
$35,000-$49,999	63.3	59.0	68.3	60.9	55.0	56.8	71.1	79.0	69.0	75.8	*31.3
$50,000 or more	63.5	57.9	43.4	53.9	62.7	63.9	75.9	87.2	68.8	79.8	*55.6
Race											
White	55.9	48.4	48.6	48.1	50.6	43.0	64.4	71.1	65.2	67.6	54.0
Black	55.3	41.1	49.7	40.3	45.7	*20.9	63.0	68.4	71.4	61.2	44.2
Hispanic origin											
Hispanic	58.6	50.4	39.8	54.2	54.2	*57.4	65.8	73.6	57.2	70.5	60.2
Non-Hispanic	55.7	47.5	49.0	46.8	49.9	41.3	64.2	70.3	67.2	66.6	52.4
Geographic region											
Northeast	62.4	54.6	60.8	56.0	53.5	47.3	71.0	70.0	73.1	78.1	58.2
Midwest	57.8	49.0	46.4	46.9	53.0	47.4	66.8	76.5	70.7	67.6	53.2
South	47.8	38.3	40.8	40.3	38.2	30.3	57.2	66.1	61.6	56.0	45.3
West	61.0	56.0	50.7	51.6	65.2	49.1	66.3	70.3	61.4	70.8	59.5
Marital status											
Currently married	54.9	47.5	45.3	46.6	50.6	42.3	64.6	66.2	66.3	66.0	53.6
Formerly married	57.8	47.6	*38.3	55.5	49.0	39.0	60.8	71.4	69.1	67.5	51.3
Never married	58.6	49.1	52.1	46.9	38.6	*32.9	70.3	76.7	62.0	69.8	60.7
Employment status											
Currently employed	54.7	48.3	50.2	47.4	48.5	45.4	66.0	70.5	66.8	64.9	50.9
Unemployed	59.4	47.7	37.8	41.7	62.7	*100.0	71.5	70.4	84.9	*52.2	*27.3
Not in labor force	57.3	45.1	37.9	45.0	54.7	40.4	62.0	70.2	62.9	68.6	52.9

[1]Includes persons with unknown sociodemographic characteristics.

NOTE: Denominator for each cell excludes unknowns.

Table 6. Percent of women 18 years of age and over who had had a Pap smear and percent who had had a breast examination, by a health professional in the past year, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1985

[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]

Characteristic	Pap smear					Breast examination				
	Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
All women[1]	45.6	60.1	50.5	37.7	25.3	50.3	60.2	52.1	45.2	39.0
Education level										
Less than 12 years	34.9	55.9	41.3	32.8	21.6	41.7	55.0	42.8	40.3	34.9
12 years	45.8	60.4	47.9	36.7	25.8	50.0	59.6	49.8	44.7	39.9
More than 12 years	53.2	61.4	56.1	44.7	33.5	57.0	63.2	57.6	51.5	47.3
13-15 years	50.8	58.6	51.9	42.9	35.4	54.6	60.9	53.1	48.7	48.8
16 years or more	56.4	66.6	60.1	47.0	30.5	60.3	67.6	61.8	54.9	44.9
Family income										
Less than $10,000	37.4	57.8	41.2	31.5	20.8	43.4	57.4	42.8	38.2	34.4
$10,000-$19,999	42.9	60.8	45.7	30.6	25.6	47.7	59.8	47.6	37.5	40.6
$20,000-$34,999	48.9	63.4	50.5	38.0	26.4	53.1	64.2	51.6	46.4	42.2
$35,000-$49,999	51.7	62.6	54.5	40.4	39.1	54.4	62.4	56.2	46.1	47.1
$50,000 or more	52.6	52.4	55.6	49.6	47.2	60.0	59.1	59.0	60.9	65.0
Race										
White	44.7	59.4	49.6	37.5	25.3	49.5	59.6	51.2	45.0	38.6
Black	52.9	67.7	56.7	40.2	25.8	57.0	67.1	58.9	47.3	43.1
Hispanic origin										
Hispanic	47.1	55.6	50.3	34.5	24.9	49.5	55.0	49.2	46.4	32.3
Non-Hispanic	45.6	60.6	50.5	37.9	25.4	50.4	60.7	52.4	45.2	39.1
Geographic region										
Northeast	45.1	57.8	52.3	38.3	25.1	51.9	59.9	54.6	48.3	41.9
Midwest	44.9	60.5	51.1	35.9	22.5	49.0	58.6	52.8	42.8	36.6
South	46.4	62.5	50.1	37.6	26.0	50.8	62.7	52.3	44.4	38.5
West	45.9	57.7	48.2	39.9	28.8	49.4	58.5	48.1	46.5	39.4
Marital status										
Currently married	48.7	68.0	50.7	39.1	28.7	52.7	67.2	52.5	46.2	42.0
Formerly married	35.9	68.9	49.6	35.0	23.1	44.2	66.9	50.7	43.5	37.0
Never married	46.5	49.2	50.4	27.5	22.4	49.2	50.9	52.0	34.9	36.6
Employment status										
Currently employed	51.0	61.6	51.3	39.8	26.2	53.9	62.0	53.3	46.5	36.3
Unemployed	49.9	56.7	45.4	37.3	*48.1	51.2	55.9	47.5	42.3	*60.8
Not in labor force	38.8	57.7	49.1	35.2	25.1	46.0	57.5	50.0	43.8	39.1

[1]Includes women with unknown sociodemographic characteristics.

NOTE: Denominator for each cell excludes unknowns.

Table 7. Percent of women 18 years of age and over who knew how to do breast self-examination (BSE) and percent of those who knew how to do BSE who did the procedure at least 12 times a year, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1985

[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]

Characteristic	Knew breast self-examination					Did breast self-examination				
	Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
All women[1]	87.0	86.0	91.6	89.1	77.7	37.3	31.3	38.1	41.8	38.8
Education level										
Less than 12 years	76.4	77.2	80.8	80.8	70.0	39.4	31.4	38.7	45.5	38.4
12 years	89.5	86.1	92.3	91.7	85.9	36.0	28.7	38.2	40.1	39.3
More than 12 years	91.8	89.7	94.5	93.6	84.9	37.5	34.3	37.7	41.3	39.2
13-15 years	90.1	87.3	93.6	92.4	84.7	36.7	33.9	37.1	40.4	37.7
16 years or more	94.1	94.3	95.4	95.1	85.1	38.5	35.1	38.2	42.4	41.4
Family income										
Less than $10,000	77.8	82.0	84.0	78.6	71.2	39.7	31.0	40.7	48.2	42.8
$10,000-$19,999	87.6	87.9	88.5	88.1	85.7	36.7	30.9	37.9	42.4	38.2
$20,000-$34,999	90.6	88.1	93.7	91.7	84.1	34.6	31.1	35.5	36.8	36.8
$35,000-$49,999	92.5	88.6	95.0	94.3	83.8	38.9	32.4	41.1	41.5	37.1
$50,000 or more	92.3	84.9	93.8	95.2	88.3	40.9	37.1	37.2	47.6	42.3
Race										
White	87.9	86.6	92.5	90.1	79.6	36.2	30.3	37.2	39.9	37.8
Black	83.6	87.0	90.6	83.0	60.1	46.4	37.5	45.0	59.4	52.8
Hispanic origin										
Hispanic	75.4	76.0	79.5	75.3	54.7	35.7	30.8	38.5	36.0	50.7
Non-Hispanic	87.7	86.9	92.5	89.8	78.5	37.3	31.4	38.0	41.9	38.5
Geographic region										
Northeast	85.1	82.8	90.4	87.4	77.2	36.7	29.8	39.7	41.2	35.0
Midwest	89.5	88.6	94.2	91.5	80.4	35.5	28.3	36.6	40.4	38.2
South	85.7	86.5	91.3	86.6	73.8	39.6	34.4	40.1	43.4	42.0
West	88.1	85.1	90.1	92.0	82.9	36.3	32.0	34.5	41.7	38.9
Marital status										
Currently married	90.2	90.6	91.9	90.7	82.8	38.5	33.1	38.4	41.9	40.9
Formerly married	82.2	88.7	92.3	85.1	74.5	37.7	27.4	36.8	42.7	37.0
Never married	80.8	80.1	86.6	83.1	73.7	31.4	29.6	36.9	33.8	38.8
Employment status										
Currently employed	90.3	87.8	92.6	91.2	81.2	36.6	31.1	37.7	42.1	37.3
Unemployed	88.7	87.2	89.9	90.2	*93.7	36.3	31.6	40.9	42.4	*27.9
Not in labor force	82.8	82.0	89.2	86.5	77.3	38.2	31.9	38.7	41.4	39.0

[1]Includes women with unknown sociodemographic characteristics.

Table 8. Percent of persons 18 years of age and over who had had their blood pressure checked in the past year, by sex, age, and selected characteristics: United States, 1985

[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]

Characteristic	Both sexes 18 years and over	Male					Female				
		Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
All persons[1]	84.9	80.7	74.7	79.4	84.3	89.5	88.6	90.6	86.6	86.9	91.4
Education level											
Less than 12 years	83.6	79.7	70.8	71.1	80.8	89.0	86.9	86.5	82.5	84.5	91.3
12 years	84.8	79.2	73.6	78.8	82.9	91.2	89.0	91.2	85.4	88.8	92.1
More than 12 years	85.9	82.6	77.3	81.9	88.3	88.8	89.4	91.4	89.1	86.2	90.5
13-15 years	85.2	81.5	77.3	81.6	86.8	88.9	88.6	90.5	88.7	83.6	91.2
16 years or more	86.6	83.6	77.4	82.0	89.2	88.6	90.4	93.1	89.5	89.4	89.3
Family income											
Less than $10,000	83.8	76.1	75.5	66.1	74.2	84.9	88.4	90.7	81.7	86.0	90.9
$10,000-$19,999	82.9	77.9	70.4	74.6	80.9	90.0	87.0	90.0	81.4	84.3	92.2
$20,000-$34,999	84.5	80.6	75.0	79.6	84.0	92.5	88.6	91.4	87.5	86.6	89.5
$35,000-$49,999	87.1	84.6	79.3	84.7	86.6	92.0	89.6	91.0	89.1	87.8	95.4
$50,000 or more	87.5	84.9	76.2	84.1	89.6	89.9	90.4	91.0	90.1	89.9	94.6
Race											
White	84.8	80.9	74.5	79.6	84.1	90.2	88.4	90.4	86.4	86.5	91.4
Black	87.1	81.9	79.3	79.6	87.9	82.9	91.2	93.6	90.0	89.9	90.4
Hispanic origin											
Hispanic	78.8	70.6	64.4	69.5	79.3	87.5	85.9	87.4	83.8	84.8	90.8
Non-Hispanic	85.3	81.3	75.5	80.0	84.5	89.6	88.8	90.8	86.8	87.0	91.3
Geographic region											
Northeast	86.4	83.3	78.4	81.5	86.6	89.8	89.1	89.8	88.5	88.3	90.0
Midwest	83.9	78.8	72.5	78.0	82.4	88.2	88.3	90.8	85.6	85.7	92.3
South	85.7	81.6	77.7	80.5	83.1	89.1	89.2	91.5	87.6	86.8	91.9
West	83.2	78.8	68.3	77.2	85.7	91.7	87.3	89.4	84.1	86.7	90.5
Marital status											
Currently married	85.5	82.7	73.0	80.8	85.6	90.7	88.1	91.5	86.4	86.7	90.3
Formerly married	86.7	78.5	71.6	75.6	79.0	84.8	89.8	90.9	87.1	87.8	92.2
Never married	81.5	75.6	75.9	72.4	74.8	87.0	88.9	89.4	87.5	84.0	90.7
Employment status											
Currently employed	83.6	79.2	74.4	79.6	83.5	86.8	89.0	91.0	88.4	87.4	90.8
Unemployed	80.5	73.3	66.9	73.1	85.3	98.9	88.0	90.0	86.1	84.8	*92.4
Not in labor force	87.9	87.4	80.9	82.0	87.1	90.0	88.1	89.8	82.3	86.4	91.4

[1]Includes persons with unknown sociodemographic characteristics.

NOTE: Denominator for each cell excludes unknowns.

Table 9. Percent of persons 18 years of age and over who had been told 2 or more different times that they had high blood pressure, by sex, age, and selected characteristics: United States, 1985

[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]

Characteristic	Both sexes 18 years and over	Male					Female				
		Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
All persons[1]	17.4	15.9	4.4	11.0	26.3	31.6	18.7	4.2	9.5	28.6	41.6
Education level											
Less than 12 years	26.4	22.2	4.4	13.4	28.5	31.8	30.0	6.9	15.3	34.9	45.1
12 years	15.7	13.6	4.4	11.5	23.8	27.7	17.4	4.1	10.0	29.1	39.0
More than 12 years	13.1	14.2	4.4	10.1	26.5	35.1	11.8	3.2	7.0	20.9	37.7
13-15 years	13.4	14.0	4.0	11.7	30.1	35.9	12.9	3.0	8.1	22.7	41.3
16 years or more	12.6	14.3	5.0	8.8	24.1	34.5	10.5	3.4	6.1	18.7	32.3
Family income											
Less than $10,000	23.8	17.7	4.4	10.7	30.7	34.2	27.7	6.1	15.0	40.1	44.4
$10,000-$19,999	18.9	17.2	5.4	12.7	29.4	28.2	20.3	4.5	11.0	32.4	40.8
$20,000-$34,999	14.7	14.3	4.7	10.4	25.1	31.0	15.0	4.2	9.0	26.9	38.3
$35,000-$49,999	14.7	17.1	6.1	12.1	26.2	42.0	12.1	*2.1	8.0	22.0	35.6
$50,000 or more	14.2	15.5	*1.6	11.0	25.4	28.6	12.8	*3.5	6.4	21.6	44.0
Race											
White	17.0	15.8	4.2	10.9	25.7	31.3	18.1	3.7	8.6	26.9	40.9
Black	22.0	18.1	5.8	13.5	33.7	35.2	25.1	7.3	17.7	44.9	51.0
Hispanic origin											
Hispanic	13.4	10.0	*1.9	7.4	25.8	*20.3	16.5	6.3	9.7	32.5	48.3
Non-Hispanic	17.6	16.3	4.6	11.2	26.3	31.9	18.8	4.0	9.5	28.3	41.4
Geographic region											
Northeast	18.3	17.6	4.5	10.3	29.2	34.8	19.0	4.2	8.0	29.3	41.2
Midwest	16.8	14.6	4.8	11.6	24.4	26.3	18.7	4.4	9.8	27.0	42.8
South	17.7	15.4	4.0	10.9	25.7	29.7	19.8	3.9	11.7	31.2	41.3
West	16.4	16.5	4.4	11.1	25.9	38.0	16.4	4.4	6.7	25.8	41.0
Marital status											
Currently married	17.6	18.3	5.4	10.9	26.4	31.5	17.0	4.3	8.8	27.4	40.0
Formerly married	28.7	22.4	*7.2	14.0	28.9	31.9	31.1	7.1	12.4	32.7	43.3
Never married	7.0	6.0	3.6	9.0	18.4	33.0	8.4	3.6	11.3	29.2	37.6
Employment status											
Currently employed	12.5	12.9	4.4	10.6	24.4	28.1	12.1	3.8	9.0	24.6	31.4
Unemployed	11.1	10.5	5.2	14.2	18.2	*8.9	11.7	9.1	9.0	23.6	*25.3
Not in labor force	27.2	27.5	4.0	15.9	34.7	32.5	27.1	4.1	10.7	33.7	42.7

[1]Includes persons with unknown sociodemographic characteristics.

NOTE: Denominator for each cell excludes unknowns.

Table 10. Percent of persons 18 years of age and over with 2 or more high blood pressure readings who were currently taking medicine for hypertension, by sex, age, and selected characteristics: United States, 1985

[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]

Characteristic	Both sexes 18 years and over	Male					Female				
		Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
All persons[1]	65.7	60.5	9.2	39.2	67.8	81.0	69.6	9.1	44.3	74.0	84.0
Education level											
Less than 12 years	70.6	67.3	*6.2	39.9	67.4	79.6	72.7	*7.0	46.6	71.7	83.0
12 years	64.5	57.1	*9.5	41.3	68.6	80.2	68.9	*12.1	46.0	75.6	84.8
More than 12 years	60.1	56.7	*10.1	37.4	67.3	83.5	64.5	*6.4	40.2	73.5	86.0
13-15 years	58.6	53.1	*9.5	42.0	63.4	73.8	64.2	*7.6	40.9	70.2	85.1
16 years or more	61.7	59.9	*10.9	32.7	70.4	91.1	65.0	*4.5	39.4	78.5	87.2
Family income											
Less than $10,000	70.0	62.4	*5.6	*35.6	64.5	78.1	73.0	*9.1	44.3	74.9	83.6
$10,000-$19,999	66.7	62.7	*4.2	38.4	74.0	81.2	69.4	*11.2	35.7	73.6	85.9
$20,000-$34,999	61.1	59.3	*14.9	33.0	72.6	85.8	63.0	*7.7	43.4	72.1	81.0
$35,000-$49,999	60.6	56.3	*7.7	42.9	65.2	77.4	66.9	*13.8	43.4	75.6	90.2
$50,000 or more	60.9	58.9	*20.0	45.2	60.8	86.0	63.7	*-	48.8	69.9	82.1
Race											
White	65.9	60.7	10.4	37.9	67.3	81.3	70.1	*8.3	42.5	73.5	83.8
Black	64.5	60.0	*5.0	48.3	70.4	79.7	67.1	*12.7	50.3	76.2	85.7
Hispanic origin											
Hispanic	58.2	64.9	*-	*41.3	82.0	*72.1	54.6	*2.5	*41.7	65.1	76.8
Non-Hispanic	66.0	60.3	9.6	39.2	67.0	81.0	70.5	9.9	44.7	74.8	84.2
Geographic region											
Northeast	65.8	60.1	*4.4	35.1	66.5	79.1	70.5	*7.5	38.4	76.9	82.3
Midwest	64.3	57.8	*8.5	33.9	70.9	80.7	68.6	*9.8	44.4	72.1	83.9
South	67.1	62.8	*8.4	46.9	67.1	84.1	70.0	*10.1	47.6	75.0	83.7
West	64.7	60.3	*16.8	37.9	67.3	78.4	68.9	*8.3	41.7	70.5	87.8
Marital status											
Currently married	64.7	63.0	*13.6	40.1	68.3	80.6	66.4	*8.8	44.8	71.9	83.4
Formerly married	75.1	65.4	*6.7	35.2	71.1	82.2	77.9	*17.5	44.5	77.9	84.2
Never married	41.8	30.0	*5.6	36.5	47.7	81.8	52.5	*7.0	40.1	84.8	86.5
Employment status											
Currently employed	55.3	52.5	10.6	40.2	65.7	77.7	59.2	*5.2	43.9	73.3	87.8
Unemployed	34.9	32.1	*4.7	*29.8	*55.3	*-	37.7	*7.7	*38.9	66.4	*80.0
Not in labor force	76.1	76.0	*3.7	*31.5	74.4	81.7	76.2	*17.2	45.9	74.8	83.8

[1]Includes persons with unknown sociodemographic characteristics.

NOTE: Denominator for each cell excludes unknowns.

Table 11. Percent of persons 18 years of age and over with 2 or more high blood pressure readings with their last reading below the 140/90 cutoff for high blood pressure, by sex, age, and selected characteristics: United States, 1985

[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]

Characteristic	Both sexes 18 years and over	Male					Female				
		Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
All persons[1]	38.9	40.9	45.1	43.8	43.4	32.8	37.1	58.1	45.3	38.4	29.9
Education level											
Less than 12 years	27.6	26.9	*24.2	*20.0	33.2	22.7	28.1	*12.0	*33.9	29.5	26.7
12 years	39.2	41.3	*36.6	41.9	43.5	37.8	37.8	53.8	42.1	39.6	29.5
More than 12 years	46.4	47.5	56.1	48.5	47.2	43.4	44.8	69.8	53.8	43.4	35.4
13-15 years	42.2	42.2	*52.5	39.4	40.3	48.7	42.2	*56.2	44.8	49.9	31.6
16 years or more	50.9	51.9	*58.9	58.0	52.2	38.7	48.9	*87.1	65.8	34.4	43.4
Family income											
Less than $10,000	31.7	29.9	*36.8	*27.0	*37.5	*24.5	32.6	*33.3	*37.7	35.4	30.4
$10,000-$19,999	35.5	36.2	*48.8	39.1	39.3	28.6	35.1	*42.7	45.3	37.7	29.5
$20,000-$34,999	39.7	40.7	*35.0	43.4	40.8	39.8	38.6	75.5	45.2	32.0	36.0
$35,000-$49,999	46.3	46.9	*79.1	44.6	50.1	32.8	45.1	*73.0	45.0	50.9	*17.3
$50,000 or more	45.4	44.1	*100.0	49.3	43.3	*30.2	47.4	*90.9	50.3	45.5	*38.3
Race											
White	38.7	40.8	43.3	45.0	43.0	32.8	36.9	61.1	47.2	37.8	29.6
Black	41.1	43.9	*52.6	*25.3	51.8	*39.1	39.4	*35.6	*36.9	41.7	*38.0
Hispanic origin											
Hispanic	38.7	40.7	*37.5	*55.6	*37.7	*19.2	37.5	*-	*34.4	*43.2	*28.6
Non-Hispanic	39.1	41.0	45.4	43.6	43.8	33.0	37.2	59.5	46.0	38.3	30.1
Geographic region											
Northeast	36.4	36.9	*49.5	40.3	37.6	30.8	35.9	69.0	49.2	36.3	26.2
Midwest	42.5	43.0	63.4	43.4	46.3	26.9	42.1	*58.8	48.0	44.4	35.7
South	37.2	41.5	*19.1	46.9	48.3	28.5	33.8	*61.5	41.0	34.1	25.6
West	40.4	42.5	*35.1	43.4	41.9	43.7	37.8	*25.0	*45.9	40.1	33.9
Marital status											
Currently married	39.0	41.1	61.3	45.7	42.0	32.7	36.6	52.2	43.2	36.8	29.2
Formerly married	37.0	40.0	*-	*36.7	52.6	30.1	36.0	*38.1	42.4	43.3	31.5
Never married	44.7	41.1	*36.9	*36.0	*53.7	*51.0	47.9	71.1	*77.2	*41.8	*21.1
Employment status											
Currently employed	44.5	44.9	48.7	46.2	44.9	33.5	43.8	66.2	47.5	40.9	*27.7
Unemployed	32.4	*21.6	*10.0	*21.7	*28.6	*-	*44.8	*37.1	*28.2	*58.9	*100.0
Not in labor force	33.4	34.5	*35.7	*15.5	40.0	32.8	32.9	*46.2	42.2	35.2	30.0

[1]Includes persons with unknown sociodemographic characteristics.

NOTE: Denominator for each cell excludes unknowns.

Table 12. Percent of persons 18 years of age and over who were aware that high blood pressure increases one's chances of getting heart disease, by sex, age, and selected characteristics: United States, 1985

[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]

Characteristic	Both sexes 18 years and over	Male					Female				
		Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
All persons[1]	91.1	91.0	92.1	92.8	91.2	84.2	91.3	93.3	93.6	91.9	83.3
Education level											
Less than 12 years	83.2	83.0	84.5	83.9	85.7	78.2	83.4	86.7	84.2	86.2	79.0
12 years	92.2	91.4	91.2	92.5	91.4	89.1	92.7	93.5	94.0	93.6	86.6
More than 12 years	95.6	95.6	96.2	95.4	95.9	93.2	95.7	96.0	96.7	95.5	91.3
13-15 years	95.2	95.2	96.4	94.2	96.2	91.6	95.1	95.4	96.5	94.8	90.4
16 years or more	96.1	95.9	96.0	96.3	95.7	94.5	96.4	97.0	96.8	96.5	92.7
Family income											
Less than $10,000	85.4	84.8	89.9	85.8	87.2	73.9	85.7	91.8	87.2	86.5	79.5
$10,000-$19,999	89.9	88.8	91.0	88.2	88.7	86.2	90.9	91.0	93.6	91.4	87.2
$20,000-$34,999	93.9	93.3	94.2	93.8	92.0	91.7	94.5	95.2	95.6	94.2	89.9
$35,000-$49,999	94.7	94.2	93.4	95.8	93.0	93.5	95.2	95.8	95.6	95.1	91.0
$50,000 or more	96.5	96.7	96.1	97.8	96.1	95.7	96.3	98.5	96.7	95.3	91.3
Race											
White	92.1	91.9	93.2	93.8	91.8	85.2	92.2	94.4	94.9	92.8	84.3
Black	86.2	86.4	87.2	88.2	88.7	73.9	86.1	88.1	88.9	85.8	74.7
Hispanic origin											
Hispanic	85.7	85.4	89.0	82.2	85.7	78.0	86.0	87.3	84.0	86.8	85.5
Non-Hispanic	91.5	91.4	92.4	93.5	91.5	84.4	91.6	93.8	94.3	92.1	83.3
Geographic region											
Northeast	92.4	92.5	93.8	93.9	93.0	86.1	92.3	94.4	94.1	93.3	85.3
Midwest	91.9	91.8	92.5	93.5	92.0	85.7	92.0	94.2	95.1	92.2	83.3
South	89.6	89.5	91.2	91.5	90.3	80.2	89.7	91.8	92.5	89.9	81.5
West	91.5	91.0	91.6	93.1	89.7	87.2	91.9	93.4	93.3	93.0	84.4
Marital status											
Currently married	92.0	91.6	92.6	93.2	91.8	86.4	92.5	93.3	93.9	92.2	87.1
Formerly married	87.5	87.9	93.3	92.2	88.6	79.5	87.3	92.3	92.9	90.7	81.6
Never married	91.3	90.7	91.7	90.8	87.5	63.2	92.0	93.5	92.2	92.4	74.3
Employment status											
Currently employed	93.2	92.6	92.7	93.2	92.1	88.2	94.0	94.4	94.6	93.3	88.2
Unemployed	89.3	89.0	88.8	89.1	88.2	97.8	89.6	89.5	87.8	92.3	97.5
Not in labor force	87.5	85.9	90.4	87.3	88.3	83.3	88.2	91.8	92.2	90.1	82.8

[1]Includes persons with unknown sociodemographic characteristics.

NOTE: Denominator for each cell includes unknowns.

Table 13. Percent of persons 18 years of age and over who had experienced at least a moderate amount of stress in the past 2 weeks, by sex, age, and selected characteristics: United States, 1985

[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]

Characteristic	Both sexes 18 years and over	Male					Female				
		Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
All persons[1]	51.4	49.6	53.4	59.2	47.5	22.5	53.0	55.2	61.9	53.1	34.4
Education level											
Less than 12 years	38.3	34.5	40.1	45.2	36.4	21.5	41.6	44.9	49.6	46.7	31.3
12 years	49.3	45.0	47.3	50.9	43.1	24.2	52.6	51.2	60.9	52.8	36.7
More than 12 years	61.8	61.9	65.0	68.0	60.5	21.6	61.7	64.1	66.8	60.1	38.4
13-15 years	59.3	58.6	60.5	65.5	55.6	20.0	59.9	63.4	65.7	58.3	34.2
16 years or more	64.6	65.0	72.7	70.0	63.7	22.7	64.0	65.4	67.8	62.5	45.0
Family income											
Less than $10,000	45.9	44.5	57.4	47.8	38.1	23.4	46.7	54.4	58.9	50.3	32.5
$10,000-$19,999	46.1	41.7	51.0	49.5	36.6	23.3	49.6	52.7	61.8	49.2	31.4
$20,000-$34,999	52.7	50.6	54.1	59.1	45.5	19.4	55.0	54.8	60.5	54.2	37.7
$35,000-$49,999	59.2	57.9	56.5	65.4	55.5	28.6	60.7	62.9	64.5	57.1	41.3
$50,000 or more	60.8	59.9	55.2	69.1	59.9	23.0	61.8	58.3	69.0	56.8	45.9
Race											
White	53.1	51.3	56.4	61.0	49.4	22.6	54.8	58.0	64.3	54.6	35.3
Black	39.5	35.9	32.6	46.9	31.4	22.3	42.3	41.1	48.8	44.8	24.1
Hispanic origin											
Hispanic	40.3	34.6	34.7	43.1	24.4	*24.1	45.6	43.9	49.4	47.9	29.8
Non-Hispanic	52.0	50.4	55.0	60.2	48.6	22.4	53.4	56.0	62.6	53.3	34.5
Geographic region											
Northeast	49.9	48.1	54.2	56.1	47.1	20.8	51.6	53.8	60.0	51.4	35.7
Midwest	55.5	54.3	58.6	63.2	52.2	26.5	56.5	58.8	65.8	57.6	36.0
South	48.6	46.5	49.4	56.5	44.9	20.2	50.4	52.1	58.9	51.1	31.9
West	52.7	50.4	52.6	62.1	46.5	23.6	54.7	57.1	64.3	52.4	35.3
Marital status											
Currently married	52.4	50.3	58.3	60.2	48.5	22.2	54.5	54.3	60.9	53.0	37.7
Formerly married	47.1	44.8	58.7	57.1	44.3	22.1	47.9	61.2	68.5	53.3	31.9
Never married	51.5	49.4	50.0	53.2	38.2	28.5	54.2	55.2	57.9	53.3	35.0
Employment status											
Currently employed	57.4	54.8	54.3	60.0	51.1	26.9	60.7	59.3	65.3	58.3	39.9
Unemployed	48.6	44.6	46.6	48.6	35.6	*34.8	52.7	47.2	58.2	62.2	*35.4
Not in labor force	40.0	31.4	51.1	50.8	35.1	21.5	43.6	48.1	53.8	46.4	33.8

[1]Includes persons with unknown sociodemographic characteristics.

NOTE: Denominator for each cell excludes unknowns.

Table 14. Percent of persons 18 years of age and over who feel that stress has had at least some effect on their health in the past year, by sex, age, and selected characteristics: United States, 1985

[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]

Characteristic	Both sexes 18 years and over	Male					Female				
		Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
All persons[1]	44.2	37.9	39.5	44.7	36.2	22.1	49.7	50.3	54.3	51.0	38.7
Education level											
Less than 12 years	39.7	31.6	34.4	36.6	33.3	24.7	46.5	47.8	53.2	50.2	39.1
12 years	43.2	35.4	37.2	39.2	34.2	20.3	49.1	47.3	52.8	51.5	39.6
More than 12 years	47.9	43.6	43.8	50.2	40.1	18.2	52.7	54.9	56.0	51.0	36.6
13-15 years	47.7	42.2	42.9	48.0	38.5	18.0	52.7	54.4	56.6	52.9	35.0
16 years or more	48.2	44.8	45.2	51.8	41.0	18.4	52.6	55.8	55.5	48.6	39.0
Family income											
Less than $10,000	46.5	39.7	42.0	47.4	41.6	28.6	50.6	55.5	58.8	57.2	38.9
$10,000-$19,999	42.5	35.1	38.0	42.3	34.0	23.0	48.6	45.3	59.9	50.5	38.2
$20,000-$34,999	43.9	37.8	39.4	42.5	36.4	17.5	50.3	52.7	52.3	49.1	39.2
$35,000-$49,999	47.1	42.3	45.7	46.5	38.7	22.0	52.0	50.0	55.2	53.0	32.6
$50,000 or more	44.3	39.1	32.6	49.8	36.5	14.9	49.9	54.2	52.6	47.0	27.9
Race											
White	44.8	38.6	40.9	45.3	36.7	22.2	50.5	52.0	55.3	51.3	39.1
Black	38.9	31.3	26.8	38.9	31.1	23.1	44.7	41.2	48.9	49.5	34.2
Hispanic origin											
Hispanic	43.3	35.4	36.0	37.6	34.4	*23.0	50.6	48.5	52.1	53.6	45.9
Non-Hispanic	44.2	38.1	39.7	45.1	36.3	22.0	49.7	50.6	54.5	50.9	38.5
Geographic region											
Northeast	42.4	37.4	40.1	43.2	36.2	21.9	46.8	47.9	52.6	47.3	35.6
Midwest	46.2	39.6	41.1	45.4	37.7	25.1	51.8	53.0	54.9	53.2	42.8
South	42.5	36.2	36.1	43.3	34.8	22.6	48.0	47.5	52.2	51.2	36.9
West	46.5	39.6	42.5	47.7	37.0	17.6	53.1	54.1	59.2	52.0	40.5
Marital status											
Currently married	43.7	37.6	41.2	44.5	36.0	20.8	49.6	47.9	52.1	50.7	42.0
Formerly married	47.1	41.1	54.6	48.4	40.4	25.5	49.5	60.2	65.8	53.3	37.0
Never married	43.2	37.6	37.4	42.5	29.5	34.4	50.1	51.6	53.4	43.5	31.3
Employment status											
Currently employed	45.4	39.7	39.1	44.4	35.6	21.5	52.5	52.2	55.5	50.9	31.4
Unemployed	47.6	39.0	37.3	42.7	40.5	*19.0	56.8	55.7	64.7	51.1	*15.2
Not in labor force	41.4	31.4	43.1	54.4	37.8	22.3	45.6	45.1	49.9	51.1	39.6

[1]Includes persons with unknown sociodemographic characteristics.

NOTE: Denominator for each cell excludes unknowns.

Table 15. Percent of persons 18 years of age and over who had sought help for a personal or emotional problem in the past year, by sex, age, and selected characteristics: United States, 1985

[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]

Characteristic	Both sexes 18 years and over	Male					Female				
		Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
All persons[1]	11.1	7.9	10.5	10.4	4.9	2.6	14.0	17.9	18.5	10.6	5.3
Education level											
Less than 12 years	8.2	5.8	11.9	7.8	4.4	2.3	10.2	14.8	15.7	10.2	5.1
12 years	10.1	6.5	7.9	8.4	3.8	2.8	12.7	15.9	16.9	8.4	5.4
More than 12 years	14.2	10.4	12.9	12.4	6.4	*3.1	18.3	21.7	20.9	14.6	5.8
13-15 years	14.0	10.3	12.7	11.0	6.9	*3.3	17.5	20.6	19.8	15.0	5.3
16 years or more	14.3	10.5	13.1	13.4	6.1	*3.1	19.4	23.8	21.9	14.1	6.6
Family income											
Less than $10,000	13.2	10.6	14.2	15.4	8.4	3.2	14.9	21.7	22.8	14.7	6.0
$10,000-$19,999	11.1	7.7	10.5	10.3	6.3	*2.0	13.8	16.7	21.6	10.1	4.6
$20,000-$34,999	11.3	7.6	10.1	9.5	4.1	*1.7	15.1	18.6	18.8	9.9	4.4
$35,000-$49,999	10.6	7.9	9.6	9.9	5.1	*3.0	13.5	13.7	16.2	10.2	*9.5
$50,000 or more	11.5	8.1	10.8	11.8	4.0	*3.1	15.2	20.7	17.6	10.9	*2.4
Race											
White	11.4	8.0	10.8	10.8	5.0	2.7	14.4	18.9	19.2	11.0	5.5
Black	9.1	6.6	8.0	8.2	4.6	*2.1	11.1	13.6	14.2	7.7	*3.7
Hispanic origin											
Hispanic	8.8	5.3	4.9	*4.9	8.3	-	11.8	11.8	14.6	9.4	6.0
Non-Hispanic	11.2	8.0	11.0	10.7	4.7	2.6	14.1	18.5	18.8	10.7	5.3
Geographic region											
Northeast	10.1	7.0	10.6	8.8	4.5	*1.7	12.8	16.2	17.7	9.5	5.4
Midwest	12.2	9.0	11.1	13.1	4.8	*2.6	14.9	19.9	19.5	10.3	6.5
South	9.7	6.7	9.0	8.8	4.0	2.5	12.4	16.2	15.7	10.1	4.4
West	13.3	9.5	12.4	11.2	7.1	3.8	16.9	20.3	22.9	13.1	5.4
Marital status											
Currently married	9.2	6.0	7.5	9.2	3.8	2.0	12.3	15.1	15.6	9.2	5.1
Formerly married	14.7	12.2	19.7	17.5	10.5	4.3	15.7	32.9	31.4	14.9	5.7
Never married	14.4	11.7	11.8	12.4	9.9	*6.9	17.8	18.9	21.7	10.4	*3.7
Employment status											
Currently employed	11.6	8.0	9.6	9.8	4.0	*4.0	16.2	19.1	19.3	9.6	*2.9
Unemployed	15.7	11.1	10.8	17.4	*5.1	*-	*20.4	17.7	26.7	16.3	*19.0
Not in labor force	9.6	6.9	16.6	17.6	8.2	2.3	10.8	15.6	15.3	11.5	5.5

[1]Includes persons with unknown sociodemographic characteristics.

NOTE: Denominator for each cell excludes unknowns.

Table 16. Percent of persons 18 years of age and over who exercised or played sports regularly, by sex, age, and selected characteristics: United States, 1985

[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]

Characteristic	Both sexes 18 years and over	Male					Female				
		Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
All persons[1]	40.0	42.7	58.2	43.5	30.4	31.9	37.6	47.3	39.7	31.8	27.6
Education level											
Less than 12 years	24.4	26.3	46.3	24.5	16.1	26.1	22.8	34.4	21.4	19.3	20.6
12 years	37.7	40.4	54.5	36.2	26.9	34.2	35.7	44.4	34.7	30.5	29.5
More than 12 years	52.8	54.5	66.9	53.1	45.3	43.1	51.0	56.2	50.9	47.5	42.2
13-15 years	50.1	51.5	67.3	44.3	38.1	40.6	48.7	54.0	47.3	47.1	38.4
16 years or more	55.8	57.2	66.3	59.8	50.0	45.1	54.0	60.5	54.4	48.1	48.0
Family income											
Less than $10,000	33.7	39.5	59.8	32.7	19.4	25.6	30.1	44.8	28.7	23.5	22.3
$10,000-$19,999	36.7	37.4	55.0	36.5	20.6	28.8	36.1	47.2	33.9	26.3	32.9
$20,000-$34,999	40.9	42.1	56.1	42.7	26.1	38.8	39.7	49.2	39.7	31.4	32.3
$35,000-$49,999	45.9	48.1	62.4	50.8	37.4	35.0	43.5	52.7	42.6	37.8	38.4
$50,000 or more	52.5	55.0	71.1	53.7	48.7	45.9	49.7	47.6	52.4	50.1	30.7
Race											
White	40.5	42.5	57.5	43.4	30.9	32.4	38.6	49.0	40.9	32.9	28.4
Black	37.3	44.8	66.9	41.4	27.1	22.3	31.5	40.1	33.8	23.6	18.7
Hispanic origin											
Hispanic	35.7	40.8	56.3	33.3	22.9	39.3	31.3	38.9	32.1	19.9	23.9
Non-Hispanic	40.3	42.8	58.3	44.2	30.8	31.7	38.0	47.9	40.2	32.4	27.6
Geographic region											
Northeast	36.7	40.2	57.5	42.7	28.1	26.6	33.5	44.4	36.9	27.5	21.6
Midwest	42.4	44.4	61.0	43.9	30.3	33.1	40.7	52.3	43.2	34.2	28.1
South	37.5	40.5	53.9	41.5	29.1	30.9	34.9	42.1	37.3	29.6	27.2
West	45.2	47.5	62.9	46.9	35.5	39.0	43.1	52.7	42.7	37.4	36.3
Marital status											
Currently married	37.6	37.6	46.3	42.0	30.5	33.5	37.6	44.1	39.1	33.1	32.3
Formerly married	33.4	40.0	62.2	51.0	31.0	27.3	30.9	47.3	40.6	28.6	24.7
Never married	53.8	59.4	65.3	47.6	28.1	21.5	46.8	51.2	43.5	27.2	21.7
Employment status											
Currently employed	42.4	44.0	56.8	44.1	30.6	26.6	40.5	48.4	40.3	32.0	30.5
Unemployed	46.9	47.0	59.7	36.1	32.9	*32.2	46.8	54.8	45.8	26.9	*25.3
Not in labor force	34.7	37.6	66.5	36.0	29.2	32.9	33.4	43.5	37.3	31.8	27.3

[1]Includes persons with unknown sociodemographic characteristics.

NOTE: Denominator for each cell excludes unknowns.

Table 17. Percent of persons 18 years of age and over who had walked for exercise in the past 2 weeks, by sex, age, and selected characteristics: United States, 1985

[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]

Characteristic	Both sexes 18 years and over	Male					Female				
		Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
All persons[1]	42.6	38.4	36.8	35.6	39.5	46.5	46.2	50.3	45.5	44.9	42.8
Education level											
Less than 12 years	38.5	36.1	38.2	28.9	31.7	44.0	40.6	48.8	37.4	39.2	38.9
12 years	41.2	34.8	33.8	30.4	35.7	47.8	46.1	49.9	44.5	44.7	44.2
More than 12 years	46.7	43.1	39.6	40.7	49.1	51.7	50.5	51.5	49.4	51.1	50.5
13-15 years	44.2	38.9	38.7	35.7	41.6	49.1	49.1	49.8	47.1	50.8	49.3
16 years or more	49.4	47.0	41.0	44.4	53.8	53.7	52.4	54.7	51.6	51.4	52.1
Family income											
Less than $10,000	46.0	41.6	42.0	39.7	42.4	41.6	48.7	54.8	49.1	48.7	42.9
$10,000-$19,999	41.7	36.3	35.1	30.2	36.1	45.8	46.1	49.3	45.2	42.6	46.3
$20,000-$34,999	41.6	37.0	34.6	36.3	36.0	50.0	46.5	51.2	44.8	44.1	44.2
$35,000-$49,999	44.1	41.7	43.2	38.9	42.1	52.0	46.6	45.6	47.3	48.2	38.1
$50,000 or more	45.9	43.3	35.5	36.4	52.0	56.8	48.7	53.7	47.5	48.0	43.2
Race											
White	42.3	38.1	36.0	35.4	39.1	46.7	46.0	49.2	45.8	45.0	43.2
Black	45.3	40.7	42.0	37.5	42.5	41.1	49.0	56.6	47.2	45.7	39.2
Hispanic origin											
Hispanic	37.3	33.7	39.4	28.2	29.3	39.4	40.4	45.8	34.0	42.3	37.4
Non-Hispanic	42.9	38.7	36.5	36.2	40.0	46.7	46.6	50.6	46.4	45.1	43.0
Geographic region											
Northeast	43.8	42.1	39.3	40.3	43.3	49.2	45.3	49.6	43.2	43.9	44.4
Midwest	44.7	40.1	38.0	38.1	40.4	49.3	48.5	52.2	50.9	44.5	44.7
South	37.4	32.2	31.8	29.0	32.2	39.9	42.1	45.5	42.3	41.0	37.6
West	47.6	43.1	41.8	38.1	46.2	52.3	51.8	57.0	47.2	53.4	48.6
Marital status											
Currently married	41.2	37.2	33.4	34.2	37.9	46.9	45.1	48.3	44.5	44.3	43.0
Formerly married	44.9	43.2	42.0	38.9	45.6	46.5	45.5	52.3	48.1	46.4	42.4
Never married	45.2	40.2	38.6	43.2	53.1	41.0	51.5	52.3	50.7	49.2	45.8
Employment status											
Currently employed	39.5	35.5	36.0	34.8	35.9	35.5	44.6	47.8	44.9	40.8	40.2
Unemployed	49.8	45.1	43.9	42.7	51.3	*44.0	54.6	60.9	52.1	41.1	*45.6
Not in labor force	47.6	47.9	38.5	49.2	52.1	48.8	47.5	53.4	46.1	50.2	43.1

[1]Includes persons with unknown sociodemographic characteristics.

NOTE: Denominator for each cell excludes unknowns.

Table 18. Percent of persons 18 years of age and over who had been very physically active in leisure time sports (expending an average of 3 or more kilocalories per kilogram per day) in the past 2 weeks, by sex, age, and selected characteristics: United States, 1985

[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]

Characteristic	Both sexes 18 years and over	Male					Female				
		Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
All persons[1]	27.7	34.1	48.5	32.9	25.0	23.7	21.9	30.3	23.5	18.4	11.6
Education level											
Less than 12 years	18.5	23.1	44.4	20.8	17.3	17.1	14.5	26.6	15.0	13.7	8.7
12 years	26.8	33.2	45.1	29.4	22.0	28.6	21.9	30.9	21.2	17.6	12.3
More than 12 years	34.9	41.6	54.0	38.4	34.2	33.6	27.7	31.3	28.8	24.9	17.9
13-15 years	34.1	41.7	56.2	33.7	31.8	31.2	27.1	31.4	26.9	24.8	17.6
16 years or more	35.8	41.5	50.4	42.0	35.7	35.5	28.4	31.1	30.6	25.1	18.3
Family income											
Less than $10,000	25.2	34.2	54.5	26.5	19.1	16.7	19.5	32.5	21.9	16.0	9.5
$10,000-$19,999	25.3	30.4	44.9	29.5	19.6	20.4	21.2	29.6	20.7	17.6	13.1
$20,000-$34,999	28.8	33.8	46.6	31.8	23.1	30.7	23.5	31.4	22.1	19.0	16.5
$35,000-$49,999	31.1	37.0	50.8	38.3	27.4	27.3	24.9	28.4	25.4	22.5	17.6
$50,000 or more	36.9	43.9	57.5	41.5	38.8	42.8	29.1	35.8	31.6	24.7	*10.1
Race											
White	28.0	34.2	47.8	33.6	25.6	24.5	22.4	30.7	24.3	19.3	12.1
Black	25.6	33.8	55.5	29.6	17.4	12.2	19.2	30.5	19.2	10.6	5.8
Hispanic origin											
Hispanic	27.0	34.6	45.6	29.0	25.5	*23.3	20.4	27.2	17.3	15.7	*13.5
Non-Hispanic	27.7	34.1	48.8	33.2	25.0	23.7	22.0	30.4	24.0	18.5	11.6
Geographic region											
Northeast	25.2	31.3	46.3	32.5	20.8	21.7	19.7	29.9	20.9	14.9	10.6
Midwest	28.0	34.4	50.4	31.8	22.7	24.4	22.6	32.3	25.3	17.2	10.8
South	25.6	32.0	45.5	29.3	25.5	20.6	19.9	26.0	21.6	17.4	11.4
West	33.9	40.7	53.7	40.4	31.8	31.1	27.4	35.5	27.7	25.7	14.6
Marital status											
Currently married	25.3	29.6	37.7	31.5	25.2	26.2	21.1	24.2	23.1	19.2	13.5
Formerly married	20.7	30.3	54.0	40.0	24.9	14.3	17.0	33.8	25.6	16.5	10.2
Never married	41.7	49.3	54.8	36.9	22.0	*15.0	32.0	36.9	23.5	13.5	11.5
Employment status											
Currently employed	29.5	34.4	46.6	32.9	23.3	25.8	23.2	29.8	22.9	16.2	15.2
Unemployed	40.7	46.3	54.6	43.4	31.7	*27.8	34.7	40.5	32.4	21.8	*27.8
Not in labor force	22.8	30.7	57.7	24.1	30.4	23.2	19.4	29.2	23.7	20.8	11.1

[1]Includes persons with unknown sociodemographic characteristics.

NOTE: Denominator for each cell excludes unknowns.

Table 19. Percent of persons 18 years of age and over whose job or main daily activity required at least a moderate amount of physical work, by sex, age, and selected characteristics: United States, 1985

[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]

Characteristic	Both sexes 18 years and over	Male					Female				
		Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
All persons[1]	39.4	43.4	54.6	47.3	38.1	20.9	35.7	37.9	36.4	38.1	27.6
Education level											
Less than 12 years	42.2	46.8	63.4	67.4	48.9	21.3	38.2	45.4	47.7	43.1	25.2
12 years	46.3	56.1	65.7	63.7	46.2	22.5	38.7	40.7	39.1	39.3	31.9
More than 12 years	30.3	30.5	39.0	31.7	21.7	18.3	30.2	31.2	29.9	30.8	26.8
13-15 years	38.1	43.0	49.4	45.5	33.2	22.6	33.5	34.5	33.9	35.1	25.9
16 years or more	21.9	18.9	21.6	21.3	14.1	14.8	25.9	25.2	26.2	25.3	28.2
Family income											
Less than $10,000	36.6	38.4	46.0	53.1	34.4	19.5	35.5	38.4	48.4	38.7	25.4
$10,000-$19,999	45.3	50.5	60.6	62.8	48.1	22.8	41.0	43.1	40.5	46.0	32.3
$20,000-$34,999	44.4	51.7	57.8	54.7	49.5	26.3	36.7	37.5	36.5	37.4	32.8
$35,000-$49,999	35.9	37.4	51.7	37.3	31.6	16.2	34.3	32.2	36.3	34.1	30.0
$50,000 or more	26.3	23.2	45.4	20.1	15.7	*10.7	29.8	30.9	25.6	35.2	24.2
Race											
White	39.3	43.4	54.5	47.6	38.1	21.3	35.5	37.8	36.0	38.0	28.0
Black	40.9	45.4	56.5	48.2	38.7	16.2	37.3	39.2	39.8	39.2	23.3
Hispanic origin											
Hispanic	42.4	48.5	47.7	51.0	54.1	*20.9	36.9	37.6	37.5	39.0	25.4
Non-Hispanic	39.2	43.1	55.2	47.1	37.3	20.9	35.6	37.8	36.3	38.1	27.6
Geographic region											
Northeast	37.4	40.9	52.8	42.4	38.6	20.0	34.2	37.0	33.1	37.8	27.0
Midwest	44.0	47.7	58.9	51.6	40.3	25.8	40.7	41.8	41.9	42.2	34.7
South	37.9	43.3	53.9	48.7	38.9	17.6	33.1	35.2	35.8	34.9	22.5
West	38.2	41.2	51.7	45.6	33.4	22.2	35.4	37.9	34.3	38.1	28.1
Marital status											
Currently married	40.5	42.9	60.4	48.3	38.3	22.3	38.2	39.8	37.1	39.3	35.6
Formerly married	31.9	37.4	54.3	46.8	38.0	16.6	29.8	38.9	36.4	34.9	21.5
Never married	41.8	47.7	51.0	41.2	34.6	*11.2	34.2	35.3	30.7	34.6	28.4
Employment status											
Currently employed	43.1	49.7	58.4	48.5	43.1	33.7	34.7	37.2	32.0	36.1	30.1
Unemployed	42.5	47.1	51.1	48.1	38.3	*28.8	37.7	37.8	36.5	42.4	*17.5
Not in labor force	31.8	20.2	29.2	18.8	18.9	18.4	36.8	39.2	47.5	40.3	27.4

[1]Includes persons with unknown sociodemographic characteristics.

NOTE: Denominator for each cell excludes unknowns.

Table 20. Percent of persons 18 years of age and over who judged themselves to be more physically active than other persons their own age, by sex, age, and selected characteristics: United States, 1985

[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]

Characteristic	Both sexes 18 years and over	Male					Female				
		Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
All persons[1]	33.2	37.6	38.5	38.0	35.3	39.6	29.3	21.4	28.2	32.6	38.8
Education level											
Less than 12 years	28.1	29.9	32.2	29.5	24.1	35.4	26.5	18.7	23.7	24.8	33.4
12 years	31.0	35.9	36.0	35.8	35.2	38.1	27.2	20.1	24.9	31.2	39.9
More than 12 years	39.1	43.7	43.6	41.7	44.7	51.6	34.1	24.1	33.0	43.3	50.5
13-15 years	37.4	43.3	44.8	39.8	44.3	50.6	32.0	23.0	29.1	43.5	49.8
16 years or more	40.9	44.1	41.5	43.2	45.0	52.5	36.7	26.1	36.8	43.1	51.6
Family income											
Less than $10,000	28.5	31.4	36.9	32.6	19.1	30.8	26.6	21.7	23.2	21.5	35.3
$10,000-$19,999	30.9	34.9	36.7	36.5	26.1	38.8	27.7	19.5	25.1	31.2	39.0
$20,000-$34,999	33.4	37.5	36.7	38.5	34.7	43.5	29.0	22.5	27.7	32.8	43.8
$35,000-$49,999	36.0	42.0	42.2	40.5	42.0	50.7	29.9	21.4	28.3	35.9	48.7
$50,000 or more	41.7	45.7	44.8	42.3	47.5	57.1	37.3	28.3	34.8	44.3	47.0
Race											
White	33.8	37.9	37.7	38.1	36.5	40.4	30.0	21.3	28.4	33.9	39.5
Black	30.2	36.8	46.7	38.5	24.6	27.3	25.0	23.3	26.7	21.7	31.3
Hispanic origin											
Hispanic	30.3	33.4	36.0	32.0	31.3	30.4	27.6	19.8	34.3	24.8	42.1
Non-Hispanic	33.4	37.9	38.7	38.5	35.5	39.8	29.4	21.4	27.8	33.0	38.7
Geographic region											
Northeast	32.8	37.9	39.4	39.9	34.3	37.6	28.2	22.2	27.3	30.1	35.4
Midwest	34.3	39.7	41.1	39.3	36.3	44.2	29.6	23.0	26.9	32.5	40.3
South	30.6	33.8	34.6	34.0	32.7	33.8	27.8	18.7	28.4	31.3	35.7
West	37.1	41.4	41.0	40.9	39.7	47.2	33.1	23.2	30.7	38.1	47.7
Marital status											
Currently married	32.8	36.7	33.8	37.2	36.0	40.1	28.9	20.3	27.9	32.6	38.9
Formerly married	36.4	41.8	48.7	46.5	35.4	40.7	34.2	22.3	30.2	33.1	39.1
Never married	32.3	38.7	40.8	36.2	23.2	23.9	24.3	22.6	26.9	29.3	34.0
Employment status											
Currently employed	35.4	39.4	38.7	39.1	39.0	55.6	30.4	22.6	30.7	37.1	55.5
Unemployed	30.3	34.5	38.3	30.0	32.8	*23.9	25.8	22.0	26.0	35.3	*44.3
Not in labor force	29.4	32.0	36.9	20.6	21.6	36.6	28.3	18.9	22.6	27.1	37.0

[1]Includes persons with unknown sociodemographic characteristics.

NOTE: Denominator for each cell excludes unknowns.

Table 21. Percent of persons 18 years of age and over who specified that exercise needs to be performed 3 times per week and maintained 20 minutes per session in order to strengthen the heart and lungs, by sex, age, and selected characteristics: United States, 1985

[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]

Characteristic	Both sexes 18 years and over	Male					Female				
		Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
All persons[1]	4.3	4.0	4.2	5.4	3.3	1.9	4.5	5.4	6.2	3.8	1.4
Education level											
Less than 12 years	1.6	1.3	*1.9	*1.6	1.4	*0.6	1.9	3.1	2.2	2.4	*0.7
12 years	3.9	3.3	3.0	4.1	2.7	2.8	4.3	4.4	5.4	4.2	2.1
More than 12 years	6.5	6.3	6.3	7.2	5.6	3.9	6.7	7.6	8.4	4.7	*2.1
13-15 years	5.3	4.6	5.1	4.9	4.0	*2.0	5.9	7.2	6.9	4.2	*1.8
16 years or more	7.9	7.9	8.3	9.0	6.6	*5.4	7.8	8.3	9.8	5.4	*2.5
Family income											
Less than $10,000	2.6	2.7	4.6	*2.4	*1.8	*0.4	2.5	4.4	3.2	*2.0	*0.9
$10,000-$19,999	3.3	2.5	3.4	3.7	*1.3	*0.9	3.9	5.9	5.2	2.3	*1.1
$20,000-$34,999	4.1	3.8	3.9	4.7	2.4	3.7	4.5	5.0	5.3	3.3	*3.0
$35,000-$49,999	6.3	5.5	4.0	6.6	6.0	*1.9	7.2	6.9	8.3	6.2	*4.9
$50,000 or more	7.9	7.8	7.1	9.2	6.5	*10.2	8.0	7.0	9.9	7.0	*2.9
Race											
White	4.4	4.1	4.0	5.7	3.6	1.7	4.7	5.7	6.5	3.9	1.4
Black	3.4	3.3	5.9	*2.8	*1.2	*0.7	3.4	3.9	4.2	*2.8	*1.5
Hispanic origin											
Hispanic	2.5	2.8	4.2	*2.5	*1.1	*1.7	2.3	4.5	*0.4	*2.0	*-
Non-Hispanic	4.4	4.1	4.2	5.6	3.5	1.9	4.7	5.5	6.6	3.9	1.5
Geographic region											
Northeast	4.2	3.8	3.5	5.1	3.8	*1.8	4.6	6.1	6.2	3.3	*1.9
Midwest	4.5	4.7	3.6	7.4	3.8	*2.5	4.3	5.1	6.1	3.1	1.9
South	3.6	3.3	4.7	4.1	1.9	*1.0	3.9	4.6	5.4	3.7	*0.5
West	5.4	4.7	4.6	5.5	4.8	*2.9	6.0	6.8	7.8	5.6	*2.0
Marital status											
Currently married	4.6	4.2	4.4	5.7	3.5	2.2	5.0	5.7	6.5	3.9	1.3
Formerly married	2.7	2.2	*1.0	4.0	*2.0	*0.6	2.9	*3.6	4.8	3.4	1.6
Never married	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.4	*4.2	*2.5	5.1	5.4	5.8	*3.7	*1.3
Employment status											
Currently employed	5.0	4.6	4.1	5.7	3.6	*3.4	5.5	5.9	6.2	4.2	*3.0
Unemployed	3.8	3.2	*4.1	*2.6	*1.2	*5.6	4.4	*3.7	*5.3	*5.3	*-
Not in labor force	3.1	2.3	4.3	*1.1	2.7	1.6	3.4	4.8	6.4	3.3	1.3

[1]Includes persons with unknown sociodemographic characteristics.

NOTE: Denominator for each cell includes unknowns.

Table 22. Percent of persons 18 years of age and over who currently smoked cigarettes, by sex, age, and selected characteristics: United States, 1985

[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]

Characteristic	Both sexes 18 years and over	Male					Female				
		Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
All persons[1]	30.1	32.6	32.3	38.0	33.4	19.6	27.9	31.7	31.2	29.9	13.5
Education level											
Less than 12 years	35.4	40.1	50.9	57.5	41.9	21.1	31.5	47.3	47.3	35.2	12.3
12 years	33.5	36.6	37.4	43.3	33.5	21.2	31.1	36.7	35.1	28.6	15.2
More than 12 years	23.1	24.8	19.5	29.6	26.3	14.6	21.2	19.2	21.8	26.6	14.0
13-15 years	27.3	29.9	20.6	38.8	35.7	18.1	25.0	21.8	28.9	30.2	14.6
16 years or more	18.4	20.1	17.7	22.7	20.2	11.8	16.2	14.3	15.2	21.9	13.0
Family income											
Less than $10,000	32.4	36.4	32.0	55.9	45.0	25.2	29.9	38.8	45.0	34.7	13.2
$10,000-$19,999	33.1	37.0	37.9	47.1	40.3	20.5	29.8	34.0	36.4	32.4	13.0
$20,000-$34,999	30.7	33.1	31.2	38.2	34.1	16.1	28.2	29.7	28.4	31.6	14.7
$35,000-$49,999	27.9	29.4	25.9	34.6	28.1	15.7	26.3	23.8	28.5	28.0	14.9
$50,000 or more	23.5	23.6	26.3	24.3	23.6	*10.3	23.4	22.6	24.4	23.6	*17.1
Race											
White	29.6	31.7	32.1	37.0	32.1	18.9	27.7	32.6	30.7	29.7	13.3
Black	34.9	39.9	34.4	45.6	46.1	27.8	31.0	29.4	38.0	33.4	14.5
Hispanic origin											
Hispanic	25.9	31.7	24.6	41.6	33.4	*20.0	20.9	19.3	26.2	20.5	*6.9
Non-Hispanic	30.3	32.7	33.0	37.8	33.4	19.6	28.3	32.7	31.5	30.3	13.6
Geographic region											
Northeast	29.0	29.5	28.6	36.0	29.5	17.0	28.5	33.4	31.8	31.7	12.2
Midwest	30.5	32.5	35.5	38.4	28.8	18.6	28.9	34.9	31.6	30.3	13.0
South	31.2	35.2	32.4	40.0	39.8	22.6	27.7	31.0	33.3	27.7	13.2
West	28.8	31.7	31.5	36.6	32.5	18.3	26.0	26.4	26.0	31.0	16.7
Marital status											
Currently married	29.7	32.0	37.3	36.6	31.1	18.2	27.5	34.1	28.3	27.3	13.1
Formerly married	34.0	43.7	53.5	49.6	49.7	24.5	30.2	50.8	43.7	39.6	14.2
Never married	28.1	29.8	27.9	38.0	36.0	23.8	26.0	25.9	35.9	21.4	9.2
Employment status											
Currently employed	32.1	33.8	32.7	37.0	32.0	20.0	30.0	30.1	31.0	30.1	14.4
Unemployed	42.2	46.7	47.5	50.9	43.6	*13.3	37.4	39.6	39.0	31.4	*11.4
Not in labor force	24.9	25.7	20.0	51.2	37.2	19.5	24.6	33.2	30.5	29.5	13.4

[1]Includes persons with unknown sociodemographic characteristics.

NOTE: Denominator for each cell excludes unknowns.

Table 23. Percent of current smokers 18 years of age and over who currently were smoking 25 cigarettes or more per day, by sex, age, and selected characteristics: United States, 1985

[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]

Characteristic	Both sexes 18 years and over	Male					Female				
		Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
All persons[1]	26.6	32.4	18.9	39.4	39.3	25.4	20.6	14.5	26.5	22.7	13.4
Education level											
Less than 12 years	27.7	33.5	30.8	40.4	36.5	19.5	21.6	17.4	30.7	21.0	13.8
12 years	25.7	30.9	15.6	40.0	40.4	35.6	21.1	15.0	28.2	22.0	12.7
More than 12 years	26.8	33.2	14.2	38.2	41.8	27.7	18.8	10.4	20.5	26.7	*14.0
13-15 years	26.3	33.8	14.9	40.7	40.0	*41.6	18.1	9.1	20.6	27.5	*11.0
16 years or more	27.7	32.4	13.1	35.0	43.9	*9.0	20.3	*13.9	20.5	25.2	*19.2
Family income											
Less than $10,000	19.2	22.3	17.3	26.6	26.3	21.2	16.9	13.2	27.9	17.1	*9.5
$10,000-$19,999	26.9	31.1	25.1	38.4	34.1	20.9	22.7	15.6	29.8	28.1	*12.7
$20,000-$34,999	28.4	33.9	17.0	40.5	42.2	27.6	21.7	18.1	24.6	22.0	22.5
$35,000-$49,999	30.9	39.5	22.9	43.9	44.8	*27.8	21.1	11.6	23.2	26.5	*7.8
$50,000 or more	30.9	39.9	*14.1	46.1	49.0	*52.6	20.9	*7.5	25.9	21.5	*22.2
Race											
White	29.5	36.1	21.5	43.6	44.1	28.2	22.7	16.1	29.5	24.9	14.9
Black	9.3	11.0	*4.7	16.2	12.2	*7.6	7.6	*5.3	11.0	*7.1	*1.1
Hispanic origin											
Hispanic	15.8	17.9	*11.9	16.8	31.1	*-	13.1	*10.8	*12.9	*17.4	*6.9
Non-Hispanic	27.2	33.3	19.5	41.1	39.8	26.2	21.0	14.5	27.3	23.0	13.6
Geographic region											
Northeast	26.1	31.9	15.6	36.5	40.5	32.3	20.7	15.3	28.5	20.7	*10.1
Midwest	26.7	33.5	19.7	45.0	38.9	24.7	20.2	13.9	24.4	24.9	15.3
South	27.9	34.4	21.2	41.4	41.8	23.6	20.6	14.5	26.0	22.8	12.9
West	24.5	27.4	16.8	32.3	33.3	22.5	21.0	14.7	27.9	22.1	*15.7
Marital status											
Currently married	29.4	35.7	23.5	40.3	39.6	26.0	22.2	16.8	26.1	23.4	16.0
Formerly married	26.2	35.6	26.0	38.2	41.5	22.9	20.8	19.6	27.5	20.7	12.0
Never married	17.0	19.5	14.4	35.0	28.2	*29.3	13.5	9.5	25.7	*29.3	*3.9
Employment status											
Currently employed	28.5	33.9	19.3	40.0	41.7	29.0	20.8	13.8	25.9	22.6	*9.2
Unemployed	23.7	24.5	16.3	32.5	31.2	*91.7	22.8	14.4	36.4	*18.6	*77.8
Not in labor force	22.6	28.2	19.5	36.6	33.0	24.3	20.1	15.8	26.1	23.1	13.6

[1]Includes persons with unknown sociodemographic characteristics.

NOTE: Denominator for each cell excludes unknowns.

Table 24. Percent of persons 18 years of age and over who were aware that smoking increases one's chances of getting heart disease, by sex, age, and selected characteristics: United States, 1985

[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]

Characteristic	Both sexes 18 years and over	Male					Female				
		Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
All persons[1]	89.8	89.4	92.5	91.4	88.1	80.8	90.1	93.6	92.5	89.5	81.5
Education level											
Less than 12 years	80.3	79.6	84.7	77.4	81.5	75.3	81.0	86.5	82.9	83.1	75.4
12 years	91.2	90.6	92.4	91.6	87.9	87.9	91.7	93.9	92.3	91.0	87.1
More than 12 years	94.7	94.3	95.6	95.0	93.9	86.9	95.2	96.4	96.2	94.1	89.6
13-15 years	93.7	93.0	94.5	93.1	91.3	89.0	94.4	96.0	94.5	94.3	89.2
16 years or more	95.8	95.5	97.4	96.3	95.6	85.3	96.1	97.3	97.8	93.9	90.2
Family income											
Less than $10,000	83.2	82.2	91.2	82.6	78.9	69.1	83.9	90.9	84.1	83.5	78.1
$10,000-$19,999	88.3	86.4	89.7	86.7	82.5	85.1	89.7	91.6	90.4	89.8	86.0
$20,000-$34,999	92.9	92.2	95.0	93.2	89.1	88.1	93.6	96.1	94.3	91.9	88.0
$35,000-$49,999	94.4	94.0	94.3	95.2	92.5	92.0	94.9	95.9	96.3	92.7	92.1
$50,000 or more	95.6	94.5	95.0	94.9	95.5	84.8	96.7	99.0	97.3	95.0	93.9
Race											
White	91.0	90.6	93.6	92.8	89.1	82.8	91.3	95.0	93.7	90.7	83.3
Black	82.2	81.9	86.4	82.8	81.3	66.0	82.5	87.2	86.3	80.5	65.1
Hispanic origin											
Hispanic	84.2	84.2	88.8	82.5	78.5	82.0	84.3	86.9	85.7	81.4	73.7
Non-Hispanic	90.1	89.7	92.7	92.0	88.6	80.8	90.5	94.2	93.0	89.9	81.8
Geographic region											
Northeast	91.1	90.5	95.7	92.3	86.9	84.1	91.7	95.0	93.3	92.6	83.2
Midwest	91.7	91.3	92.8	93.2	90.9	83.9	92.1	95.8	94.4	91.1	83.8
South	86.8	86.5	90.5	88.8	85.9	74.2	87.1	90.4	90.4	85.6	78.5
West	91.0	90.9	92.1	92.7	90.0	85.2	91.1	94.6	93.1	90.2	82.0
Marital status											
Currently married	90.6	89.6	93.1	91.8	88.5	83.2	91.7	93.2	93.1	90.4	87.7
Formerly married	84.2	84.8	91.3	90.1	87.1	72.3	83.9	91.0	90.6	86.9	77.7
Never married	91.6	91.0	92.2	90.1	84.4	73.8	92.3	94.4	91.0	86.7	75.7
Employment status											
Currently employed	92.0	91.4	93.4	92.0	89.2	81.6	92.8	94.9	93.2	90.7	84.1
Unemployed	88.9	88.0	85.8	91.3	88.5	92.2	89.9	91.0	89.2	88.1	*87.3
Not in labor force	85.6	82.9	90.3	78.1	84.0	80.6	86.8	91.4	91.2	88.1	81.3

[1]Includes persons with unknown sociodemographic characteristics.

NOTE: Denominator for each cell includes unknowns.

Table 25. Percent of current smokers 18 years of age and over who were aware that smoking increases one's chances of getting heart disease, by sex, age, and selected characteristics: United States, 1985

[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]

Characteristic	Both sexes 18 years and over	Male					Female				
		Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
All persons[1]	87.5	86.5	91.3	90.0	82.2	68.8	88.5	93.1	89.8	86.4	73.9
Education level											
Less than 12 years	78.4	76.6	84.6	77.9	77.1	61.3	80.4	86.7	81.3	79.7	68.0
12 years	89.9	89.0	92.0	92.1	81.6	79.7	90.6	94.9	90.8	87.2	79.0
More than 12 years	93.0	92.5	96.5	93.8	89.5	75.9	93.7	95.5	94.3	94.6	78.7
13-15 years	92.3	91.6	95.2	92.8	87.3	78.4	93.0	95.7	92.5	94.8	76.7
16 years or more	94.3	93.9	98.9	95.0	92.2	73.0	94.9	95.3	97.7	94.2	82.1
Family income											
Less than $10,000	80.9	78.5	90.5	82.7	71.9	56.1	82.8	90.4	81.4	81.4	68.1
$10,000-$19,999	85.3	83.6	87.8	85.5	77.8	78.7	87.1	90.0	90.0	84.2	74.0
$20,000-$34,999	90.4	89.2	93.6	92.0	82.3	75.2	91.8	96.7	90.1	89.8	85.5
$35,000-$49,999	93.1	92.5	93.8	93.8	89.4	94.5	93.8	96.7	95.1	89.8	93.5
$50,000 or more	96.7	96.3	97.7	95.9	96.0	*89.5	97.2	100.0	97.7	95.6	*92.1
Race											
White	88.9	87.8	92.6	92.0	83.1	69.5	90.0	94.7	91.3	87.4	76.6
Black	80.5	80.9	85.2	80.7	80.5	65.0	80.1	84.9	82.2	79.2	48.2
Hispanic origin											
Hispanic	83.9	83.6	86.8	86.5	77.5	*61.7	84.3	91.1	85.3	74.1	*58.6
Non-Hispanic	87.7	86.7	91.6	90.2	82.4	69.0	88.7	93.2	90.0	86.9	74.4
Geographic region											
Northeast	89.3	87.6	98.9	90.5	76.6	76.2	90.9	93.5	92.4	90.6	76.2
Midwest	89.3	88.4	90.1	92.0	84.9	74.1	90.2	94.6	93.3	85.3	76.0
South	84.5	83.7	89.5	87.9	81.5	57.8	85.4	89.9	86.4	82.9	72.8
West	88.6	88.4	89.5	90.6	86.6	79.0	88.9	96.3	88.6	88.2	70.7
Marital status											
Currently married	88.1	86.5	92.2	90.6	82.3	70.8	90.0	93.0	90.4	88.3	81.1
Formerly married	82.7	82.8	88.5	88.0	83.3	62.9	82.6	89.8	88.4	82.6	69.6
Never married	90.1	89.0	90.9	87.9	78.0	*69.9	91.8	94.1	89.0	80.4	*64.2
Employment status											
Currently employed	90.2	89.4	92.7	90.6	84.2	78.2	91.4	94.6	90.7	88.8	81.7
Unemployed	86.2	85.1	84.0	91.0	78.6	*91.7	87.9	90.6	85.6	86.5	*
Not in labor force	81.1	73.9	86.9	77.5	76.2	66.8	84.4	90.9	88.1	83.4	73.4

[1]Includes persons with unknown sociodemographic characteristics.

NOTE: Denominator for each cell includes unknowns.

Table 26. Percent of persons 18 years of age and over who had consumed an average of 1 ounce or more of ethanol a day (2 drinks or more of beer, wine, or liquor) in the past 2 weeks, by sex, age, and selected characteristics: United States, 1985

[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]

Characteristic	Both sexes 18 years and over	Male					Female				
		Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
All persons[1]	7.7	13.1	13.4	13.8	13.0	10.6	2.9	2.8	2.4	3.8	2.7
Education level											
Less than 12 years	6.8	12.3	15.0	18.1	12.2	7.5	2.1	3.7	2.6	1.9	1.1
12 years	7.7	14.2	15.1	15.9	12.1	10.7	2.8	2.8	2.4	3.4	2.5
More than 12 years	8.3	12.5	11.0	11.5	14.3	17.6	3.8	2.5	2.5	6.4	7.1
13-15 years	8.7	13.4	12.7	13.6	14.3	13.2	4.3	2.6	2.6	8.0	7.7
16 years or more	7.9	11.6	8.1	9.9	14.4	20.9	3.1	*2.2	2.3	4.3	*6.2
Family income											
Less than $10,000	5.8	11.5	13.7	14.8	10.1	6.9	2.2	3.3	3.5	*1.9	*1.0
$10,000-$19,999	7.0	12.3	12.8	14.9	13.2	7.6	2.6	2.4	2.9	2.2	2.9
$20,000-$34,999	7.8	12.5	10.2	14.6	11.4	14.8	2.8	2.2	1.5	4.8	4.2
$35,000-$49,999	9.0	14.1	16.3	12.2	14.7	15.5	3.7	3.6	2.8	3.9	*9.1
$50,000 or more	11.1	16.6	20.3	15.3	14.1	26.2	5.0	*4.4	3.3	6.6	*11.5
Race											
White	8.1	13.5	14.5	14.0	13.3	10.9	3.1	3.0	2.5	4.1	3.0
Black	5.2	9.6	7.1	13.0	11.7	*3.6	1.8	*2.2	2.6	*1.0	*0.2
Hispanic origin											
Hispanic	6.6	11.4	8.2	14.7	13.4	*8.2	2.4	*1.4	*2.4	*4.1	*3.1
Non-Hispanic	7.8	13.2	13.9	13.8	13.0	10.7	3.0	3.0	2.5	3.7	2.7
Geographic region											
Northeast	8.5	14.4	15.6	13.7	15.8	10.9	3.1	3.0	2.6	4.2	2.6
Midwest	7.7	13.0	16.6	13.4	10.7	7.7	3.2	4.0	2.5	4.3	*1.7
South	6.4	11.1	10.3	12.3	11.6	9.7	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.0
West	9.1	15.0	12.6	17.0	14.9	15.5	3.6	2.4	2.1	5.1	6.1
Marital status											
Currently married	7.4	12.2	11.2	12.9	12.2	11.3	2.7	1.8	2.0	3.9	3.9
Formerly married	7.1	17.5	21.8	21.1	20.5	7.4	3.1	5.5	4.2	3.4	1.9
Never married	9.3	13.8	14.3	13.9	9.6	*9.6	3.6	3.7	*3.7	*3.0	*2.3
Employment status											
Currently employed	8.9	13.4	13.6	13.7	12.9	11.1	3.3	3.3	2.6	4.3	*2.4
Unemployed	10.0	15.6	16.3	18.5	11.9	*2.2	4.1	*3.8	*3.0	*4.4	*23.3
Not in labor force	5.2	11.4	10.2	13.4	13.5	10.6	2.5	1.6	2.1	3.1	2.6

[1]Includes persons with unknown sociodemographic characteristics.

NOTE: Denominator for each cell excludes unknowns.

Table 27. Percent of current drinkers 18 years of age and over who had consumed 5 drinks or more in 1 day at least 5 times in the past year, by sex, age, and selected characteristics: United States, 1985

[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]

Characteristic	Both sexes 18 years and over	Male					Female				
		Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
All persons[1]	24.8	35.2	50.7	35.1	24.8	14.5	12.3	21.0	11.5	6.4	2.2
Education level											
Less than 12 years	24.4	32.7	50.2	45.6	26.1	13.6	12.4	21.5	17.2	7.8	*3.2
12 years	25.5	38.8	52.1	38.5	26.1	15.9	12.1	19.5	12.6	6.1	*1.7
More than 12 years	24.4	33.5	49.5	30.8	23.1	14.5	12.4	22.6	9.5	6.0	*1.9
13-15 years	27.8	39.4	51.2	36.5	25.9	18.9	14.6	24.3	11.9	7.1	*1.9
16 years or more	20.9	28.2	46.6	26.6	21.5	11.6	9.8	19.9	7.4	4.7	*2.1
Family income											
Less than $10,000	30.6	44.3	56.4	41.3	31.3	16.3	17.6	25.8	20.5	9.1	*2.0
$10,000-$19,999	25.8	37.2	51.5	37.7	30.6	12.4	12.8	20.3	12.6	7.0	*2.7
$20,000-$34,999	24.7	34.4	47.1	36.2	21.7	15.4	11.8	20.0	10.6	5.7	*2.3
$35,000-$49,999	24.3	35.5	53.6	35.0	25.0	20.7	10.5	14.5	11.8	5.6	*3.2
$50,000 or more	23.8	32.9	52.7	32.8	24.7	17.5	12.3	28.9	9.5	8.1	*2.2
Race											
White	25.5	36.4	53.5	36.4	25.1	14.2	12.6	22.6	11.4	6.6	2.1
Black	18.5	26.3	29.3	27.0	21.8	*20.8	8.7	8.5	12.1	*4.2	*3.9
Hispanic origin											
Hispanic	30.1	42.3	48.8	44.2	24.3	45.5	12.8	14.8	13.9	*9.1	*4.6
Non-Hispanic	24.5	34.8	50.8	34.6	24.9	13.5	12.3	21.5	11.5	6.3	2.2
Geographic region											
Northeast	23.0	33.1	48.0	32.9	26.9	12.8	11.4	21.4	9.5	6.8	*1.0
Midwest	28.8	40.7	61.1	39.0	24.3	15.5	15.7	26.1	15.6	6.9	*2.0
South	22.2	31.9	43.3	31.6	23.9	13.9	9.0	14.5	9.0	4.5	*2.4
West	25.4	35.8	50.9	37.8	24.3	16.2	13.0	21.9	12.3	7.2	*4.0
Marital status											
Currently married	20.7	29.7	44.6	32.9	23.8	13.3	9.3	13.2	10.3	6.3	*2.9
Formerly married	21.3	40.6	64.8	47.7	33.9	19.6	9.8	22.9	14.8	6.8	*1.6
Never married	40.0	49.4	53.6	38.6	20.7	19.7	25.6	29.6	16.1	5.9	*2.2
Employment status											
Currently employed	28.3	37.3	51.2	35.0	24.8	18.0	14.3	22.3	11.7	7.3	*2.0
Unemployed	32.7	43.9	54.3	39.8	27.3	*4.8	17.9	23.7	16.5	*2.0	*-
Not in labor force	13.8	23.4	44.5	32.0	24.5	13.9	8.3	16.9	10.3	5.2	2.3

[1]Includes persons with unknown sociodemographic characteristics.

NOTE: Denominator for each cell excludes unknowns.

Table 28. Percent of current drinkers 18 years and over who had driven a car at least once in the past year when they thought they might have had too much to drink, by sex, age, and selected characteristics: United States, 1985

[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]

Characteristic	Both sexes 18 years and over	Male					Female				
		Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
All persons[1]	16.9	22.4	36.7	23.2	11.0	2.5	9.9	17.5	10.3	2.5	0.4
Education level											
Less than 12 years	13.3	16.7	31.0	27.3	9.3	*2.0	7.7	11.9	13.7	*3.0	*0.6
12 years	17.1	24.3	38.1	23.1	11.0	*2.6	9.5	16.4	10.3	2.1	*0.7
More than 12 years	18.0	23.2	37.0	22.5	12.1	*3.2	11.1	20.4	9.7	2.7	*-
13-15 years	19.8	26.3	36.8	25.6	11.7	*2.0	12.2	21.0	11.2	*2.7	*-
16 years or more	16.2	20.4	37.3	20.2	12.3	*4.1	9.8	19.5	8.4	*2.8	*-
Family income											
Less than $10,000	18.1	23.8	34.2	18.1	9.4	*2.3	12.1	17.9	11.5	*3.5	*0.8
$10,000-$19,999	18.0	23.1	35.8	26.1	10.9	*2.0	11.7	20.4	12.2	*1.9	*0.2
$20,000-$34,999	17.6	22.7	36.7	24.1	9.4	*2.0	10.5	17.0	10.6	3.6	*1.1
$35,000-$49,999	17.3	23.3	41.4	22.9	13.1	*6.1	9.7	16.4	11.4	*1.3	*-
$50,000 or more	16.0	22.6	42.0	23.7	13.8	4.0	7.6	16.2	8.6	2.4	*-
Race											
White	17.6	23.4	39.2	24.4	11.4	2.4	10.4	18.8	10.9	2.5	*0.5
Black	8.9	12.3	15.4	14.3	*5.4	*6.5	4.0	*4.4	*5.3	*1.3	*-
Hispanic origin											
Hispanic	18.4	24.6	38.8	19.7	*9.2	*3.8	8.9	11.7	*9.2	*3.4	*-
Non-Hispanic	16.8	22.3	36.6	23.5	11.1	2.5	9.9	17.9	10.4	2.4	*0.4
Geographic region											
Northeast	12.2	16.9	29.1	18.4	8.1	*1.7	6.4	12.0	6.6	*1.5	*0.2
Midwest	22.1	29.8	46.2	31.7	14.2	*4.2	13.1	22.3	13.3	3.8	*-
South	15.1	19.4	31.5	19.2	9.5	*1.7	9.1	14.9	9.7	*2.6	*0.8
West	17.7	23.6	39.8	24.1	12.6	*2.7	10.5	20.0	11.4	*1.7	*0.7
Marital status											
Currently married	13.1	17.8	32.9	21.3	10.9	2.8	6.8	11.1	8.5	2.1	*0.2
Formerly married	14.9	22.6	39.8	33.0	12.7	*1.3	10.0	23.1	16.7	3.7	*0.8
Never married	30.2	35.7	38.8	28.8	*7.8	*-	21.2	24.0	14.7	*2.3	*-
Employment status											
Currently employed	20.2	25.0	38.0	23.7	12.0	*6.2	12.6	20.7	11.6	2.9	*-
Unemployed	20.3	25.5	35.4	17.4	*14.5	*-	13.2	17.6	*12.8	*-	*-
Not in labor force	6.0	8.7	27.4	15.8	5.6	1.7	4.3	9.0	5.9	1.9	*0.5

[1]Includes persons with unknown sociodemographic characteristics.

NOTE: Denominator for each cell excludes unknowns.

Table 29. Percent of persons 18 years of age and over who were aware that heavy drinking increases one's chances of getting throat cancer, by sex, age, and selected characteristics: United States, 1985

[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]

Characteristic	Both sexes 18 years and over	Male					Female				
		Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
All persons[1]	39.6	37.3	37.5	33.8	38.2	42.9	41.6	41.0	38.6	42.9	45.4
Education level											
Less than 12 years	44.4	43.1	40.0	40.1	43.8	45.9	45.6	44.7	42.5	46.3	47.0
12 years	38.9	36.2	37.0	33.1	36.6	41.3	41.0	40.5	37.8	43.6	43.7
More than 12 years	37.1	34.9	37.1	32.8	35.1	38.1	39.5	40.0	38.1	38.4	45.6
13-15 years	37.9	35.8	38.2	31.5	37.9	38.2	39.8	40.2	36.9	39.8	47.2
16 years or more	36.3	34.2	35.1	33.7	33.2	38.1	39.2	39.8	39.2	36.6	43.1
Family income											
Less than $10,000	45.7	42.8	42.0	40.5	45.1	44.1	47.4	47.0	43.5	49.1	48.5
$10,000-$19,999	43.4	41.0	37.6	39.0	40.1	49.4	45.3	42.5	44.7	46.8	48.4
$20,000-$34,999	37.8	36.2	35.5	34.1	39.9	37.3	39.5	37.3	38.7	42.1	42.2
$35,000-$49,999	37.0	35.4	38.7	30.0	38.4	42.3	38.6	38.9	36.6	39.9	44.2
$50,000 or more	34.8	33.2	38.8	33.2	30.9	27.9	36.5	41.1	32.1	39.0	39.4
Race											
White	37.9	35.5	35.3	31.9	36.5	42.1	40.0	38.7	36.6	41.6	45.0
Black	52.3	52.1	51.3	50.7	54.5	53.1	52.5	53.0	51.2	53.8	51.9
Hispanic origin											
Hispanic	43.0	41.1	41.7	36.9	42.7	53.3	44.6	46.6	40.6	43.6	55.0
Non-Hispanic	39.4	37.1	37.2	33.7	38.1	42.5	41.4	40.5	38.5	42.9	45.2
Geographic region											
Northeast	39.2	36.9	39.1	32.3	38.2	40.4	41.3	40.7	37.7	43.6	44.6
Midwest	39.2	37.1	36.8	33.2	37.5	45.6	41.1	38.9	38.5	42.5	46.8
South	42.1	39.7	38.9	36.6	42.1	43.5	44.3	45.0	41.7	45.6	45.5
West	35.8	34.0	34.4	31.9	32.4	41.3	37.5	37.2	34.2	37.8	44.2
Marital status											
Currently married	39.0	37.1	37.7	33.6	38.0	42.5	40.8	39.7	37.7	42.8	47.6
Formerly married	41.0	36.0	27.8	30.5	36.6	45.7	43.0	39.0	40.0	43.7	44.7
Never married	40.4	38.5	38.0	38.7	45.1	38.1	42.7	43.0	44.6	40.6	37.3
Employment status											
Currently employed	38.0	36.2	36.8	33.8	38.1	42.8	40.4	39.6	39.8	41.4	47.3
Unemployed	39.6	36.8	39.5	35.7	32.4	*30.0	42.5	46.2	39.1	36.0	*54.4
Not in labor force	42.4	41.3	41.0	32.9	39.7	43.0	42.9	42.8	35.7	45.0	45.2

[1]Includes persons with unknown sociodemographic characteristics.

NOTE: Denominator for each cell includes unknowns.

Table 30. Percent of persons 18-44 years of age who had heard of fetal alcohol syndrome, by sex, age, and selected characteristics: United States, 1985

[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]

Characteristic	Both sexes 18 years and over	Male					Female				
		Total	18-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-44 years	Total	18-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-44 years
All persons[1]	55.6	48.7	38.8	48.4	56.6	52.5	62.1	56.1	64.5	68.6	61.7
Education level											
Less than 12 years	34.6	29.2	26.7	34.5	31.7	27.7	39.3	35.4	41.0	43.4	40.3
12 years	50.8	41.7	33.7	39.3	50.2	47.7	58.5	54.8	61.7	65.5	55.7
More than 12 years	67.3	60.5	51.3	60.4	66.2	62.5	74.7	68.9	74.6	78.9	76.1
13-15 years	62.0	54.6	49.6	54.8	59.6	56.8	69.4	65.9	69.9	73.4	70.1
16 years or more	73.5	66.8	58.0	65.1	71.7	66.5	81.5	78.6	79.8	83.9	81.9
Family income											
Less than $10,000	48.7	43.7	42.7	49.1	41.4	42.4	52.6	57.5	49.1	51.3	45.5
$10,000-$19,999	52.1	45.0	39.2	46.5	54.3	42.0	58.2	54.9	62.2	63.6	54.6
$20,000-$34,999	58.1	51.2	38.1	50.4	58.3	54.8	65.4	59.9	69.4	70.8	62.4
$35,000-$49,999	61.9	53.8	38.4	53.0	62.0	57.0	69.8	52.8	76.1	77.2	70.3
$50,000 or more	62.8	54.9	41.1	47.3	63.4	61.4	70.6	63.6	70.7	76.6	70.9
Race											
White	58.1	50.6	41.0	50.0	58.7	54.0	65.3	59.7	67.7	72.6	64.0
Black	43.4	38.1	26.5	40.5	47.0	43.1	47.6	39.8	52.5	50.6	50.4
Hispanic origin											
Hispanic	32.4	27.3	21.7	30.8	33.0	27.3	37.1	36.6	41.9	40.3	31.7
Non-Hispanic	57.4	50.3	40.4	49.9	58.2	54.0	64.1	57.8	66.2	70.9	63.8
Geographic region											
Northeast	55.6	49.5	39.0	49.7	58.1	52.6	61.3	57.3	68.1	66.4	57.4
Midwest	59.9	51.8	43.4	49.5	60.9	55.4	67.4	60.4	67.9	75.1	69.0
South	52.9	46.4	35.9	46.3	55.6	50.5	58.9	52.5	62.1	64.1	59.0
West	54.7	47.7	37.9	49.4	50.9	52.5	61.7	54.6	60.8	70.8	62.1
Marital status											
Currently married	59.6	53.2	41.6	51.0	58.6	53.5	65.0	59.5	67.9	69.8	62.6
Formerly married	56.5	50.3	42.0	51.9	50.5	50.8	60.1	53.5	55.6	67.9	59.6
Never married	47.0	40.6	38.0	43.3	50.0	44.5	55.5	54.3	57.1	61.8	55.0
Employment status											
Currently employed	55.9	49.5	38.6	48.3	57.5	52.9	63.8	58.2	65.5	70.4	63.1
Unemployed	51.1	42.8	32.8	49.6	53.0	48.4	59.3	55.5	61.1	63.0	60.3
Not in labor force	55.7	43.6	42.4	49.5	34.8	48.3	58.8	52.3	62.8	65.6	58.2

[1]Includes persons with unknown sociodemographic characteristics.

NOTE: Denominator for each cell excludes unknowns.

Table 31. Percent of persons 18 years of age and over who were aware that drinking fluoridated water from early childhood helps prevent tooth decay, by sex, age, and selected characteristics: United States, 1985

[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]

Characteristic	Both sexes 18 years and over	Male					Female				
		Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
All persons[1]	78.2	76.7	81.3	81.7	73.8	61.3	79.6	85.2	86.6	78.0	61.9
Education level											
Less than 12 years	65.0	63.1	73.5	68.6	62.2	54.2	66.7	79.7	75.2	68.2	54.3
12 years	80.2	77.8	80.7	79.6	74.7	69.5	82.1	85.7	86.7	80.0	67.8
More than 12 years	85.2	83.9	85.2	86.4	82.7	69.3	86.6	87.0	90.5	85.9	72.3
13-15 years	83.7	82.1	85.3	82.9	78.6	70.4	85.1	86.5	89.0	85.0	69.7
16 years or more	86.8	85.5	84.9	89.0	85.3	68.5	88.4	88.1	91.9	87.0	76.2
Family income											
Less than $10,000	69.1	66.6	77.9	72.8	60.6	48.4	70.8	85.6	79.6	68.0	56.0
$10,000-$19,999	76.2	73.7	82.2	76.2	68.2	63.4	78.3	84.5	84.0	74.3	66.7
$20,000-$34,999	82.4	80.1	83.0	83.5	74.9	71.6	84.9	86.6	88.2	83.1	72.6
$35,000-$49,999	84.0	81.1	82.2	85.5	77.6	67.5	87.0	85.4	90.1	85.6	78.8
$50,000 or more	87.4	85.2	84.2	88.8	83.6	77.6	89.8	85.9	93.0	90.3	74.1
Race											
White	79.1	77.4	82.1	82.5	74.8	62.0	80.6	85.8	88.0	79.4	63.4
Black	74.3	74.3	79.2	80.6	68.0	54.8	74.3	82.9	80.4	69.5	47.2
Hispanic origin											
Hispanic	72.8	71.8	77.8	71.6	62.4	65.0	73.7	76.8	78.4	69.0	52.2
Non-Hispanic	78.6	77.0	81.5	82.3	74.4	61.2	80.1	86.1	87.2	78.6	62.1
Geographic region											
Northeast	79.9	78.8	82.9	83.5	77.5	64.3	80.9	87.0	86.9	80.9	63.7
Midwest	78.1	76.4	80.3	80.5	72.3	65.1	79.5	84.1	87.1	78.3	62.2
South	78.0	76.7	83.0	82.7	73.0	57.5	79.1	85.6	87.0	75.9	60.8
West	77.0	74.6	78.1	79.3	72.5	59.7	79.2	84.2	84.8	78.0	61.0
Marital status											
Currently married	79.8	77.0	82.1	82.3	74.8	64.2	82.5	86.1	86.9	79.6	68.9
Formerly married	69.7	69.5	77.8	80.4	70.0	51.5	69.8	86.7	85.7	73.6	57.0
Never married	80.3	79.0	81.0	77.9	67.6	48.9	82.0	83.9	85.4	74.9	59.6
Employment status											
Currently employed	82.0	80.1	82.3	82.3	75.8	66.7	84.5	85.5	87.3	80.9	68.5
Unemployed	78.0	73.2	76.3	76.6	64.4	*45.6	83.1	85.0	85.2	77.2	*54.4
Not in labor force	71.2	65.6	77.5	72.0	67.6	60.4	73.6	84.7	85.0	74.7	61.3

[1]Includes persons with unknown sociodemographic characteristics.

NOTE: Denominator for each cell includes unknowns.

Table 32. Percent of persons 18 years of age and over who were aware that brushing and flossing teeth help prevent gum disease, by sex, age, and selected characteristics: United States, 1985

[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]

Characteristic	Both sexes 18 years and over	Male					Female				
		Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
All persons[1]	95.0	94.2	95.4	95.8	93.6	88.9	95.7	97.0	97.5	95.7	91.0
Education level											
Less than 12 years	90.8	89.3	90.0	90.4	91.5	85.6	92.1	94.7	93.6	94.3	88.2
12 years	96.1	95.5	96.2	96.2	93.8	94.8	96.6	97.2	98.0	95.8	94.0
More than 12 years	96.8	96.1	96.7	97.1	95.3	90.7	97.7	97.8	98.4	97.4	94.8
13-15 years	96.8	96.1	96.4	97.0	95.5	91.9	97.4	97.7	98.4	97.0	94.5
16 years or more	96.9	96.0	97.4	97.2	95.1	89.8	98.0	98.1	98.5	98.0	95.3
Family income											
Less than $10,000	92.2	90.3	93.7	91.0	92.5	82.5	93.3	97.1	94.5	93.1	89.8
$10,000-$19,999	95.5	94.4	95.2	94.7	93.2	93.8	96.3	96.5	97.7	96.5	94.4
$20,000-$34,999	96.5	95.8	96.2	96.9	94.5	94.1	97.1	97.6	97.9	97.3	92.6
$35,000-$49,999	97.2	96.3	97.1	97.2	95.1	94.3	98.2	97.9	99.3	96.9	98.1
$50,000 or more	97.9	97.1	98.8	98.3	96.5	88.7	98.8	99.5	99.2	98.2	96.0
Race											
White	95.5	94.8	96.1	96.4	94.1	89.8	96.2	97.7	98.0	95.9	91.8
Black	92.8	91.7	93.6	93.6	92.2	79.9	93.7	94.8	96.3	94.7	83.3
Hispanic origin											
Hispanic	93.1	92.8	95.1	92.2	89.3	93.0	93.3	92.1	94.5	94.3	91.1
Non-Hispanic	95.1	94.3	95.4	96.1	93.9	88.9	95.9	97.4	97.7	95.7	91.0
Geographic region											
Northeast	95.2	94.7	95.6	96.0	94.1	91.3	95.6	97.0	96.5	96.2	91.4
Midwest	95.1	94.2	95.3	96.0	93.3	88.8	95.8	97.5	97.3	96.1	90.4
South	94.7	94.0	96.0	95.6	94.0	86.2	95.4	96.7	98.2	94.4	90.0
West	95.2	93.9	94.3	95.6	92.8	91.2	96.4	96.9	97.5	96.6	93.3
Marital status											
Currently married	95.5	94.4	95.5	95.9	94.0	90.7	96.5	96.9	97.6	95.9	94.1
Formerly married	92.9	92.7	97.4	97.2	92.2	85.4	93.1	97.8	97.4	94.9	89.1
Never married	95.2	94.3	95.2	94.4	91.8	69.1	96.4	97.0	97.1	94.9	88.2
Employment status											
Currently employed	96.2	95.4	95.8	96.1	94.2	93.8	97.3	97.4	97.8	96.8	94.7
Unemployed	96.0	95.1	94.5	96.0	95.6	94.4	97.0	97.2	97.2	95.4	100.0
Not in labor force	92.5	89.7	93.4	90.0	91.3	87.9	93.7	96.2	96.6	94.3	90.6

[1]Includes persons with unknown sociodemographic characteristics.

NOTE: Denominator for each cell includes unknowns.

Table 33. Percent of persons 18 years of age and over who were aware that dental sealants help prevent tooth decay, by sex, age, and selected characteristics: United States, 1985

[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]

Characteristic	Both sexes 18 years and over	Male					Female				
		Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
All persons[1]	17.7	16.7	12.5	23.2	17.4	9.8	18.7	14.3	28.5	18.7	9.1
Education level											
Less than 12 years	6.3	5.9	7.9	7.3	5.5	4.3	6.6	6.1	10.0	7.9	4.0
12 years	16.2	13.9	9.6	18.1	15.8	12.8	18.0	12.9	25.6	18.7	11.1
More than 12 years	27.0	25.6	17.5	30.7	29.1	19.6	28.6	19.4	37.9	30.4	18.9
13-15 years	24.0	21.0	15.9	24.5	25.2	18.5	26.9	18.9	37.0	30.3	17.2
16 years or more	30.3	30.0	20.1	35.3	31.6	20.5	30.8	20.5	38.8	30.7	21.4
Family income											
Less than $10,000	8.5	9.6	13.2	12.8	7.8	3.2	7.7	9.1	13.7	7.4	4.3
$10,000-$19,999	13.3	11.8	12.9	14.8	9.8	8.5	14.5	13.7	19.2	13.9	11.0
$20,000-$34,999	19.6	17.4	13.7	23.0	15.0	13.2	21.9	18.3	28.6	19.9	14.5
$35,000-$49,999	26.5	24.5	16.0	28.0	26.2	24.0	28.6	18.9	37.4	26.7	17.2
$50,000 or more	29.0	26.5	8.4	36.1	29.6	14.7	31.8	13.8	42.4	29.8	25.1
Race											
White	19.2	18.0	13.4	25.0	18.7	10.7	20.4	15.8	31.5	20.6	9.6
Black	7.6	7.8	7.5	11.2	6.6	*1.7	7.4	5.8	12.2	5.1	*4.3
Hispanic origin											
Hispanic	9.0	8.6	5.6	11.1	8.5	*15.0	9.3	10.0	11.4	7.7	*1.6
Non-Hispanic	18.3	17.3	13.0	24.1	17.9	9.7	19.3	14.6	29.8	19.3	9.3
Geographic region											
Northeast	17.5	16.2	11.1	24.4	15.4	9.3	18.6	14.5	30.1	18.0	7.9
Midwest	20.4	19.7	15.3	26.1	23.5	8.0	21.0	15.8	32.6	20.8	11.1
South	15.0	13.7	11.0	20.4	12.5	7.6	16.1	12.3	25.0	16.0	7.2
West	19.6	18.8	12.8	22.9	21.3	17.0	20.2	15.5	28.3	21.1	11.9
Marital status											
Currently married	20.5	18.6	14.5	24.1	18.2	11.1	22.3	17.3	30.7	20.0	11.8
Formerly married	13.5	14.4	16.5	20.6	15.0	4.8	13.1	12.5	22.7	15.4	7.4
Never married	12.0	12.1	11.0	19.3	11.1	*8.5	11.8	11.0	17.7	12.8	*6.5
Employment status											
Currently employed	19.7	18.6	12.6	23.8	18.8	13.8	21.2	14.5	28.6	19.7	12.7
Unemployed	12.9	11.0	8.2	15.2	12.4	*10.0	14.9	9.3	18.8	26.1	*7.6
Not in labor force	14.6	11.4	14.2	17.5	13.2	9.1	16.0	14.8	29.7	17.1	8.8

[1]Includes persons with unknown sociodemographic characteristics.

NOTE: Denominator for each cell includes unknowns.

Table 34. Percent of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force who were exposed to at least 1 job-related health hazard in their current job, by sex, age, and selected characteristics: United States, 1985

[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]

Characteristic	Both sexes 18 years and over	Male					Female				
		Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
All persons[1]	61.6	71.9	75.9	73.8	67.4	46.7	48.4	50.1	50.2	46.2	26.0
Education level											
Less than 12 years	66.9	76.5	76.7	78.6	78.1	55.7	52.2	53.3	61.0	49.1	32.9
12 years	64.3	79.8	82.9	82.0	74.4	51.8	47.8	51.0	49.3	43.8	25.1
More than 12 years	57.2	63.8	67.5	67.5	55.5	33.9	47.9	48.6	48.6	47.9	*17.5
13-15 years	61.2	72.1	73.1	75.6	66.0	39.3	47.7	48.5	48.0	47.7	*16.5
16 years or more	53.4	56.8	59.5	61.6	49.2	30.5	48.1	48.6	49.1	48.1	*18.1
Family income											
Less than $10,000	58.3	69.6	72.5	69.7	65.3	51.9	47.8	47.7	54.6	47.9	26.4
$10,000-$19,999	65.0	76.4	78.1	77.9	74.9	50.5	52.5	55.3	53.4	49.3	36.5
$20,000-$34,999	64.5	76.5	78.3	78.1	73.9	49.5	47.8	48.7	49.6	46.0	*16.8
$35,000-$49,999	62.0	71.9	78.4	72.9	67.9	44.6	48.9	47.8	52.1	45.4	*20.0
$50,000 or more	54.4	59.5	70.3	62.5	53.3	*25.5	46.8	48.5	45.6	48.4	*10.4
Race											
White	62.5	72.9	76.9	75.2	68.1	47.6	48.8	50.9	50.2	46.7	27.1
Black	57.2	68.2	73.5	68.6	61.2	*38.0	46.0	45.8	50.1	42.2	*19.1
Hispanic origin											
Hispanic	56.1	64.8	66.9	61.7	68.3	*45.3	44.0	41.8	49.0	39.3	*29.0
Non-Hispanic	61.9	72.4	76.6	74.5	67.3	46.8	48.7	50.6	50.4	46.3	25.8
Geographic region											
Northeast	59.3	68.4	73.2	70.2	64.6	37.4	47.2	49.5	46.2	47.5	31.4
Midwest	65.3	76.7	79.6	78.2	72.3	60.4	51.5	52.0	54.1	49.8	25.5
South	60.9	72.2	75.1	74.3	68.3	49.1	46.8	49.3	49.1	42.8	24.1
West	60.3	69.4	74.9	71.8	63.2	37.1	48.4	49.4	51.4	45.3	*24.2
Marital status											
Currently married	62.2	72.7	80.4	75.1	67.7	49.4	47.4	50.8	47.4	45.7	25.4
Formerly married	56.9	68.3	79.5	70.1	66.9	*26.3	50.4	55.2	58.8	46.7	26.6
Never married	62.1	70.6	72.1	66.7	60.9	*65.1	49.7	48.5	56.0	51.2	*23.2
Employment status											
Currently employed	61.6	71.9	75.9	73.7	67.4	45.8	48.4	50.1	50.1	46.3	26.6
Unemployed	62.2	75.9	73.0	81.3	69.5	*82.9	48.0	51.4	57.1	40.8	*-

[1]Includes persons with unknown sociodemographic characteristics.

NOTE: Denominator for each cell excludes unknowns.

Table 35. Percent of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force who were exposed to chemicals in their current job, by sex, age, and selected characteristics: United States, 1985

[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]

Characteristic	Both sexes 18 years and over	Male					Female				
		Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
All persons[1]	19.0	25.0	26.7	27.4	21.3	8.5	11.3	13.4	10.9	10.2	2.9
Education level											
Less than 12 years	20.6	24.6	23.9	28.2	24.9	*8.2	14.4	16.1	15.8	15.0	*1.4
12 years	21.0	30.4	31.2	33.7	26.2	*10.9	10.9	13.5	10.3	9.1	*3.1
More than 12 years	16.6	20.7	22.4	23.2	15.4	*6.8	10.8	12.8	10.3	8.7	*5.0
13-15 years	19.3	25.5	25.4	29.0	19.4	*16.7	11.6	12.4	12.2	9.5	*2.9
16 years or more	14.0	16.6	18.1	18.9	13.0	*0.8	9.9	13.6	8.7	7.8	*6.4
Family income											
Less than $10,000	15.7	21.2	23.8	22.5	14.6	*6.6	10.6	13.2	12.0	6.7	*3.2
$10,000-$19,999	20.4	27.1	28.5	30.0	22.5	*9.8	12.9	15.8	12.2	10.8	*2.5
$20,000-$34,999	21.1	27.6	27.0	30.3	25.3	*9.2	12.2	14.0	11.4	11.6	*2.8
$35,000-$49,999	19.1	25.0	26.3	28.2	20.5	*14.2	11.2	12.7	11.6	9.4	*5.0
$50,000 or more	16.0	20.2	28.6	18.7	18.5	*3.9	9.7	11.1	8.8	10.2	*10.4
Race											
White	19.6	25.6	27.4	28.1	21.8	9.1	11.8	14.0	11.4	10.5	*3.1
Black	14.9	21.4	22.8	26.0	12.8	*2.8	8.2	9.4	7.7	8.5	*-
Hispanic origin											
Hispanic	16.4	19.8	16.7	20.0	26.4	*9.4	11.7	13.2	10.1	12.6	*-
Non-Hispanic	19.1	25.4	27.6	28.0	21.1	8.5	11.3	13.5	11.0	10.0	*3.0
Geographic region											
Northeast	16.7	21.9	23.3	23.8	19.9	*3.0	9.8	10.8	9.9	9.0	*4.6
Midwest	22.7	29.8	32.0	30.2	28.1	*15.2	13.9	16.2	12.7	13.6	*4.8
South	17.5	23.9	25.3	27.7	18.6	*8.4	9.4	12.1	9.4	7.3	*-
West	19.3	24.2	25.4	27.8	19.4	*7.2	12.9	14.6	12.4	12.1	*4.5
Marital status											
Currently married	19.7	25.5	29.1	28.3	21.7	8.6	11.4	14.3	10.7	10.4	*2.0
Formerly married	15.3	23.6	28.7	26.1	20.4	*5.9	10.6	11.5	12.4	10.1	*3.8
Never married	18.8	23.8	24.8	21.7	15.0	*23.3	11.6	12.5	9.4	8.2	*-
Employment status											
Currently employed	19.0	25.0	26.9	27.3	21.3	8.4	11.3	13.4	10.9	10.2	*3.0
Unemployed	18.7	24.4	*13.5	37.5	*19.5	*12.2	12.9	*14.9	*12.2	*14.4	*-

[1]Includes persons with unknown sociodemographic characteristics.

NOTE: Denominator for each cell excludes unknowns.

Table 36. Percent of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force who were exposed to mental stress in their current job, by sex, age, and selected characteristics: United States, 1985

[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]

Characteristic	Both sexes 18 years and over	Male					Female				
		Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
All persons[1]	16.6	17.3	13.9	22.3	15.5	5.2	15.6	13.1	18.6	15.8	4.2
Education level											
Less than 12 years	8.3	7.7	7.2	10.8	6.4	*4.3	9.3	12.8	10.2	7.8	*3.8
12 years	13.8	14.1	11.2	17.2	15.4	*3.3	13.5	11.5	15.1	14.7	*3.3
More than 12 years	22.1	23.5	19.1	28.1	21.5	*7.8	20.1	14.9	23.6	23.1	*6.1
13-15 years	19.4	21.3	16.7	26.1	20.6	*11.5	17.0	12.4	20.6	20.3	*5.0
16 years or more	24.6	25.3	22.7	29.6	22.0	*5.5	23.5	18.6	26.1	26.2	*6.4
Family income											
Less than $10,000	8.7	8.7	8.5	12.4	*6.2	*1.4	8.7	8.3	12.1	8.3	*1.7
$10,000-$19,999	12.9	11.5	12.8	14.5	4.9	*2.8	14.4	14.0	17.8	12.5	*2.8
$20,000-$34,999	17.6	18.4	16.4	22.7	14.6	*6.5	16.4	14.6	19.3	14.7	*7.0
$35,000-$49,999	20.7	22.9	19.7	26.6	21.1	*8.8	17.8	14.8	18.1	20.7	*6.3
$50,000 or more	22.7	24.4	15.7	32.0	22.2	*9.8	20.2	12.0	23.9	21.1	*-
Race											
White	17.4	18.4	14.7	24.0	16.4	5.6	16.2	13.2	19.3	16.8	*3.9
Black	10.3	8.7	9.5	9.6	6.5	*-	12.0	12.4	13.9	9.1	*5.3
Hispanic origin											
Hispanic	9.9	9.7	9.4	13.1	*3.8	*9.4	10.1	11.4	9.6	*9.7	*-
Non-Hispanic	17.0	17.8	14.3	22.8	16.1	5.0	16.0	13.2	19.2	16.0	*4.3
Geographic region											
Northeast	16.5	18.1	15.2	21.3	17.7	*8.5	14.4	13.0	15.0	15.7	*9.5
Midwest	19.0	19.7	16.2	25.5	17.2	*6.1	18.2	13.1	23.5	19.0	*3.9
South	14.0	13.9	11.5	19.3	10.4	*1.3	14.2	12.9	16.9	12.9	*2.2
West	17.9	19.3	13.8	24.5	19.6	*6.9	16.0	13.3	19.2	16.2	*2.5
Marital status											
Currently married	17.7	19.0	16.7	23.4	16.1	5.6	15.8	13.9	17.6	15.3	*3.0
Formerly married	17.2	15.9	19.9	18.1	12.5	*3.4	18.0	17.9	23.2	16.3	*4.9
Never married	12.5	12.2	11.3	17.3	*9.8	*-	12.9	11.5	17.7	19.3	*3.7
Employment status											
Currently employed	16.6	17.4	14.0	22.3	15.6	5.3	15.7	13.1	18.7	15.9	*4.3
Unemployed	12.2	14.1	*5.5	*25.5	*10.4	*-	10.3	*11.4	*11.8	*9.0	*-

[1]Includes persons with unknown sociodemographic characteristics.

NOTE: Denominator for each cell excludes unknowns.

Table 37. Percent of women 18-44 years of age who had given birth to a child within the past 5 years who reported having smoked cigarettes at any time in the 12 months preceding the birth, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1985

[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]

Characteristic	Total	18-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-44 years
All women[1]	31.8	40.1	34.4	24.3	23.4
Education level					
Less than 12 years	46.0	50.0	51.3	32.0	*31.5
12 years	35.8	38.3	38.2	30.5	32.1
More than 12 years	19.5	25.0	21.9	17.3	15.9
13-15 years	24.0	25.6	24.8	21.3	25.4
16 years or more	13.4	*17.9	16.4	13.5	*10.1
Family income					
Less than $10,000	41.9	42.3	47.1	31.4	*39.9
$10,000-$19,999	36.6	42.7	38.9	27.4	*24.4
$20,000-$34,999	29.1	37.8	30.1	24.9	21.9
$35,000-$49,999	24.7	*43.5	26.0	19.3	24.1
$50,000 or more	23.0	*20.9	*31.8	23.0	*17.8
Race					
White	33.2	45.0	35.3	24.5	24.5
Black	27.5	22.9	33.6	26.2	*26.3
Hispanic origin					
Hispanic	16.8	*16.7	26.5	*6.6	*12.3
Non-Hispanic	33.4	43.2	35.2	26.2	24.6
Geographic region					
Northeast	33.1	43.2	39.5	24.1	26.2
Midwest	36.6	49.7	36.4	27.4	27.7
South	30.7	35.1	34.0	24.6	21.7
West	26.0	35.3	27.2	20.5	*18.2
Marital status					
Currently married	29.8	40.1	31.9	23.2	22.4
Formerly married	40.1	45.8	45.2	28.3	*37.8
Never married	41.0	37.9	50.3	*46.6	*5.7
Employment status					
Currently employed	30.1	38.7	32.0	25.7	20.0
Unemployed	38.0	41.7	39.3	*33.6	*21.4
Not in labor force	32.8	41.1	36.8	21.6	27.4

[1]Includes women with unknown sociodemographic characteristics.

NOTE: Denominator for each cell excludes unknowns.

Table 38. Percent of women 18-44 years of age who had given birth to a child within the past 5 years and were smoking before they learned they were pregnant who quit smoking and percent who reduced the number of cigarettes they smoked after learning they were pregnant, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1985

[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]

Characteristic	Quit smoking					Reduced number of cigarettes				
	Total	18-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-44 years	Total	18-24 years	25-29 years	30-44 years	35-44 years
All women[1]	21.2	21.1	23.6	18.9	16.7	36.1	39.0	34.3	38.2	28.3
Education level										
Less than 12 years	14.8	17.7	*13.7	*6.6	*10.8	33.7	37.9	30.4	*36.1	*10.8
12 years	20.2	21.9	23.2	*16.0	*11.2	37.6	40.9	38.3	34.0	*31.5
More than 12 years	31.7	*32.5	35.4	29.0	*27.1	35.5	*33.3	29.7	45.6	*31.9
13-15 years	29.4	*29.3	35.8	*24.0	*22.8	32.8	*34.5	*26.9	44.6	*25.0
16 years or more	37.5	*85.7	*34.5	*37.0	*34.6	42.3	*14.3	*37.9	*47.2	*42.3
Family income										
Less than $10,000	16.4	*16.8	*17.6	*15.9	*11.1	34.9	40.3	35.7	*20.6	*19.0
$10,000-$19,999	22.8	24.3	25.7	*13.0	*19.7	37.8	41.9	34.6	*45.3	*12.1
$20,000-$34,999	20.8	*19.2	24.2	*19.3	*13.0	36.0	34.2	33.3	44.0	*30.6
$35,000-$49,999	25.1	*27.4	*26.3	*22.0	*25.8	36.4	*34.2	*38.2	*39.4	*31.2
$50,000 or more	*26.9	*14.3	*39.2	*28.9	*15.1	38.3	*21.4	*35.3	*34.9	*52.8
Race										
White	21.7	21.5	24.6	19.1	*16.6	36.2	39.9	34.4	37.1	29.0
Black	17.9	17.3	*17.5	*19.2	*19.0	34.9	*35.8	*33.2	*43.3	*19.0
Hispanic origin										
Hispanic	*38.9	*28.8	*45.0	*40.0	*31.6	*25.3	*40.4	*16.0	*30.0	*26.3
Non-Hispanic	20.4	20.8	22.2	18.5	*16.0	36.6	39.0	35.3	38.7	28.4
Geographic region										
Northeast	20.0	*20.3	*22.9	*19.5	*10.6	34.6	43.1	34.7	*31.3	*24.0
Midwest	19.7	16.9	25.4	*17.4	*12.9	34.0	37.4	26.5	43.2	*32.8
South	20.7	19.6	21.7	*21.5	*18.6	36.8	40.8	36.1	35.2	*26.3
West	26.5	33.5	*25.2	*16.1	*29.4	40.3	34.8	45.1	*44.1	*32.4
Marital status										
Currently married	22.5	21.8	26.6	19.3	*16.7	36.1	40.2	32.6	39.4	30.3
Formerly married	*14.3	*18.9	*10.6	*12.0	*17.5	36.8	*35.8	46.1	*31.3	*17.5
Never married	19.2	*19.9	*16.3	*26.1	*-	35.2	36.7	*34.3	*30.4	*-
Employment status										
Currently employed	22.7	24.8	26.3	17.4	*14.3	36.4	39.2	31.2	39.1	*42.3
Unemployed	28.1	*27.3	*25.5	*39.6	*16.7	31.5	*43.8	*27.4	*16.7	*-
Not in labor force	18.5	16.8	20.4	*17.7	*18.7	36.4	37.8	38.8	40.2	*19.2

[1]Includes women with unknown sociodemographic characteristics.

NOTE: Denominator for each cell excludes unknowns.

Table 39. Percent of persons 18 years of age and over who had at least 1 working smoke detector in their home, by sex, age, and selected characteristics: United States, 1985

[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]

Characteristic	Both sexes 18 years and over	Male					Female				
		Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
All persons[1]	60.2	60.1	57.1	64.2	60.7	55.7	60.2	58.0	65.4	59.4	56.4
Education level											
Less than 12 years	48.0	46.9	43.5	38.4	50.2	50.0	48.9	41.6	45.4	51.0	52.7
12 years	61.2	61.2	58.1	64.0	61.6	62.6	61.2	57.7	66.1	61.0	58.8
More than 12 years	67.2	67.0	61.3	70.9	68.7	61.5	67.6	65.5	71.6	66.0	62.4
13-15 years	65.2	64.7	60.7	68.9	65.9	60.2	65.7	62.5	69.5	66.1	64.5
16 years or more	69.4	69.1	62.3	72.5	70.6	62.6	70.0	70.9	73.6	65.9	59.0
Family income											
Less than $10,000	46.1	42.4	46.8	35.7	38.7	42.5	48.4	44.4	47.6	47.9	52.3
$10,000-$19,999	53.0	51.4	50.8	50.5	49.0	55.7	54.3	55.2	50.7	53.6	57.8
$20,000-$34,999	63.4	62.5	60.4	66.6	59.5	60.9	64.3	62.7	67.1	62.5	63.2
$35,000-$49,999	71.3	71.7	70.7	72.9	71.9	67.5	70.8	71.2	73.5	67.5	66.0
$50,000 or more	74.4	73.3	69.0	75.9	74.2	68.0	75.6	72.8	80.6	71.4	72.4
Race											
White	61.5	61.5	58.4	65.5	62.4	57.4	61.5	59.3	66.8	60.7	57.7
Black	51.6	50.2	50.6	55.0	48.1	40.4	52.6	52.6	58.7	49.7	43.8
Hispanic origin											
Hispanic	44.8	44.5	46.6	48.3	36.3	39.6	45.0	39.2	55.7	38.5	43.6
Non-Hispanic	61.2	61.1	58.1	65.3	61.9	56.3	61.3	59.8	66.1	60.6	56.7
Geographic region											
Northeast	68.1	67.6	63.6	70.6	70.3	62.9	68.6	64.8	73.3	69.6	65.3
Midwest	62.1	63.1	59.8	67.6	64.9	57.1	61.2	60.3	65.9	59.4	58.0
South	55.0	54.8	54.8	59.5	52.9	48.4	55.2	54.8	62.2	52.1	48.5
West	57.6	56.9	51.0	60.9	57.5	58.5	58.3	53.1	62.0	60.2	57.7
Marital status											
Currently married	63.2	63.1	59.6	66.9	62.8	58.3	63.4	61.0	67.8	61.0	60.3
Formerly married	54.0	51.8	51.6	55.9	51.7	46.8	54.9	53.9	57.4	54.4	54.2
Never married	54.8	54.6	56.0	52.2	45.6	45.0	55.1	54.9	57.1	59.7	48.6
Employment status											
Currently employed	62.1	61.7	57.8	65.0	62.7	51.7	62.7	61.8	65.9	60.3	51.9
Unemployed	54.0	52.7	50.6	58.4	50.3	*51.1	55.2	50.0	61.0	59.3	*59.5
Not in labor force	57.2	55.8	56.4	51.1	54.7	56.6	57.8	51.7	65.0	58.3	56.8

[1]Includes persons with unknown sociodemographic characteristics.

NOTE: Denominator for each cell excludes unknowns.

Table 40. Percent of persons 18 years of age and over who wore seatbelts all or most of the time when riding in a car, by sex, age, and selected characteristics: United States, 1985

[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]

Characteristic	Both sexes 18 years and over	Male					Female				
		Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
All persons[1]	35.8	33.8	29.8	37.1	35.1	32.6	37.5	36.9	40.5	36.7	34.5
Education level											
Less than 12 years	24.8	23.8	22.4	20.1	24.6	26.1	25.7	23.6	21.6	26.3	28.3
12 years	30.9	26.5	22.0	24.5	32.4	34.1	34.2	31.3	33.8	35.9	38.5
More than 12 years	48.1	46.1	41.1	49.7	45.9	46.4	50.2	49.1	53.6	49.0	43.8
13-15 years	39.9	36.7	34.2	38.5	38.4	35.7	42.9	42.1	43.6	45.2	39.7
16 years or more	56.9	54.7	52.8	58.2	50.7	54.8	59.7	62.1	63.1	53.9	50.3
Family income											
Less than $10,000	27.2	26.1	31.0	21.3	25.3	21.6	27.8	30.5	27.9	24.4	27.5
$10,000-$19,999	29.7	26.4	26.9	27.0	23.4	28.1	32.5	34.1	28.8	30.2	36.9
$20,000-$34,999	36.1	33.5	31.0	35.2	32.6	37.2	38.7	38.7	39.6	36.2	42.2
$35,000-$49,999	44.1	42.2	35.8	43.0	44.3	49.4	46.0	46.3	48.3	42.4	46.4
$50,000 or more	51.8	48.5	30.0	59.7	48.2	49.9	55.5	53.6	56.4	57.5	39.7
Race											
White	36.5	34.2	30.2	37.5	35.3	32.7	38.6	37.7	42.3	37.6	35.5
Black	28.8	28.4	26.0	30.4	29.3	29.1	29.1	31.2	28.3	29.8	23.8
Hispanic origin											
Hispanic	37.6	37.3	32.7	36.4	43.3	50.7	37.8	32.9	37.2	41.5	54.5
Non-Hispanic	35.6	33.6	29.4	37.1	34.6	32.1	37.5	37.3	40.7	36.5	34.0
Geographic region											
Northeast	45.8	44.0	39.7	48.1	44.3	42.2	47.4	46.5	51.7	47.0	42.9
Midwest	34.6	31.6	28.5	34.7	32.7	29.9	37.2	35.5	41.7	36.0	34.6
South	28.5	27.6	26.1	29.6	28.4	25.3	29.3	30.0	31.4	28.6	25.6
West	38.8	36.0	28.1	40.3	38.5	38.1	41.4	40.9	43.4	39.7	41.3
Marital status											
Currently married	37.3	35.5	32.5	37.5	35.8	33.3	39.1	38.1	41.9	37.2	37.3
Formerly married	32.0	29.4	23.4	28.6	30.1	32.3	33.0	28.4	33.8	34.9	32.2
Never married	33.6	30.8	28.5	43.0	34.6	19.7	37.1	36.7	40.1	36.4	35.6
Employment status											
Currently employed	36.6	34.7	29.7	38.2	35.6	33.9	39.0	38.4	41.3	37.0	33.0
Unemployed	29.1	25.6	24.5	23.2	31.0	*30.0	32.7	32.4	29.2	41.2	*31.6
Not in labor force	35.0	32.5	33.5	26.1	33.4	32.4	36.1	34.9	40.1	36.1	34.7

[1]Includes persons with unknown sociodemographic characteristics.

NOTE: Denominator for each cell excludes unknowns.

Appendixes

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Background

This report is one of a series of statistical reports published by the staff of the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). It is based on information collected in a continuing nationwide sample of households included in the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). Data are obtained on the personal, sociodemographic, and health characteristics of the family members and unrelated individuals living in these households.

Field operations for the survey are conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census under specifications established by NCHS. The U.S. Bureau of the Census participates in the survey planning, selects the sample, and conducts the interviews. The data are then transmitted to NCHS for preparation, processing, and analysis.

Summary reports and reports on special topics for each year's data are prepared by the staff of the Division of Health Interview Statistics for publication in Series 10 publications of NCHS. Data are also tabulated for other reports published by NCHS staff and for use by other organizations and by researchers within and outside the government. Since 1969, public use tapes have been prepared for each year of data collection.

It should be noted that the health characteristics described by NHIS estimates pertain only to the resident, civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States living at the time of interview. The sample does not include persons residing in nursing homes, members of the armed forces, institutionalized persons, or U.S. nationals living abroad.

Statistical design of NHIS

General design

Data from NHIS have been collected continuously since 1957. The sample design of the survey has undergone changes following each decennial census. This periodic redesign of the NHIS sample allows the incorporation of the latest population information and statistical methodology into the survey design. The data presented in this report are from an NHIS sample design first used in 1985. It is anticipated that this design will be used until 1995.

The sample design plan of the NHIS follows a multistage probability design that permits a continuous sampling of the civilian noninstitutionalized population residing in the United States. The survey is designed in such a way that the sample scheduled for each week is representative of the target population and the weekly samples are additive over time. This design permits estimates for high-frequency measures or for large population groups to be produced from a short period of data collection. Estimates for low-frequency measures or for smaller population subgroups can be obtained from a longer period of data collection. The annual sample is designed so that tabulations can be provided for each of the four major geographic regions and for selected 1980 metropolitan statistical areas in the United States. Because interviewing is done throughout the year, there is no seasonal bias for annual estimates.

The continuous data collection also has administrative and operational advantages because fieldwork can be handled on a continuing basis with an experienced, stable staff.

Sample selection

The target population for NHIS is the civilian noninstitutionalized population residing in the United States. For the first stage of the sample design, the United States is considered to be a universe composed of approximately 1,900 geographically defined primary sampling units (PSU's). A PSU consists of a county, a small group of contiguous counties, or a metropolitan statistical area. The PSU's collectively cover the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The 52 largest PSU's are selected into the sample with certainty and are referred to as self-representing PSU's. The other PSU's in the universe are referred to as non-self-representing PSU's. These PSU's are clustered into 73 strata, and 2 sample PSU's are chosen from each stratum with probability proportional to size. This gives a total of 198 PSU's selected in the first stage.

Within a PSU, two types of second stage units, referred to as segments, are used. The first type, area segments, are defined geographically and contain an expected eight households. The second type, permit area segments, cover geographical areas containing housing units built after the 1980 census. The permit area segments are defined using updated lists of building permits issued in the PSU since 1980 and contain an expected four households.

Within each segment all occupied households are targeted for interview. On occasion, a sample segment may contain a large number of households. In this situation the

households are subsampled to provide a manageable interviewer workload.

The sample was designed so that a typical NHIS sample for the data collection years 1985 to 1995 will consist of approximately 7,500 segments containing about 59,000 assigned households. Of these households, an expected 10,000 will be vacant, demolished, or occupied by persons not in the target population of the survey. The expected sample of 49,000 occupied households will yield a probability sample of about 127,000 persons.

New features of NHIS sample redesign

Starting in 1985, the NHIS design incorporated several new design features. The major changes include the following:

1. *The use of an all-area frame.* The NHIS sample is now designed so that it can serve as a sample frame for other NCHS population-based surveys. In previous NHIS designs about two-thirds of the sample was obtained from lists of addresses compiled at the time of the decennial census; that is, a list frame. Due to U.S. Bureau of the Census confidentiality restrictions, these sample addresses could be used for only those surveys being conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The methodology used to obtain addresses in the 1985 NHIS area frame does not use the census address lists. The sample addresses thus obtained can be used as a sampling frame for other NCHS surveys.
2. *The NHIS as four panels.* Four national subdesigns, or panels, constitute the full NHIS. Each panel contains a representative sample of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population. Each of the four panels has the same sampling properties, and any combination of panels defines a national design. Panels were constructed to facilitate the linkage of NHIS to other surveys, and also to efficiently make large reductions in the size of the sample by eliminating panels from the survey.

   Budgetary considerations required the NHIS sample to be reduced by 25 percent for the 1985 data collection year. This was accomplished by dropping one panel from the NHIS design. For 1985 the sample consisted of 5,588 segments containing 44,000 assigned households. Of the 36,300 households eligible for interview, 34,844 households were actually interviewed, resulting in a sample of 91,531 interviewed persons.
3. *The oversampling of black persons.* One of the goals in designing the current NHIS was to improve the precision of estimates for black persons. This was accomplished by the use of differential sampling rates in PSU's with between about 5 and 50 percent black population. Sampling rates for selection of segments were increased in areas known to have the highest concentrations of black persons. Segment sampling rates were decreased in other areas within the PSU to ensure that the total sample in each PSU was the same as it would have been without oversampling black persons.
4. *The reduction of the number of sampled PSU's.* Interviewer travel to sample PSU's constitutes a large component of the total field costs for the NHIS. The previous NHIS design included 376 PSU's. Research showed that reducing the number of sample PSU's while increasing the sample size within PSU's would reduce travel costs and also maintain the reliability of health estimates (Moore, 1985). The design now contains 198 PSU's.
5. *The selection of two PSU's per non-self-representing stratum.* In the previous design, one PSU was selected from each non-self-representing stratum. This feature necessitated the use of less efficient variance estimation procedures; the selection of two PSU's allows more efficient variance estimation methodology (Moore, 1985). In both designs, the self-representing strata are collapsed to form pseudo-PSU's for variance estimation.

Collection and processing of data

The NHIS questionnaire contains two major parts: The first consists of topics that remain relatively the same from year to year. Among these topics are the incidence of acute conditions, the prevalence of chronic conditions, persons limited in activity due to chronic conditions, restriction in activity due to impairment or health problems, and utilization of health care services involving physician care and short-stay hospitalization. The second part consists of special topics added as supplements to each year's questionnaire.

Careful procedures are followed to assure the quality of data collected in the interview. Most households in the sample are contacted by mail before the interviewer arrives. Potential respondents are informed of the importance of the survey and assured that all information obtained in the interview will be held in strict confidence. Interviewers make repeated trips to a household when a respondent is not immediately found. The success of these procedures is indicated by the response rate for the survey, which has been between 96 and 98 percent over the years for the basic health and demographic component.

When contact is made, the interviewer attempts to have all family members of the household 19 years of age and over present during the interview. When this is not possible, proxy responses for absent adult family members are accepted. In most situations, proxy respondents are used for persons under 19 years of age. Persons 17 and 18 years of age may respond for themselves, however.

Interviewers undergo extensive training and retraining. The quality of their work is checked by means of periodic observation and by reinterview. Their work is also evaluated by statistical studies of the data they obtain in their interviews. A field edit is performed on all completed

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NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

interviews so that if there are any problems with the information on the questionnaire, respondents may be recontacted to solve the problem.

Completed questionnaires are sent from the U.S. Bureau of the Census field offices to NCHS for coding and editing. To ensure the accuracy of coding, a 5-percent sample of all questionnaires is recoded and keyed by other coders. A 100-percent verification procedure is used if certain error tolerances are exceeded. Staff of the Division of Health Interview Statistics then edit the files to remove impossible and inconsistent codes.

The interview, field work, and data processing procedures summarized above are described in detail in Series 1, No. 18 (NCHS, 1985).

Health promotion and disease prevention

One adult per family, 18 years of age or older, was randomly selected from the total NHIS sample to participate in the 1985 special section on Health Promotion and Disease Prevention (HPDP). Self-response was required for this portion of the survey and callbacks were made as necessary. A total of 33,630 interviews were completed for the HPDP, representing an estimated response rate of 90 percent. The HPDP questionnaire covered a wide range of health promotion topics including general health habits, injury control, high blood pressure, stress, exercise, smoking, alcohol use, dental care, and occupational safety and health.

In addition to data collected from HPDP sample persons, data related to smoking in pregnancy were collected for all women, aged 18-44 years, residing in NHIS sample households, who were currently pregnant or had had a child in the past 5 years. Data on breast feeding and child safety were collected for all children of appropriate ages residing in the household.

Estimation procedures

Because the design of NHIS is a complex multistage probability sample, it is necessary to reflect these complex procedures in the derivation of estimates. The estimates presented in this report are based upon 1985 sample person counts weighted to produce national estimates. The weight for each sample person is the product of five component weights:

1. *Probability of selection*. The basic weight for each person is obtained by multiplying the reciprocals of the probabilities of selection at each step in the design: PSU, segment, and household.
2. *Household nonresponse adjustment within segment*. In NHIS, interviews are completed in about 96 percent of all eligible households. Because of household nonresponse, a weighting adjustment is required. The nonresponse adjustment weight is a ratio with the number of households in a sample segment as the numerator and the number of households actually interviewed in that segment as the denominator. This adjustment reduces bias in an estimate to the extent that persons in the noninterviewed households have the same characteristics as the persons in the interviewed households in the same segment.
3. *First-stage ratio adjustment*. The weight for persons in the non-self-representing PSU's is ratio adjusted to the 1980 population within four race-residence classes of the non-self-representing strata within each geographic region.
4. *Adjustment for probability of selection within household*. The weight for each NHIS HPDP sample person is multiplied by the inverse of the person's probability of selection within the family. For example, in a family of four adults, the sample person had a 1 in 4 probability of selection. That person's weight was then multiplied by 4.
5. *Poststratification by age-sex-race*. Within each of 40 age-sex-race cells (table I), a weight is constructed each quarter to ratio adjust the first-stage population estimate based on the NHIS to an independent estimate of the population of each cell. These independent estimates are prepared by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and are updated quarterly.

The main effect of the ratio-estimating process is to make the sample more closely representative of the target population by age, sex, race, and residence. The poststratification adjustment helps to reduce the component of bias resulting from sampling frame undercoverage; furthermore, this adjustment frequently reduces sampling variance.

Table I. The 40 poststratification age-sex-race cells in the National Health Interview Survey of Health Promotion and Disease Prevention

Age	Black		All other	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
18-19 years	X	X	X	X
20-24 years	X	X	X	X
25-29 years	X	X	X	X
30-34 years	X	X	X	X
35-44 years	X	X	X	X
45-49 years	X	X	X	X
50-54 years	X	X	X	X
55-64 years	X	X	X	X
65-74 years	X	X	X	X
75 years and over	X	X	X	X

Reliability of estimates

Because NHIS estimates are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same survey and processing procedures. There are two types of errors possible in an estimate based on a sample

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

survey: Sampling and nonsampling errors. To the extent possible, these types of errors are kept to a minimum by methods built into the survey procedures (NCHS, 1973). Although it is very difficult to measure the extent of bias in NHIS, a number of studies have been conducted to examine this problem. The results have been published in several reports (NCHS, 1965a, 1965b, 1967, 1968).

Nonsampling errors

Interviewing process—Information, such as the number of days of restricted activity caused by the condition, can be obtained more accurately from household members than from any other source because only the persons concerned are in a position to report this information. However, there are limitations to the accuracy of diagnostic and other information collected in household interviews. For example, 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. Further, a respondent may not answer a question in the intended manner because he or she has not properly understood the question, has forgotten the event, does not know, or does not wish to divulge the answer. Regardless of the type of measure, all NHIS data are estimates of known reported morbidity, disability, and so forth.

Population estimates—The appendix tables include population figures for specified categories. Except for overall totals for the 40 age, sex, and race groups, which are adjusted to independent estimates, these figures are based on the sample of households in NHIS. They are given to provide denominators for computation of percents and for this purpose they 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 race mentioned above, the population figures differ from figures (which are derived from different sources) published in reports of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Official population estimates are presented in U.S. Bureau of the Census reports in Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.

Rounding of numbers—In published tables, the figures are rounded to the nearest thousand, although they are not necessarily accurate to that detail. Derived statistics, such as rates and percent distributions, are computed after the estimates on which these are based have been rounded to the nearest thousand.

Sampling errors

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling error, that is, the variations that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. 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.

Individual standard errors were not computed for each estimate in this report. Instead, standard errors were computed for a broad spectrum of estimates. Regression techniques were then applied to produce equations from which a standard error for any estimate can be approximated. The regression equations, represented by parameters a and b, are presented in table II. Rules explaining their use are presented in the section "General rules for determining standard errors." Population tables III-XIII provide the denominators.

The reader is cautioned that this procedure will give an approximate standard error of an estimate rather than the precise standard error. The reader is further cautioned that particular care should be exercised when the denominator is small.

Table II. Estimated standard error parameters for the 1985 National Health Interview Survey of Health Promotion and Disease Prevention

Parameter set	Characteristic	Estimated parameters a	b
I	Population estimates for demographic, socioeconomic, and health characteristics....	0.000004	6752.95
II	Age-sex-race population based upon combining the poststratification cells of table I..	0.0	0.0

General rules for determining standard errors

To produce approximate standard errors of NHIS HPDP estimates, the reader must first determine the type of characteristic to be estimated, that is, the parameter set in table II to be used. The reader must then determine the type of estimate for which the standard error is needed. The type of estimate corresponds to one of four general rules for determining standard errors. Examples of their use are available (NCHS, 1986c).

Rule 1. *Percents when the denominator is not generated by the poststratification age-sex-race classes (table I)*—If p represents an estimated percent, b is the parameter from table II associated with the numerator characteristic, and y is the number of persons in the denominator upon which p is based, then the standard error of p may be approximated by

$$\mathrm{SE}(p) = \sqrt{\frac{bp(100-p)}{y}} \qquad (1)$$

Rule 2. *Percents when the denominator is generated by the poststratification age-sex-race classes (table I)*—In this case, the denominator has no sampling error. If percent p is the ratio of two estimated numbers, $p = x/Y$ (where p may be inflated by 100 for percents), with Y having no sampling

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

Table III. Number of persons 18 years of age and over by sex, age, and selected characteristics: United States, 1985

Characteristic	Both sexes 18 years and over	Male					Female				
		Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Number in thousands										
All persons[1,2]	170,972	80,779	23,569	24,891	21,215	11,105	90,192	24,756	26,201	23,297	15,939
Education levels											
Less than 12 years	41,430	19,186	3,749	3,281	6,465	5,691	22,244	4,039	3,855	6,612	7,738
12 years	66,476	28,736	10,361	8,567	6,920	2,888	37,740	11,227	11,135	10,357	5,021
More than 12 years	62,536	32,594	9,444	13,006	7,729	2,416	29,942	9,468	11,184	6,222	3,068
13-15 years	32,552	15,633	5,918	5,601	3,054	1,059	16,919	6,134	5,437	3,496	1,851
16 years or more	29,984	16,962	3,526	7,404	4,675	1,356	13,023	3,333	5,746	2,726	1,217
Family income											
Less than $10,000	26,328	10,191	4,206	1,566	1,902	2,517	16,137	4,776	2,453	3,215	5,692
$10,000-$19,999	34,850	15,750	4,982	4,106	3,283	3,379	19,100	6,078	4,478	4,617	3,927
$20,000-$34,999	47,225	24,143	7,000	8,884	5,993	2,266	23,082	6,863	8,137	5,726	2,356
$35,000-$49,999	25,071	12,795	2,893	5,035	4,039	828	12,275	3,061	5,026	3,457	731
$50,000 or more	17,047	8,940	1,876	3,158	3,348	559	8,106	1,568	3,419	2,742	378
Race											
White	148,239	70,582	20,099	21,670	18,753	10,060	77,657	20,606	22,215	20,388	14,448
Black	18,580	8,247	2,876	2,485	1,984	902	10,333	3,432	3,096	2,448	1,357
Hispanic origin											
Hispanic	10,085	4,695	1,901	1,502	993	300	5,390	2,015	1,809	1,137	429
Non-Hispanic	160,245	75,815	21,583	23,285	20,177	10,770	84,430	22,626	24,293	22,054	15,457
Geographic region											
Northeast	37,346	17,740	4,666	5,530	4,961	2,583	19,605	5,123	5,[illegible]	5,149	3,743
Midwest	43,010	19,846	6,190	6,069	4,953	2,634	23,164	6,546	6,[illegible]	[illegible]61	4,102
South	58,128	27,380	8,199	8,175	7,157	3,849	30,749	8,359	9,[illegible]	7,661	5,533
West	32,488	15,814	4,515	5,117	4,144	2,039	16,674	4,727	4,[illegible]	[illegible],396	2,562
Marital status											
Currently married	110,968	54,776	8,626	19,741	17,708	8,702	56,191	12,566	20,192	17,063	6,371
Formerly married	27,212	7,651	837	2,475	2,396	1,943	19,561	1,605	3,973	5,343	8,640
Never married	32,610	18,272	14,079	2,653	1,094	446	14,337	10,564	1,986	881	907
Employment status											
Currently employed	107,316	60,052	19,018	22,970	16,261	1,803	47,264	15,623	17,811	12,384	1,446
Unemployed	6,599	3,421	1,717	935	679	90	3,178	1,583	1,021	495	79
Not in labor force	57,057	17,306	2,834	987	4,275	9,211	39,751	7,550	7,369	10,419	14,413

[1]Includes persons with unknown sociodemographic characteristics.
[2]Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

error, then the approximate standard error of p is given by the formula

$$SE(p) = p\sqrt{a + \frac{b}{x}} \qquad (2)$$

In this report, the value of the denominator Y is always provided, but the numerator value x is not published. For these cases the value of x may be computed by the formula

$$x = \frac{pY}{100}$$

Rule 3. *Estimated number of people or events*—For the estimated number of people that can be derived from the percents shown in this report, there are two cases to consider. For the first case, if the estimated number is any combination of the poststratification age-sex-race cells in table I, then its value has been adjusted to official U.S. Bureau of the Census figures and its standard error is assumed to be 0.0. This corresponds to parameter set II in table II. As an example, this would be the case for the number of persons in the U.S. target population or the number of black persons in the 18-44 year age group. Although the race class 'white' is not specifically adjusted to U.S. Bureau of the Census figures, it dominates the poststratification 'all other' race class, and, consequently, age-sex-'all other' race combinations of table I can be treated as age-sex-white combinations for the purpose of approximating standard errors.

For the second case, the standard errors for all other estimates of numbers of people such as the number of people who eat breakfast daily are approximated by using the parameter provided in table II and formula 3 below.

If the aggregate x for a characteristic has associated parameters a and b, then the approximate standard error for x, $SE(x)$ can be computed by the formula

$$SE(x) = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx} \qquad (3)$$

Table IV. Number of overweight persons 18 years of age and over by sex, age, and selected characteristics: United States, 1985

Characteristic	Both sexes 18 years and over	Male					Female				
		Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Number in thousands										
All persons[1,2]	39,518	20,072	3,489	6,785	7,194	2,604	19,446	2,996	5,383	6,989	4,079
Education level											
Less than 12 years	12,197	5,239	575	1,015	2,264	1,385	6,958	708	1,150	2,677	2,424
12 years	15,597	7,464	1,585	2,709	2,465	705	8,133	1,380	2,548	3,095	1,109
More than 12 years	11,634	7,323	1,329	3,049	2,434	511	4,311	908	1,683	1,185	534
13-15 years	6,245	3,514	856	1,466	964	227	2,731	717	971	683	360
16 years or more	5,389	3,809	473	1,583	1,470	284	1,579	191	712	502	174
Family income											
Less than $10,000	6,529	1,987	457	413	533	584	4,541	683	918	1,322	1,618
$10,000-$19,999	8,732	3,952	816	1,102	1,239	795	4,780	875	1,195	1,645	1,066
$20,000-$34,999	10,910	6,317	1,258	2,513	1,932	614	4,593	781	1,616	1,636	56
$35,000-$49,999	5,388	3,463	400	1,403	1,477	183	1,925	243	816	768	99
$50,000 or more	3,233	2,233	228	740	1,106	158	1,001	125	321	509	*45
Race											
White	33,616	17,945	3,131	6,063	6,442	2,309	15,672	2,325	4,213	5,626	3,507
Black	5,387	1,895	321	636	680	258	3,492	639	1,051	1,251	551
Hispanic origin											
Hispanic	2,243	1,045	279	404	308	*54	1,198	311	395	363	128
Non-Hispanic	37,080	18,977	3,200	6,360	6,877	2,540	18,103	2,648	4,968	6,559	3,928
Geographic region											
Northeast	8,806	4,581	774	1,433	1,689	685	4,225	470	1,145	1,574	1,036
Midwest	10,428	5,252	969	1,869	1,827	587	5,177	856	1,366	1,831	1,124
South	14,053	7,013	1,189	2,414	2,502	908	7,040	1,143	2,088	2,418	1,391
West	6,232	3,227	558	1,069	1,176	424	3,005	526	784	1,166	529
Marital status											
Currently married	27,936	15,874	1,661	5,769	6,297	2,146	12,062	1,661	3,879	5,017	1,505
Formerly married	6,825	1,562	120	447	610	385	5,263	269	970	1,664	2,360
Never married	4,742	2,629	1,708	567	282	*73	2,113	1,066	534	301	211
Employment status											
Currently employed	24,343	15,525	2,976	6,352	5,732	465	8,818	1,694	3,355	3,335	434
Unemployed	1,413	721	270	223	212	*16	692	287	258	136	*11
Not in labor force	13,762	3,826	243	211	1,250	2,123	9,936	1,014	1,770	3,518	3,634

[1]Includes persons with unknown sociodemographic characteristics.
[2]Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

Rule 4. *Difference between two statistics (total and percent)*—If x_1 and x_2 are two estimates, then the standard error of the difference $(x_1 - x_2)$ can be computed as follows:

$$SE(x_1 - x_2) = \sqrt{SE(x_1)^2 + SE(x_2)^2 - 2r\,SE(x_1)SE(x_2)} \quad (4)$$

where $SE(x_1)$ and $SE(x_2)$ are computed using rules 1-3 as appropriate and r is the correlation coefficient between x_1 and x_2.

Assuming $r = 0.0$ will result in an accurate standard error if the two estimates are actually uncorrelated and will result in an overestimate of the standard error if the correlation is positive or an underestimate if the correlation is negative.

Relative standard errors

Prior to 1985, relative standard error (RSE) curves were presented in Series 10 reports for approximating relative standard errors. For readers who wish to continue using them, the following provides guidance. The relative standard error (RSE) of an estimate is obtained by dividing the standard error (SE) of the estimate by the estimate x itself. This quantity is expressed as a percent of the estimate:

$$RSE = 100\frac{SE(x)}{x}$$

Table V. Number of women 18 years of age and over who knew how to examine their own breasts for lumps by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1985

Characteristic	Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Number in thousands				
All women[1,2]	77,675	21,093	23,779	20,600	12,203
Education level					
Less than 12 years	16,748	3,065	3,062	5,288	5,333
12 years	33,491	9,580	10,194	9,460	4,257
More than 12 years	27,307	8,440	10,507	5,784	2,576
13-15 years	15,152	5,325	5,068	3,203	1,556
16 years or more	12,155	3,115	5,439	2,581	1,020
Family income					
Less than $10,000	12,425	3,872	2,046	2,506	4,001
$10,000-$19,999	16,618	5,307	3,941	4,030	3,340
$20,000-$34,999	20,750	5,989	7,571	5,245	1,946
$35,000-$49,999	11,278	2,678	4,744	3,247	609
$50,000 or more	7,425	1,324	3,193	2,584	325
Race					
White	67,621	17,666	20,390	18,237	11,328
Black	8,547	2,960	2,766	2,018	803
Hispanic origin					
Hispanic	3,981	1,483	1,425	845	228
Non-Hispanic	73,412	19,509	22,265	19,679	11,958
Geographic region					
Northeast	16,554	4,220	5,007	4,479	2,848
Midwest	20,514	5,725	6,012	5,518	3,259
South	26,100	7,190	8,321	6,576	4,014
West	14,507	3,958	4,439	4,027	2,082
Marital status					
Currently married	50,301	11,298	18,434	15,349	5,220
Formerly married	15,874	1,419	3,610	4,528	6,317
Never married	11,433	8,360	1,695	719	658
Employment status					
Currently employed	42,292	13,573	16,336	11,215	1,168
Unemployed	2,806	1,379	908	444	*74
Not in labor force	32,577	6,141	6,534	8,941	10,961

[1]Includes women with unknown sociodemographic characteristics.
[2]Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table VI. Number of persons 18 years of age and over with 2 or more high blood pressure readings by sex, age, and selected characteristics: United States, 1985

Characteristic	Both sexes 18 years and over	Male					Female				
		Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Number in thousands										
All persons[1,2]	29,115	12,625	1,018	2,687	5,481	3,440	16,490	1,021	2,416	6,566	6,486
Education level											
Less than 12 years	10,690	4,164	161	429	1,812	1,763	6,526	270	573	2,273	3,411
12 years	10,268	3,833	452	970	1,617	794	6,434	456	1,080	2,975	1,923
More than 12 years	8,022	4,548	406	1,288	2,020	834	3,475	295	764	1,280	1,136
13-15 years	4,298	2,159	232	643	911	374	2,139	185	423	778	753
16 years or more	3,725	2,389	174	645	1,110	461	1,336	110	340	502	383
Family income											
Less than $10,000	6,144	1,759	177	163	576	844	4,385	287	359	1,268	2,471
$10,000-$19,999	6,481	2,674	264	513	958	938	3,806	269	484	1,478	1,576
$20,000-$34,999	6,826	3,430	323	914	1,495	699	3,396	286	708	1,518	883
$35,000-$49,999	3,603	2,144	169	602	1,033	340	1,459	*65	387	751	256
$50,000 or more	2,384	1,365	*30	341	837	157	1,019	*53	215	588	162
Race											
White	24,782	11,008	834	2,317	4,755	3,103	13,774	748	1,850	5,394	5,782
Black	3,983	1,444	161	329	652	301	2,538	245	539	1,084	670
Hispanic origin											
Hispanic	1,313	461	*36	109	256	*61	852	120	168	361	203
Non-Hispanic	27,668	12,134	982	2,572	5,210	3,370	15,534	892	2,240	6,142	6,260
Geographic region											
Northeast	6,717	3,068	206	562	1,419	881	3,650	213	435	1,496	1,506
Midwest	7,085	2,849	293	688	1,190	678	4,236	287	610	1,618	1,720
South	10,075	4,139	322	877	1,822	1,118	5,937	317	1,047	2,340	2,232
West	5,238	2,570	197	559	1,050	764	2,668	204	324	1,112	1,028
Marital status											
Currently married	19,195	9,850	462	2,106	4,591	2,691	9,345	532	1,720	4,584	2,509
Formerly married	7,654	1,695	*60	344	685	606	5,958	114	479	1,723	3,642
Never married	2,249	1,069	496	233	199	141	1,180	374	217	256	333
Employment status											
Currently employed	13,220	7,631	822	2,406	3,899	503	5,590	576	1,564	3,006	444
Unemployed	717	349	86	131	123	*8	369	143	90	116	*20
Not in labor force	15,177	4,646	109	149	1,459	2,929	10,532	303	762	3,444	6,023

[1]Includes persons with unknown sociodemographic characteristics.
[2]Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table VII. Number of current smokers 18 years of age and over by sex, age, and selected characteristics: United States, 1985

Characteristic	Both sexes 18 years and over	Male					Female				
		Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Number in thousands										
All persons[1,2]	50,394	25,735	7,422	9,256	6,931	2,127	24,659	7,672	8,042	6,842	2,103
Education level											
Less than 12 years	14,235	7,404	1,810	1,812	2,614	1,168	6,831	1,846	1,780	2,276	929
12 years	21,865	10,317	3,800	3,639	2,273	606	11,548	4,039	3,845	2,918	746
More than 12 years	14,196	7,948	1,807	3,786	2,006	349	6,248	1,781	2,417	1,628	422
13-15 years	8,765	4,595	1,197	2,135	1,073	190	4,171	1,313	1,553	1,039	266
16 years or more	5,431	3,353	610	1,651	933	159	2,078	468	864	589	156
Family income											
Less than $10,000	8,304	3,576	1,295	827	840	615	4,728	1,811	1,079	1,100	739
$10,000-$19,999	11,349	5,731	1,849	1,889	1,308	684	5,619	2,031	1,610	1,473	505
$20,000-$34,999	14,254	7,863	2,143	3,352	2,005	363	6,392	1,989	2,278	1,788	337
$35,000-$49,999	6,887	3,682	726	1,718	1,112	127	3,205	719	1,420	958	108
$50,000 or more	3,960	2,084	488	757	782	*57	1,876	346	827	640	*63
Race											
White	43,066	21,926	6,309	7,850	5,899	1,867	21,140	6,582	6,726	5,958	1,875
Black	6,313	3,178	955	1,106	881	237	3,135	984	1,155	804	191
Hispanic Origin											
Hispanic	2,538	1,448	453	609	325	*60	1,091	372	463	228	*29
Non-Hispanic	47,656	24,216	6,948	8,621	6,586	2,062	23,439	7,258	7,546	6,580	2,055
Geographic region											
Northeast	10,546	5,073	1,296	1,939	1,411	428	5,473	1,676	1,742	1,610	445
Midwest	12,909	6,321	2,153	2,280	1,408	479	6,588	2,242	1,997	1,823	525
South	17,767	9,429	2,581	3,200	2,795	853	8,338	2,533	3,027	2,067	712
West	9,172	4,912	1,392	1,836	1,316	367	4,260	1,221	1,276	1,343	420
Marital Status											
Currently married	32,359	17,140	3,136	7,055	5,397	1,552	15,219	4,197	5,626	4,574	822
Formerly married	9,040	3,267	443	1,208	1,150	466	5,773	788	1,705	2,084	1,195
Never married	8,952	5,305	3,834	985	382	103	3,648	2,685	698	184	81
Employment status											
Currently employed	33,780	19,854	6,093	8,324	5,083	354	13,926	4,592	5,447	3,679	208
Unemployed	2,716	1,552	779	465	295	*12	1,164	618	390	148	*9
Not in labor force	13,898	4,330	550	467	1,552	1,761	9,568	2,462	2,205	3,015	1,886

[1]Includes persons with unknown sociodemographic characteristics.
[2]Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table VIII. Number of current drinkers 18 years of age and over by sex, age, and selected characteristics: United States, 1985

Characteristic	Both sexes 18 years and over	Male					Female				
		Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Number in thousands										
All persons[1,2]	109,907	60,471	18,836	20,295	15,043	6,298	49,436	15,759	16,192	12,098	5,387
Education level											
Less than 12 years	19,101	11,464	2,690	2,344	3,728	2,702	7,637	2,059	1,623	2,246	1,710
12 years	43,410	21,947	8,178	6,897	5,041	1,831	21,464	7,114	6,668	5,643	2,039
More than 12 years	47,246	26,966	7,960	11,047	6,220	1,739	20,280	6,571	7,893	4,188	1,628
13-15 years	23,834	12,841	5,020	4,755	2,372	694	10,993	4,080	3,697	2,234	983
16 years or more	23,412	14,124	2,940	6,292	3,848	1,044	9,288	2,491	4,196	1,955	646
Family income											
Less than $10,000	12,920	6,413	3,354	1,079	1,022	958	6,507	3,019	1,180	1,104	1,204
$10,000-$19,999	20,559	11,052	4,016	3,190	2,034	1,812	9,507	3,600	2,418	1,966	1,524
$20,000-$34,999	32,479	18,760	5,655	7,223	4,306	1,576	13,719	4,472	4,957	3,168	1,122
$35,000-$49,999	18,926	10,548	2,429	4,415	3,098	606	8,379	2,255	3,554	2,131	438
$50,000 or more	13,802	7,697	1,568	2,780	2,869	479	6,105	1,131	2,656	2,087	231
Race											
White	98,459	53,951	16,612	17,897	13,558	5,884	44,509	13,947	14,324	11,137	5,101
Black	9,557	5,376	1,870	1,914	1,243	349	4,181	1,513	1,561	839	268
Hispanic origin											
Hispanic	5,501	3,269	1,285	1,159	635	191	2,232	945	742	390	155
Non-Hispanic	104,016	57,011	17,480	19,040	14,388	6,102	47,005	14,739	15,378	11,666	5,223
Geographic Region											
Northeast	25,922	13,956	3,889	4,633	3,793	1,641	11,966	3,667	3,701	3,086	1,512
Midwest	29,588	15,684	5,253	5,157	3,729	1,545	13,903	4,755	4,317	3,489	1,342
South	32,029	18,572	6,141	6,273	4,320	1,838	13,457	4,289	4,867	2,897	1,404
West	22,368	12,259	3,553	4,232	3,201	1,274	10,109	3,048	3,307	2,626	1,129
Marital status											
Currently married	71,756	40,592	6,937	16,029	12,562	5,064	31,164	7,696	12,045	8,893	2,531
Formerly married	15,051	5,734	717	2,205	1,820	992	9,317	1,184	2,791	2,769	2,572
Never married	22,976	14,085	11,158	2,045	650	232	8,891	6,860	1,319	436	276
Employment status											
Currently employed	77,438	47,409	15,528	18,923	11,847	1,111	30,030	10,684	11,656	7,122	567
Unemployed	4,622	2,654	1,329	732	531	*62	1,969	1,025	627	263	*54
Not in labor force	27,846	10,409	1,979	640	2,665	5,125	17,438	4,049	3,910	4,713	4,766

[1]Includes persons with unknown sociodemographic characteristics.
[2]Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table IX. Number of persons 18-44 years of age by sex, age, and selected characteristics: United States, 1985

Characteristic	Both sexes 18-44 years	Male					Female				
		Total	18-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-44 years	Total	18-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-44 years
	Number in thousands										
All persons[1,2]	99,416	48,460	13,360	10,209	9,637	15,253	50,956	14,052	10,703	10,083	16,118
Education level											
Less than 12 years	14,925	7,030	2,494	1,256	1,145	2,136	7,894	2,619	1,420	1,354	2,502
12 years	41,290	18,929	6,072	4,289	3,344	5,224	22,362	6,534	4,692	4,147	6,988
More than 12 years	43,101	22,450	4,787	4,657	5,145	7,860	20,651	4,883	4,585	4,574	6,610
13-15 years	23,091	11,520	3,803	2,115	2,331	3,271	11,572	3,740	2,394	2,209	3,228
16 years or more	20,009	10,930	984	2,541	2,814	4,590	9,080	1,143	2,191	2,365	3,382
Family income											
Less than $10,000	13,002	5,772	3,116	1,091	703	862	7,230	3,364	1,413	978	1,475
$10,000-$19,999	19,645	9,089	2,682	2,301	1,993	2,113	10,556	3,489	2,589	1,949	2,530
$20,000-$34,999	30,883	15,884	3,296	3,704	3,867	5,017	14,999	3,318	3,544	3,279	4,858
$35,000-$49,999	16,015	7,928	1,532	1,361	1,671	3,364	8,087	1,485	1,576	1,815	3,212
$50,000 or more	10,020	5,033	1,201	674	769	2,389	4,987	1,015	552	1,079	2,340
Race											
White	84,590	41,769	11,305	8,794	8,307	13,363	42,821	11,663	8,943	8,453	13,762
Black	11,889	5,361	1,719	1,157	1,023	1,462	6,528	2,007	1,425	1,268	1,828
Hispanic origin											
Hispanic	7,227	3,402	1,160	741	651	851	3,824	1,237	778	754	1,056
Non-Hispanic	91,786	44,868	12,156	9,427	8,940	14,344	46,919	12,734	9,891	9,281	15,012
Geographic region											
Northeast	20,909	10,196	2,785	1,880	2,106	3,425	10,713	2,981	2,141	2,125	3,465
Midwest	25,230	12,259	3,336	2,854	2,379	3,690	12,972	3,825	2,721	2,538	3,888
South	33,928	16,374	4,679	3,520	3,266	4,909	17,555	4,769	3,591	3,475	5,720
West	19,348	9,631	2,560	1,954	1,887	3,230	9,717	2,477	2,250	1,945	3,045
Marital status											
Currently married	61,124	28,367	2,566	6,060	7,229	12,512	32,757	5,106	7,460	7,656	12,536
Formerly married	8,890	3,312	234	603	886	1,588	5,578	592	1,013	1,291	2,682
Never married	29,282	16,732	10,548	3,531	1,512	1,141	12,550	8,340	2,224	1,117	870
Employment status											
Currently employed	75,421	41,988	9,839	9,179	8,895	14,074	33,434	8,504	7,119	6,621	11,190
Unemployed	5,255	2,652	1,149	568	424	511	2,603	968	615	492	529
Not in labor force	18,740	3,820	2,372	462	319	668	14,919	4,581	2,970	2,971	4,399

[1]Includes persons with unknown sociodemographic characteristics.
[2]Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table X. Number of persons in the labor force 18 years of age and over by sex, age, and selected characteristics: United States, 1985

Characteristic	Both sexes 18 years and over	Male					Female				
		Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Total	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Number in thousands										
All persons[1,2]	108,797	60,784	19,233	23,261	16,429	1,860	48,013	15,833	18,077	12,609	1,494
Education level											
Less than 12 years	17,067	10,254	2,588	2,812	4,225	629	6,813	1,520	1,981	2,730	581
12 years	44,100	22,732	8,840	7,957	5,362	574	21,368	7,338	7,603	5,895	532
More than 12 years	47,397	27,662	7,795	12,460	6,774	633	19,735	6,968	8,466	3,923	377
13-15 years	23,050	12,706	4,613	5,310	2,546	238	10,344	4,246	3,887	2,058	153
16 years or more	24,347	14,956	3,182	7,151	4,228	395	9,391	2,722	4,579	1,866	224
Family income											
Less than $10,000	8,878	4,275	2,338	1,039	667	232	4,603	2,000	1,135	1,067	402
$10,000-$19,999	19,902	10,373	4,302	3,661	2,005	404	9,529	3,879	2,943	2,314	393
$20,000-$34,999	34,929	20,260	6,281	8,568	4,933	478	14,669	4,956	5,947	3,464	303
$35,000-$49,999	19,962	11,459	2,578	4,938	3,674	270	8,503	2,319	3,846	2,245	93
$50,000 or more	13,518	8,055	1,575	3,132	3,144	204	5,463	1,178	2,487	1,751	*48
Race											
White	94,800	53,716	16,682	20,485	14,850	1,698	41,084	13,589	15,192	10,978	1,326
Black	11,218	5,658	2,172	2,121	1,252	113	5,560	1,809	2,206	1,401	145
Hispanic origin											
Hispanic	6,466	3,717	1,496	1,410	743	*68	2,749	1,114	1,050	543	*42
Non-Hispanic	101,996	56,881	17,666	21,764	15,664	1,787	45,115	14,687	16,961	12,018	1,449
Region											
Northeast	23,551	13,416	3,829	5,221	3,940	426	10,135	3,347	3,696	2,795	297
Midwest	27,432	15,030	5,053	5,652	3,898	427	12,403	4,221	4,472	3,337	372
South	36,551	20,348	6,646	7,649	5,418	635	16,202	5,113	6,424	4,103	562
West	21,263	11,989	3,705	4,739	3,174	371	9,273	3,151	3,485	2,374	262
Marital status											
Currently married	73,168	42,648	8,029	18,818	14,249	1,552	30,520	7,829	13,353	8,812	526
Formerly married	12,900	4,683	696	2,194	1,529	264	8,218	1,002	3,129	3,210	877
Never married	22,597	13,395	10,481	2,228	643	*43	9,202	6,983	1,548	580	91
Employment status											
Currently employed	107,316	60,052	19,018	22,970	16,261	1,803	47,264	15,623	17,811	12,384	1,446
Unemployed	1,480	731	215	292	168	*56	749	210	266	225	*48

[1]Includes persons with unknown sociodemographic characteristics.
[2]Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table XI. Number of women 18-44 years of age who had given birth to a child within the past 5 years by age, and selected characteristics: United States, 1985

Characteristic	Total	18-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-44 years
	Number in thousands				
All women[1,2]					
Education level					
All education levels	13,683	3,538	4,709	3,598	1,838
Less than 12 years	2,531	1,167	757	388	218
12 years	6,205	1,839	2,231	1,489	646
More than 12 years	4,927	524	1,716	1,717	970
13-15 years	2,811	485	1,108	843	374
16 years or more	2,116	*39	607	874	595
Family income					
Less than $10,000	2,196	1,001	684	347	164
$10,000-$19,999	3,067	1,100	1,077	616	274
$20,000-$34,999	4,403	858	1,746	1,278	520
$35,000-$49,999	1,930	168	614	715	433
$50,000 or more	926	*67	198	363	297
Race					
White	11,273	2,734	3,928	3,053	1,559
Black	1,991	726	677	412	175
Hispanic origin					
Hispanic	1,307	384	434	335	155
Non-Hispanic	12,305	3,135	4,257	3,238	1,675
Geographic region					
Northeast	2,598	483	854	846	415
Midwest	3,534	934	1,286	877	437
South	4,861	1,453	1,696	1,129	583
West	2,690	668	873	746	403
Marital status					
Currently married	11,204	2,428	3,943	3,189	1,644
Formerly married	1,208	325	419	306	158
Never married	1,268	783	347	103	*35
Employment status					
Currently employed	6,893	1,532	2,491	1,931	939
Unemployed	795	326	270	143	*56
Not in labor force	5,996	1,680	1,948	1,525	843

[1]Includes persons with unknown sociodemographic characteristics.
[2]Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table XII. Number of women 18-44 years of age who had given birth to a child within the past 5 years and were smoking before they learned they were pregnant by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1985

Characteristic	Total	18-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-44 years
	Number in thousands				
All women[1,2]	4,162	1,379	1,542	835	406
Educational level					
Less than 12 years	1,132	572	372	122	*65
12 years	2,131	684	820	430	197
More than 12 years	897	123	347	283	144
13-15 years	643	116	260	175	92
16 years or more	253	*7	87	108	*52
Family income					
Less than $10,000	906	417	319	107	*63
$10,000-$19,999	1,074	453	393	161	*66
$20,000-$34,999	1,224	313	504	300	108
$35,000-$49,999	451	*73	152	132	93
$50,000 or more	201	*14	*51	83	*53
Race					
White	3,581	1,194	1,313	712	362
Black	530	162	223	104	*42
Hispanic origin					
Hispanic	190	*52	100	*20	*19
Non-Hispanic	3,955	1,324	1,435	809	387
Geographic region					
Northeast	824	202	323	195	104
Midwest	1,263	455	456	236	116
South	1,412	495	538	261	118
West	663	227	226	143	*68
Marital status					
Currently married	3,189	945	1,191	706	347
Formerly married	468	148	180	83	*57
Never married	505	286	172	*46	*2
Employment status					
Currently employed	1,973	577	750	471	175
Unemployed	295	128	106	*48	*12
Not in labor force	1,894	674	686	316	219

[1]Includes persons with unknown sociodemographic characteristics.
[2]Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table XIII. Number of children under 1 year-17 years of age by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1985

Characteristics	Age			
	Under 1 year-4 years	*6 months-4 years*	*5-17 years*	*Under 1 year-9 years*
Sex	Number in thousands			
Both sexes[1,2]	15,496	13,946	36,259	29,798
Male	7,976	7,185	18,458	15,245
Female	7,519	6,761	17,800	14,553
Age				
Under 1 year	3,171	1,621	. . .	3,171
1 year	3,097	3,097	. . .	3,097
2 years	3,122	3,122	. . .	3,122
3 years	3,069	3,069	. . .	3,069
4 years	3,037	3,037	. . .	3,037
5 years	. . .	. . .	3,062	3,062
6 years	. . .	. . .	2,881	2,881
7 years	. . .	. . .	2,750	2,750
8 years	. . .	. . .	2,801	2,801
9 years	. . .	. . .	2,808	2,808
10-14 years	. . .	. . .	14,051	. . .
15-17 years	. . .	. . .	7,905	. . .
Income				
Less than $10,000	2,504	2,252	4,925	4,749
$10,000-$19,999	3,489	3,114	7,055	6,440
$20,000-$34,999	4,981	4,476	11,324	9,473
$35,000-$49,999	2,225	2,013	6,044	4,478
$50,000 or more	1,060	957	3,782	2,263
Race				
White	12,945	11,643	30,299	24,871
Black	2,087	1,894	4,987	4,089
Hispanic origin				
Hispanic	1,744	1,554	3,580	3,284
Non-Hispanic	13,352	12,042	32,429	25,992
Geographic region				
Northeast	3,041	2,763	7,256	5,669
Midwest	4,145	3,745	9,665	8,026
South	5,207	4,691	12,515	10,197
West	3,102	2,748	6,823	5,906

[1]Includes persons with unknown sociodemographic characteristics.
[2]Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

Appendix II
Definitions of certain terms used in this report

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.

Education level—Each person 18 years of age and over is classified by education in terms of the highest grade of school completed. Only grades completed in regular schools, where persons are given a formal education, are included. A 'regular' school is one that 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.

Employment status—Persons were classified according to three categories of employment status:

- *Currently employed* includes persons who reported that at any time during the 2-week period covered by the interview they either worked at or had a job or business. Current employment includes paid work as an employee of someone else; self-employment in business, farming, or professional practice; and unpaid work in a family business or farm. Persons who were temporarily absent from a job or business because of a temporary illness, vacation, strike, or bad weather are considered currently employed if they expect to work as soon as the particular event causing the absence no longer exists. Freelance workers are considered currently employed if they had a definite arrangement with one employer or more to work for pay according to a weekly or monthly schedule, either full time or part time.
  Excluded from the currently employed population are persons who have no definite employment schedule but work only when their services are needed. Also excluded from the currently employed population are (1) persons receiving revenue from an enterprise but not participating in its operation, (2) persons doing housework or charity work for which they receive no pay, (3) seasonal workers during the portion of the year they are not working, and (4) persons who were not working, even though having a job or business, but were on layoff or looking for work.
- *Unemployed* includes persons who during the 2-week period covered by the interview did not work or had no job or business but were looking for work, and those who had a job but were on layoff or were looking for work.
- *Not in labor force* includes persons who did not at any time during the 2-week period covered by the interview have a job or business, were not looking for work, and were not on layoff from a job. In general, persons not in the labor force are retired persons, physically handicapped persons unable to work, and housewives or charity workers who receive no pay.

Family income—Each member of a family is classified according to the total income of the family of which he or she 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 incomes.

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—for example, wages, salaries, rents from property, pensions, and help from relatives—is included.

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 as follows:

Region	*States included*
Northeast	Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.
Midwest	Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, and Nebraska.
South	Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Texas.
West	Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Hispanic origin—In this report, the population has been subdivided into two groups: Hispanic and non-Hispanic. Persons identifying themselves as belonging to any one of seven Hispanic origin groups (Puerto Rican, Cuban, Mexican/Mexicano, Mexican American, Chicano, other Latin American, other Spanish) are classified as Hispanic. All others are classified as non-Hispanic.

Marital status—Marital status categories in this report are as follows:

- *Currently married* includes all married persons not separated from their spouses. Persons with common-law marriages are considered to be married.
- *Formerly married* includes separated, divorced, and widowed persons. Separated persons are those with legal separations, those living apart with the intention of obtaining a divorce, and other persons permanently or temporarily estranged from their spouses because of marital discord. This does not include persons separated from their spouses because of circumstances of employment or because of service in the armed forces; these persons are considered married. Widowed and divorced include, respectively, all persons who reported that they were either widowed or legally divorced.
- *Never married* includes persons who were never married and persons whose only marriage was annulled.

Race—Data in this report are presented only for white persons and black persons. Race characterization is based on the respondent's description of his or her racial background. Data for persons of other races are not shown separately.

Terms relating to health behavior and knowledge

In general, the terms relating to health behavior and knowledge are interpreted and defined by the respondent to the Health Promotion and Disease Prevention (HPDP) questionnaire. Only those terms requiring special definition are shown below.

Breakfast—This term is respondent defined with one exception. If the interviewer was directly asked, coffee or tea alone is not considered breakfast.

Breast examination includes examinations by physicians, nurses, physician's assistants, midwives, nurse practitioners, or other health professionals.

Breast feeding includes feeding by the biological mother, by a wet nurse, or by giving the mother's milk in a bottle.

Breast self-examination is a procedure followed by women themselves to examine their own breasts for lumps. Medical experts generally recommend that women examine their own breasts for lumps monthly.

Current drinker is a person who has had at least one drink in the past 12 months.

Information was not obtained on the number of ounces or type of alcoholic beverage consumed. Therefore, an average ethanol value of 0.5 per drink was assigned when calculating total average daily ounces of ethanol consumed (total number of drinks in the past 2 weeks x 0.5 divided by 14). One ounce of ethanol is equivalent to two average alcoholic drinks (two shots of liquor, two 5-ounce glasses of wine, or two 12-ounce cans of beer). An average daily intake of 1.0 ounce of ethanol or more has been termed 'heavier drinking' by the the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (Clark and Midanik, 1982; Malin, Wilson, and Williams, 1985).

Current smoker is a person who has smoked 100 cigarettes in his or her entire life and is currently smoking.

High blood pressure is used interchangeably with hypertension. Persons who reported having two or more elevated blood pressure readings (by whatever definition their health professional used) were considered ever- hypertensive. The two readings had to be on two separate occasions, not simply a repeat reading during a single visit.

Job-related health hazards were recorded verbatim and their specific type was classified during the data cleaning process.

Overweight—In this report, overweight is defined as 20 percent or more above desirable body weight for height, using 1983 Metropolitan Life Insurance Company (MLIC, 1983) standards. Data on body weight are based on self-reported height and weight, without shoes. The midpoint of the medium-frame weight category for a particular height was used as the desirable weight for that height. The MLIC standards were developed based on weight in indoor clothing and height with 1-inch heels. The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) asked respondents to report their height without shoes. The MLIC standards were adjusted by subtracting 2 pounds from the midpoint of the medium-frame category for both sexes, and subtracting 1 inch from the height.

The MLIC desirable weight standards are based on the mortality experience of a group of life insurance policy holders. Because persons who obtain life insurance are not representative of the general population, the appropriateness of these standards for some population subgroups is unknown (NIH, 1985). The 1983 MLIC standards are slightly higher than the earlier published 1960 MLIC standards (MLIC, 1960). Both MLIC and NHIS data were based on self-reported height and weight. Self-reported height and weight data produce conservative estimates of the extent of overweight in the population because heavier people tend to report lighter body weights than are obtained by actual physical measurements.

A variety of measures of overweight status is in use both within NCHS and by outside researchers (NIH, 1985). A major source of data on the prevalence of overweight in the U.S. population is the Second National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES II). Data released from the NHANES II on overweight status are computed using measured height and weight and expressed in terms of body mass index (BMI), calculated as weight

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

divided by height, squared. Although not identical, the proportions of the population defined as "20 percent or more overweight" using the BMI NHANES II cutpoints and the 1983 MLIC standards are not substantially different (NIH, 1985).

Parent includes the biological, adoptive, step, or foster parent of the child.

Physically active—The term 'physically active' is used in two ways in this report:

- *Very physically active*, shown in table 18, refers to persons who expended an average of 3 or more kilocalories per kilogram of body weight per day in leisure time sports activities over the past 2 weeks. Respondents were asked whether they had participated in any of 22 specific physical activities, the number of times they had engaged in them in the past 2 weeks, and the perceived increase in their heart rate while participating in the activity—none, small, moderate, or large. To synthesize these data into a single measure of physical activity, the data were converted into kilocalories per kilogram per hour, using the following procedure: (1) a value representing energy requirements in kilocalories per kilogram per hour (kcal/kg/hr) was assigned to each level of increase in heart rate for each activity or combination of activities listed in the HPDP questionnaire (appendix III). The values assigned were based on guidelines developed by a panel of experts (Stephens and Craig, 1985) and modified slightly for the NHIS. The number of kilocalories required for the activity was multiplied by the total time in hours (frequency x duration) in the past 2 weeks and the result then divided by 14 (the number of days in the recall period) to achieve a daily value. The result was summed across all activities to produce an estimate of the average number of kilocalories per kilogram per day expended. Using these estimates, respondents were classified as to whether they were sedentary (0.0-1.4 kcal/kg/day), moderately active (1.5-2.9 kcal/kg/day), or very active (3.0 or more kcal/kg/day). The 'very active' category was selected for presentation in this report. Examples of persons who would be classified as very physically active are those who reported walking with a moderate increase in heart rate for 45 minutes every day, or running or jogging with a large increase in heart rate for 15 minutes every day, or walking an hour on 7 of the 14 days with a moderate increase in heart rate and playing tennis with a small increase in heart rate for 2 hours on one other day.
- *More physically active than others the same age,* shown in table 20, is based solely on self-assessment and incorporates both the individual's assessment of his or her own level of physical activity and that of his or her contemporaries.

Poison control center telephone number includes knowing how to obtain the number if necessary (such as looking in the telephone book).

Seeking help for a personal or emotional problem includes seeking help from a family member, friend, mental health professional (psychologist, psychiatrist, social worker, medical doctor, analyst, therapist, counselor), religious counselor, or self-help group.

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

Appendix III
Questionnaire

OMS No 0937-0021 · Approval Expires March 31, 1986

FORM HIS-1(SB) (1985)
(10-15-84)

U S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE
U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY

HEALTH PROMOTION AND DISEASE PREVENTION SUPPLEMENT BOOKLET

NOTICE — Information contained on this form which would permit identification of any individual or establishment has been collected with a guarantee that it will be held in strict confidence, will be used only for purposes stated for this study, and will not be disclosed or released to others without the consent of the individual or the establishment in accordance with section 308(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 USC 242m).

RT70

1. 3–7 / 8 — Book ____ of ____ books
2. R.O. Number 9–10
3. Sample 11–13
4. Control number 14–16 — PSU | 17–20 — Segment | 21–22 — Serial
5. Person number 23–24
6. Sex 25 — 1 ☐ Male, 2 ☐ Female
7. Sample Person 26–45 — Last name | 46–60 — First name

8. FINAL STATUS OF SUPPLEMENTS 61
- 0 ☐ No person 18+ in this family *(Household page)*

a. Section M (Household Respondent Section)

Interview
- 1 ☐ Complete interview (all appropriate items completed)
- 2 ☐ Partial interview (some but not all appropriate items completed) *(Explain in notes)*

Noninterview
- 3 ☐ Refusal
- 4 ☐ Other
} *(Explain in notes)*

b. Sections N through V (Sample Person Section) 62

Interview
- 1 ☐ Complete interview (all appropriate sections completed)
- 2 ☐ Partial interview (some but not all appropriate sections completed) *(Explain in notes)*

Noninterview
- 3 ☐ Refusal *(Explain in notes)*
- 4 ☐ SP temporarily absent
- 5 ☐ SP mentally or physically incapable
- 8 ☐ Other *(Explain in notes)*

TRANSCRIPTION FROM COMPLETED HIS-1 80

12. Telephone in household *(Household page, question 11)*
- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No

13. Education of SP *(page 42, question 2a)* 81–82
- 00 ☐ Never attended or kindergarten

Elem: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

High: 9 10 11 12

College: 1 2 3 4 5 6+

Finish grade/year *(Question 2b)* 83
- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No

14. Main Race of SP *(page 42, question 3a/b)* 84

1 2 3 4 5 — *Specify* _____

15. Family Income *(page 46, question 8b)* 85–86

00 ☐ A	10 ☐ K	20 ☐ U
01 ☐ B	11 ☐ L	21 ☐ V
02 ☐ C	12 ☐ M	22 ☐ W
03 ☐ D	13 ☐ N	23 ☐ X
04 ☐ E	14 ☐ O	24 ☐ Y
05 ☐ F	15 ☐ P	25 ☐ Z
06 ☐ G	16 ☐ Q	26 ☐ ZZ
07 ☐ H	17 ☐ R	
08 ☐ I	18 ☐ S	
09 ☐ J	18 ☐ T	

Refer to HIS-1(SB) page 4, questions 4a and b. Transcribe from HIS-1 for the sample person, if required *(page 20, questions 5a and b)*.

9. Beginning time 63–66 / 67 — 1 a.m., 2 p.m.
Ending time 68–71 / 72 — 1 a.m., 2 p.m.

10. Interviewer identification 73–74 — Name | Code

11. FAMILY ROSTER
List all nondeleted family members 18+ by age (oldest to youngest). Refer to sample selection label and circle as appropriate. THEN circle Person No. in item 11 and mark "SP" box on HIS-1 for the selected sample person.

Line No.	Person No.	Name	Age
75	76–77		78–79
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			

FOOTNOTES

RT71 | 3–4

Section M. PREGNANCY AND SMOKING

Person Number _____ | 5–6

First name _____

M1 *Refer to age and sex on Household Composition Page.*
☐ Females 18—44 in family *(Enter person number and name of all females 18—44; THEN 1)* ☐ No females 18—44 in family *(Section N)*

Read to respondent:
These next few questions refer to smoking and pregnancy and are asked of women aged 18—44. In this family the questions refer to *(read names)*.

1a. Are any of these women now pregnant? ☐ Yes ☐ No *(2)* ☐ DK *(2)*

b. Who is this? *Mark box in person's column.*

c. Anyone else? ☐ Yes *(Reask 1b and c)* ☐ No

1b. 1 ☐ Yes, pregnant now 9 ☐ DK | 7

2a. Have any of these women given birth to a live born infant in the past 5 years? ☐ Yes ☐ No *(M2)* ☐ DK *(M2)*

b. Who is this? *Mark box in person's column.*

c. Anyone else? ☐ Yes *(Reask 2b and c)* ☐ No

2b. 1 ☐ Yes, child past 5 years 9 ☐ DK | 8

M2 *Mark first appropriate box.* ☐ **1b and 2b blank for all persons** *(Section N)*

M2 | 9
1 ☐ Available, "Yes" in 2b *(3)*
2 ☐ Available, "Yes" in 1b *(4)*
3 ☐ Callback required *(NP)*
4 ☐ Noninterview *(Cover page, THEN NP)*
8 ☐ Other *(NP)*

3. In what month and year was your last child born?

3. _____ / 19 _____ (Month / Year) | 10–13

4. Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?

4. 1 ☐ Yes *(Mark "Smoking asked" box, THEN 5)*
2 ☐ No *(Mark "Smoking asked" box, THEN NP)* | 14

5a. Do you smoke cigarettes now?

b. About how long has it been since you last smoked cigarettes fairly regularly?

5a. 1 ☐ Yes *(6)* 2 ☐ No | 15

b. _____ Number (1 ☐ Days 2 ☐ Weeks 3 ☐ Months 4 ☐ Years) *(M3)* | 16–18
998 ☐ Never smoked regularly *(M3)*

6. On the average, about how many cigarettes a day do you now smoke?

6. _____ Number
00 ☐ Less than 1 per day | 19–20

M3 *Mark appropriate box.*

M3 | 21
1 ☐ "Yes" in 1b and "Yes" in 5a *(8)*
2 ☐ "Yes" in 1b and "No" in 5a *(7)*
8 ☐ Other *(M4)*

7. Have you smoked cigarettes at any time during this pregnancy?

7. 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No *(M4)* | 22

8. On the average, about how many cigarettes a day did you smoke BEFORE you found out you were pregnant this time?

8. _____ Number
98 ☐ Did not smoke regularly | 23–24

9. On the average, about how many cigarettes a day did you smoke AFTER you found out you were pregnant this time?

9. _____ Number
98 ☐ Did not smoke regularly | 25–26

M4 *Mark appropriate box.*

M4 | 27
1 ☐ "Yes" in 2b *(10)*
8 ☐ Other *(14)*

10. Did you smoke cigarettes at all during the 12 months before your last child was born in *(month and year in 3)*?

10. 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No *(14)* | 28

11. On the average, about how many cigarettes a day did you smoke BEFORE you found out you were pregnant?

11. _____ Number
98 ☐ Did not smoke regularly | 29–30

12. On the average, about how many cigarettes a day did you smoke AFTER you found out you were pregnant?

12. _____ Number
98 ☐ Did not smoke regularly
00 ☐ None *(14)* | 31–32

13. In general, would you say that you smoked cigarettes during MOST of that pregnancy?

13. 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No
8 ☐ Other (Specify) _____ | 33

14. Did a doctor EVER advise you to quit or cut down on smoking?

14. 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No
9 ☐ DK | 34

FORM HIS-1(52)[1985]-12-15-84

RT72

Section N. GENERAL HEALTH HABITS

3–4 **Sample Person Number**_____

N1

5
1 ☐ Callback required *(Hhld. page)*
2 ☐ Noninterview *(Cover page)*
3 ☐ Available *(1)*

Read to respondent:
These questions are about general health practices.

6
1. How often do you eat breakfast — almost every day, sometimes, rarely or never?
1 ☐ Almost every day
2 ☐ Sometimes
3 ☐ Rarely or never

7
2. Including evening snacks, how often do you eat between meals — almost every day, sometimes, rarely or never?
1 ☐ Almost every day
2 ☐ Sometimes
3 ☐ Rarely or never

8
3. When you visit a doctor or other health professional for routine care, is eating proper foods discussed often, sometimes, rarely or never?
1 ☐ Often
2 ☐ Sometimes
3 ☐ Rarely or never
4 ☐ Don't visit for routine care

N2 *Refer to page 46 or 47, item R, of HIS-1.*

9
1 ☐ SP is Hhld. resp. *(5)*
8 ☐ Other *(4)*

10–12
4a. About how tall are you without shoes?
_____ Feet _____ Inches

13–15
b. About how much do you weigh without shoes?
_____ Pounds

Hand Card N1 or read responses for telephone interview.

16
17
5. In your opinion which of these are the TWO best ways to lose weight?
1 ☐ Don't eat at bedtime
2 ☐ Eat fewer calories
3 ☐ Take diet pills
4 ☐ Increase physical activity
5 ☐ Eat NO fat
6 ☐ Eat grapefruit with each meal

18
6. Are you now trying to lose weight?
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No *(9)*

19
7. Are you eating fewer calories to lose weight?
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

20
8. Have you increased your physical activity to lose weight?
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

21
9a. Do you consider yourself overweight, underweight, or just about right?
1 ☐ Overweight
2 ☐ Underweight } *(10)*
3 ☐ About right }

22
b. Would you say you are very overweight, somewhat overweight, or only a little overweight?
1 ☐ Very overweight
2 ☐ Somewhat overweight
3 ☐ Only a little overweight

23–24
10. On the average, how many hours of sleep do you get in a 24-hour period?
_____ Hours

FOOTNOTES

FORM HIS-1(SB) (1986) 10-16 94

Section N. GENERAL HEALTH HABITS — Continued

11. Is there a particular clinic, health center, doctor's office, or other place that you usually go to if you are sick or need advice about your health? — 25

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No *(14)*

12. What kind of place is it — a clinic, a health center, a hospital, a doctor's office, or some other place? — 26

IF HOSPITAL: **Is this an outpatient clinic or the emergency room?**

IF CLINIC: **Is this a hospital outpatient clinic, a company clinic, or some other kind of clinic?**

1 ☐ Doctor's office (group practice or doctor's clinic)
2 ☐ Hospital outpatient clinic
3 ☐ Sample person's home
4 ☐ Hospital emergency room
5 ☐ Company or industry clinic
6 ☐ Health center
8 ☐ Other *(Specify)* _____

13. Is there ONE particular doctor you usually see at *(place in 12)*? — 27

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No } *(N3)*

Hand Card N2 or read reasons for telephone interview.

14. Which of these is the MAIN reason you don't have a particular place you usually go? — 28

1 ☐ Have two or more usual doctors or places depending on what is wrong
2 ☐ Haven't needed a doctor
3 ☐ Previous doctor no longer available
4 ☐ Haven't been able to find the right doctor
5 ☐ Recently moved to area
6 ☐ Can't afford medical care
8 ☐ Other reason *(Specify)* _____

N3 *Refer to sex.* — 29

1 ☐ Male *(Section O)*
2 ☐ Female *(15)*

15. About how long has it been since you had a Pap smear test? — 30–31

_____ Years
98 ☐ Never
00 ☐ Less than 1 year

16a. About how long has it been since you had a breast examination by a doctor or other health professional? — 32–33

_____ Years
98 ☐ Never
00 ☐ Less than 1 year

b. Do you know how to examine your own breasts for lumps? — 34

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No *(Section O)*

c. About how many times a year do you examine your own breasts for lumps? — 35–36

_____ Times per year
88 ☐ Other *(Specify)* _____
98 ☐ Never

FOOTNOTES

Section O. INJURY CONTROL AND CHILD SAFETY AND HEALTH

01 *Refer to household composition.*

37
1 ☐ Children under 10 in family *(1)*
2 ☐ No children under 10 in family *(03)*

Read to respondent:
These questions are about preventing injuries to children.

38
1a. Have you ever heard about POISON CONTROL CENTERS?
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No *(2)*

b. Do you have the telephone number for a Poison Control Center in your area?
39
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No
9 ☐ DK

2. There is a medication called IPECAC (ip' i kak) **SYRUP which is sometimes taken to cause vomiting after something poisonous is swallowed. Do you now have any Ipecac Syrup in this household?**
40
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No
9 ☐ DK

02 *Refer to household composition.*

41
1 ☐ Children under 5 in family *(3)*
2 ☐ No children under 5 in family *(03)*

3. Have you heard about child safety seats, sometimes called car safety carriers, which are designed to carry children while they are riding in a car?
42
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No *(03)*

4. Did a doctor or other health professional EVER tell you about the importance of using car safety seats for (your) children?
43
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

03 *Refer to household composition.*

44
1 ☐ Children under 18 in family *(04)*
2 ☐ No children under 18 in family *(10)*

RT73 3–4

04 *Enter person number and name of all children under 18; THEN mark box.*

04
5–6 **Person Number** _____
First name _____
7
1 ☐ Under 5 *(5)*
2 ☐ 5–17 *(7)*

5. When — — was brought home from the hospital following birth, was — — buckled in a car safety seat?
5.
8
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No
3 ☐ Not born in hospital
4 ☐ Didn't ride home in "car"
9 ☐ DK

6a. Does — — now have a car safety seat?
6a.
9
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No } *(7)*
9 ☐ DK }

b. When riding in a car, is — — buckled in a car safety seat all or most of the time, some of the time, once in awhile, or never?
b.
10
1 ☐ All or most of the time } *(NP)*
2 ☐ Some of the time }
3 ☐ Once in awhile }
4 ☐ Never } *(7)*
9 ☐ DK }

7. When riding in a car, does — — wear a seat belt all or most of the time, some of the time, once in awhile, or never?
7.
11
1 ☐ All or most of the time
2 ☐ Some of the time
3 ☐ Once in awhile
4 ☐ Never
5 ☐ Uses child safety seat
9 ☐ DK

05 *Refer to age.*

05
12
1 ☐ Under 5 *(8)*
8 ☐ Other *(06)*

Read to respondent:
{These next questions are about breastfeeding.}
8. Was — —ever breastfed?
8.
13
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No } *(06)*
9 ☐ DK }

9. How old was — — when — — COMPLETELY stopped breastfeeding?
9.
14–16
000 ☐ Still breastfed
_____ Age
1 ☐ Days
2 ☐ Weeks
3 ☐ Months
4 ☐ Years

06 *Respondent*

06
17
1 ☐ Child's parent
8 ☐ Other

FORM HIS-1(SB) (1985) (4-25-85)

RT74

Section O. INJURY CONTROL AND CHILD SAFETY AND HEALTH — Continued

3–4

10. When driving or riding in a car, do you wear a seat belt all or most of the time, some of the time, once in awhile, or never? — 5

1 ☐ All or most of the time
2 ☐ Some of the time
3 ☐ Once in awhile
4 ☐ Never
5 ☐ Don't ride in car

Read to respondent:
The next questions are about this home.

6–7

11a. How many smoke detectors are installed in this home?

_____ Number *(11b)*
00 ☐ None
99 ☐ DK
(12)

01 ☐ Only 1 *(11c)*

b. How many of them are now working? — 8–9

_____ Number *(11d)*
00 ☐ None *(11f)*

c. Is it now working? — 10

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No
9 ☐ DK
(11f)

d. How do you know [it is/they are] working?

1 ☐ Tested it/them — 11
1 ☐ It/they went off because of smoke — 12
1 ☐ It/they went off while cooking — 13
1 ☐ Changed the batteries — 14
1 ☐ The light is on — 15
1 ☐ Beeps when battery is low — 16
1 ☐ Other *(Specify)* _____ — 17

e. Any other way?

☐ Yes *(Reask 11d and e)*
☐ No

f. [Is it/Are any of the smoke detectors] next to a sleeping area? — 18

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No
9 ☐ DK

12a. Do you know about what the hot water temperature is in this home? — 19

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No *(13)*

b. About what temperature is the hot water? — 20–22

_____ Temperature
OR
1 ☐ High — 23
2 ☐ Low
3 ☐ Medium

c. How did you estimate the hot water temperature? — 24

1 ☐ The setting on hot water heater
2 ☐ Tested with thermometer
3 ☐ Guessed
8 ☐ Other *(Specify)* _____

13. In the past 12 months, have you (or has anyone in your household) used a thermometer to test the temperature of the hot water here? — 25

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No
9 ☐ DK

14. ABOVE what temperature will hot water cause scald injuries? — 26–28

_____ Temperature
999 ☐ DK

FOOTNOTES

FORM HIS-715(B) (1995) (10-15-04

RT75
2–4

Section P. HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

1. I am going to read a list of things which may or may not affect a person's chances of getting HEART DISEASE.

Hand Card P

After I read each one, tell me if you think it definitely increases, probably increases, probably does not, or definitely does not increase a person's chances of getting heart disease. First —

	DEFINITELY INCREASES	PROBABLY INCREASES	PROBABLY DOES NOT INCREASE	DEFINITELY DOES NOT INCREASE	DK/NO OPINION	
a. Cigarette smoking? (Give me a number from the card.)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	9 ☐	5
b. Worry or anxiety?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	9 ☐	6
c. High blood pressure?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	9 ☐	7
d. Diabetes?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	9 ☐	8
e. Being VERY overweight?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	9 ☐	9
f. Overwork?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	9 ☐	10
g. Drinking coffee with caffeine?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	9 ☐	11
h. Eating a diet high in animal fat?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	9 ☐	12
i. Family history of heart disease?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	9 ☐	13
j. High cholesterol?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	9 ☐	14

2. The following conditions are related to having a STROKE. In your opinion, which of these conditions MOST increases a person's chances of having a stroke — diabetes, high blood pressure, or high cholesterol? — 15

1 ☐ Diabetes
2 ☐ High blood pressure
3 ☐ High cholesterol
9 ☐ DK

3. Which one of the following substances in food is MOST often associated with HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE — sodium, cholesterol or sugar? — 16

1 ☐ Sodium
2 ☐ Cholesterol
3 ☐ Sugar
8 ☐ Other *(Specify)* _____
9 ☐ DK

4. Have you EVER been told by a doctor or other health professional that you had hypertension, sometimes called high blood pressure? — 17

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No *(12)*
3 ☐ Only during pregnancy *(12)*

5. Were you told two or more DIFFERENT times that you had hypertension or high blood pressure? — 18

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No
9 ☐ DK

6. Are you NOW taking any medicine prescribed by a doctor for your hypertension or high blood pressure? — 19

1 ☐ Yes *(8)*
2 ☐ No

7a. Was any medicine EVER prescribed by a doctor for your hypertension or high blood pressure? — 20

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No *(8)*

b. Did a doctor advise you to stop taking the medicine? — 21

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

FOOTNOTES

FORM HIS-1(58) (1985) (4-25-85)

Section P. HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE — Continued

	a. Diet to lose weight?	b. Cut down on salt or sodium in your diet?	c. Exercise?
8. Because of your hypertension or high blood pressure, has a doctor or other health professional EVER advised you to —	1 ☐ Yes *(9)* 22 2 ☐ No *(8b)*	1 ☐ Yes *(9)* 23 2 ☐ No *(8c)*	1 ☐ Yes *(9)* 24 2 ☐ No *(11)*
9. Have you EVER followed this advice?	1 ☐ Yes *(10)* 25 2 ☐ No *(8b)*	1 ☐ Yes *(10)* 26 2 ☐ No *(8c)*	1 ☐ Yes *(10)* 27 2 ☐ No *(11)*
10. Are you NOW following this advice?	1 ☐ Yes 28 2 ☐ No } *(8b)*	1 ☐ Yes 29 2 ☐ No } *(8c)*	1 ☐ Yes 30 2 ☐ No } *(11)*

11a. Do you still have hypertension or high blood pressure? 31
1 ☐ Yes *(12)*
2 ☐ No
9 ☐ DK

b. Is this condition completely cured or is it under control? 32
1 ☐ Cured
2 ☐ Under control
9 ☐ DK

12a. ABOUT how long has it been since you LAST had your blood pressure taken by a doctor or other health professional? 33–35
_____ Number
2 ☐ Days
3 ☐ Weeks
4 ☐ Months
5 ☐ Years
999 ☐ DK
000 ☐ Never } *(13)*

b. Blood pressure is usually given as one number over another. Were you told what your blood pressure was, in NUMBERS? 36
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No
9 ☐ DK } *(12d)*

c. What was your blood pressure, in NUMBERS? 37–39
_____ / _____
999 999 ☐ DK 40–42

d. At that time, was your blood pressure high, low, or normal? 43
1 ☐ High
2 ☐ Low
3 ☐ Normal
8 ☐ Other *(Specify)* _____
9 ☐ DK

13. Do you NOW have diabetes or sugar diabetes? 44
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No
8 ☐ Other *(Specify)* _____

14. Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you had high cholesterol? 45
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

15. Do you have any kind of heart condition or heart trouble? 46
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

16. Have you ever had a stroke? 47
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

FOOTNOTES

Section Q. STRESS

48

Read to respondent:

These next questions are about stress.

1. During the past 2 weeks, would you say that you experienced a lot of stress, a moderate amount of stress, relatively little stress, or almost no stress at all?

1 ☐ A lot
2 ☐ Moderate
3 ☐ Relatively little
4 ☐ Almost none
5 ☐ DK what stress is *(3)*

49

2. In the past year, how much effect has stress had on your health — a lot, some, hardly any or none?

1 ☐ A lot
2 ☐ Some
3 ☐ Hardly any or none

50

3a. In the past year, did you think about seeking help for any personal or emotional problems from family or friends?

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

61

b. from a helping professional or a self-help group?

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

52

Q1 *Refer to 3a and b*

1 ☐ "No" in 3a and 3b *(Section R)*
8 ☐ Other *(4)*

53

4a. Did you actually seek any help?

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No *(Section R)*

b. From whom did you seek help?

Number up to four items in the order mentioned.

Do not read list.

____ Family member or relative	54	____ Gamblers Anonymous	63
____ Friend	55	____ Weight Watchers	64
____ Psychologist	56	____ Counselor at work	65
____ Psychiatrist	57	____ Counselor at school	66
____ Psychiatric social worker	58	____ Probation officer	67
____ Other mental health professional	59	Other *(Specify)*	
____ Medical doctor	60	____ _____	68
____ Religious counselor	61	____ _____	69
____ Alcoholics Anonymous	62	____ _____	70

c. Anyone else?

☐ Yes *(Reask 4b and c)*
☐ No

RT 71

Section R. EXERCISE

3–4

5

R1

1 ☐ SP is physically handicapped *(Describe in footnotes. THEN 1)*
8 ☐ Other *(2)*

6

Read to respondent:

These next questions are about physical exercise. *Hand calendar.*

1a. In the past 2 weeks (outlined on that calendar), beginning Monday *(date)* **and ending this past Sunday** *(date)*, **have you done any exercises, sports, or physically active hobbies?**

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No *(3, page 13)*

b. What were they?

Record on next page, THEN 1c.

c. Anything else?

☐ Yes *(Reask 1b and c)*
☐ No *(2b)*

FOOTNOTES

FORM HS 1/SII (1985) (4.25.85)

Section R. EXERCISE — Continued

NOTE – *ASK ALL OF 2a BEFORE GOING TO 2b–d.*

Read to respondent: **These next questions are about physical exercise.** *Hand calendar.*

2a. In the past 2 weeks (outlined on that calendar), beginning Monday, *(date)*, and ending this past Sunday, *(date)*, have you done any (of the following exercises, sports, or physically active hobbies) — YES NO — [7]

NOTE: *ASK 2b–d FOR EACH ACTIVITY MARKED "YES" IN 2a.*

	2a. YES / NO	b. How many times in the past 2 weeks did you [play/go/do] *(activity in 2a)*?	c. On the average, about how many minutes did you actually spend *(activity in 2a)* on each occasion?	d. [What usually happened to your heart rate or breathing when you *(activity in 2a)*?] Did you have a small, moderate, or large increase, or no increase at all in your heart rate or breathing?
(1) Walking for exercise?	1 ☐ / 2 ☐	[8–9] (1) _____ Times	[10–12] _____ Minutes	1 ☐ Small 2 ☐ Moderate 3 ☐ Large 4 ☐ None — [13]
R2 Refer to age. 1 ☐ SP is 75+ *(23)* 8 ☐ Other *(2)*		[14]		
(2) Jogging or running?	1 ☐ / 2 ☐ — [15]	[16–17] (2) _____ Times	[18–20] _____ Minutes	1 ☐ Small 2 ☐ Moderate 3 ☐ Large 4 ☐ None — [21]
(3) Hiking?	1 ☐ / 2 ☐ — [22]	[23–24] (3) _____ Times	[25–27] _____ Minutes	1 ☐ Small 2 ☐ Moderate 3 ☐ Large 4 ☐ None — [28]
(4) Gardening or yard work?	1 ☐ / 2 ☐ — [29]	[30–31] (4) _____ Times	[32–34] _____ Minutes	1 ☐ Small 2 ☐ Moderate 3 ☐ Large 4 ☐ None — [35]
(5) Aerobics or aerobic dancing?	1 ☐ / 2 ☐ — [36]	[37–38] (5) _____ Times	[39–41] _____ Minutes	1 ☐ Small 2 ☐ Moderate 3 ☐ Large 4 ☐ None — [42]
(6) Other dancing?	1 ☐ / 2 ☐ — [43]	[44–45] (6) _____ Times	[46–48] _____ Minutes	1 ☐ Small 2 ☐ Moderate 3 ☐ Large 4 ☐ None — [49]
(7) Calisthenics or general exercise?	1 ☐ / 2 ☐ — [50]	[51–52] (7) _____ Times	[53–55] _____ Minutes	1 ☐ Small 2 ☐ Moderate 3 ☐ Large 4 ☐ None — [56]
(8) Golf?	1 ☐ / 2 ☐ — [57]	[58–59] (8) _____ Times	[60–62] _____ Minutes	1 ☐ Small 2 ☐ Moderate 3 ☐ Large 4 ☐ None — [63]
(9) Tennis?	1 ☐ / 2 ☐ — [64]	[65–66] (9) _____ Times	[67–69] _____ Minutes	1 ☐ Small 2 ☐ Moderate 3 ☐ Large 4 ☐ None — [70]
(10) Bowling?	1 ☐ / 2 ☐ — [71]	[72–73] (10) _____ Times	[74–76] _____ Minutes	1 ☐ Small 2 ☐ Moderate 3 ☐ Large 4 ☐ None — [77]
(11) Biking?	1 ☐ / 2 ☐ — [78]	[79–80] (11) _____ Times	[81–83] _____ Minutes	1 ☐ Small 2 ☐ Moderate 3 ☐ Large 4 ☐ None — [84]
(12) Swimming or water exercises?	1 ☐ / 2 ☐ — [85]	[86–87] (12) _____ Times	[88–90] _____ Minutes	1 ☐ Small 2 ☐ Moderate 3 ☐ Large 4 ☐ None — [91]
(13) Yoga?	1 ☐ / 2 ☐ — [92]	[93–94] (13) _____ Times	[95–97] _____ Minutes	1 ☐ Small 2 ☐ Moderate 3 ☐ Large 4 ☐ None — [98]
R3 Refer to age. 1 ☐ SP is 65–74 *(23)* 8 ☐ Other *(14)*		RT77 [3–4] [5]		
(14) Weight lifting or training?	1 ☐ / 2 ☐ — [6]	[7–8] (14) _____ Times	[9–11] _____ Minutes	1 ☐ Small 2 ☐ Moderate 3 ☐ Large 4 ☐ None — [12]
(15) Basketball?	1 ☐ / 2 ☐ — [13]	[14–15] (15) _____ Times	[16–18] _____ Minutes	1 ☐ Small 2 ☐ Moderate 3 ☐ Large 4 ☐ None — [19]
(16) Baseball or softball?	1 ☐ / 2 ☐ — [20]	[21–22] (16) _____ Times	[23–25] _____ Minutes	1 ☐ Small 2 ☐ Moderate 3 ☐ Large 4 ☐ None — [26]
(17) Football?	1 ☐ / 2 ☐ — [27]	[28–29] (17) _____ Times	[30–32] _____ Minutes	1 ☐ Small 2 ☐ Moderate 3 ☐ Large 4 ☐ None — [33]
(18) Soccer?	1 ☐ / 2 ☐ — [34]	[35–36] (18) _____ Times	[37–39] _____ Minutes	1 ☐ Small 2 ☐ Moderate 3 ☐ Large 4 ☐ None — [40]
(19) Volleyball?	1 ☐ / 2 ☐ — [41]	[42–43] (19) _____ Times	[44–46] _____ Minutes	1 ☐ Small 2 ☐ Moderate 3 ☐ Large 4 ☐ None — [47]
(20) Handball, racquetball, or squash?	1 ☐ / 2 ☐ — [48]	[49–50] (20) _____ Times	[51–53] _____ Minutes	1 ☐ Small 2 ☐ Moderate 3 ☐ Large 4 ☐ None — [54]
(21) Skating?	1 ☐ / 2 ☐ — [55]	[56–57] (21) _____ Times	[58–60] _____ Minutes	1 ☐ Small 2 ☐ Moderate 3 ☐ Large 4 ☐ None — [61]
(22) Skiing?	1 ☐ / 2 ☐ — [62]	[63–64] (22) _____ Times	[65–67] _____ Minutes	1 ☐ Small 2 ☐ Moderate 3 ☐ Large 4 ☐ None — [68]
(23) Have you done any (other) exercises, sports, or physically active hobbies in the past 2 weeks (that I haven't mentioned)? Anything else? ☐ Yes — **What were they?** ☐ No — [69–70] _____ [77–78] _____		[71–72] (23) _____ Times	[73–75] _____ Minutes	1 ☐ Small 2 ☐ Moderate 3 ☐ Large 4 ☐ None — [76] [79–80] [81–83] [84]

FORM HIS-1(SR) (1985) (4-25-85)

Section R. EXERCISE — Continued

3. Do you exercise or play sports regularly? — 85

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No *(5)*

4. For how long have you exercised or played sports regularly? — 86–88

_____ Number

1 ☐ Days
2 ☐ Weeks
3 ☐ Months
4 ☐ Years

5a. Would you say that you are physically more active, less active, or about as active as other persons your age? — 89

1 ☐ More active
2 ☐ Less active
3 ☐ About as active *(R4)*
8 ☐ Other *(Specify)* _____ *(R4)*

b. Is that [a lot more or a little more/a lot less or a little less] active? — 90

1 ☐ A lot more
2 ☐ A little more
3 ☐ A lot less
4 ☐ A little less

R4 *Refer to "Wa/Wb" boxes in C1 on HIS-1.* — 91

1 ☐ Wa or Wb box marked *(6a)*
8 ☐ Other *(6c)*

6a. How much hard physical work is required on your job? Would you say a great deal, a moderate amount, a little, or none? — 92

1 ☐ Great deal
2 ☐ Moderate amount
3 ☐ A little } *(7)*
4 ☐ None }

b. About how many hours per day do you perform hard physical work on your job? — 93–94

_____ Hours *(7)*

c. How much hard physical work is required in your main daily activity? Would you say a great deal, a moderate amount, a little, or none? — 95

1 ☐ Great deal
2 ☐ Moderate amount
3 ☐ A little } *(7)*
4 ☐ None }

d. About how many hours per day do you perform hard physical work in your main daily activity? — 96–97

_____ Hours

Read to respondent:

These next questions are about strengthening the heart and lungs through exercise. — 98

7a. How many days a week do you think a person should exercise to strengthen the heart and lungs?

_____ Days

8 ☐ Other *(Specify)* _____
9 ☐ DK

b. For how many minutes do you think a person should exercise on EACH occasion so that the heart and lungs are strengthened? — 99–101

_____ Minutes

999 ☐ DK

Hand card R1 — 102

c. (During those *(number in 7b)* minutes), How fast do you think a person's heart rate and breathing should be to strengthen the heart and lungs?

Do you think that the heart and breathing rate should be —

no faster than usual,
a little faster than usual,
a lot faster but talking is possible,
so fast that talking is not possible?

1 ☐ No faster than usual
2 ☐ A little faster than usual
3 ☐ A lot faster but talking is possible
4 ☐ So fast that talking is not possible
9 ☐ DK

FOOTNOTES

RT78

Section S. SMOKING

3–4

S1 *Refer to "Smoking asked" box on HIS-1.*

5

1 ☐ "Smoking asked" box marked *(4)*
8 ☐ Other *(1)*

Read to respondent:
These next questions are about smoking cigarettes.

6

1. Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No *(4)*

2a. Do you smoke cigarettes now?

7

1 ☐ Yes *(3)*
2 ☐ No

b. About how long has it been since you last smoked cigarettes fairly regularly?

8–10

_____ Number { 1 ☐ Days / 2 ☐ Weeks / 3 ☐ Months / 4 ☐ Years } *(4)*

sss ☐ Never smoked regularly *(4)*

3. On the average, about how many cigarettes a day do you now smoke?

11–12

oo ☐ Less than 1 per day

_____ Number

4. {These next questions are about smoking cigarettes.} *(Hand Card S)* Tell me if you think CIGARETTE SMOKING definitely increases, probably increases, probably does not, or definitely does not increase a person's chances of getting the following problems. First —

	DEFINITELY INCREASES	PROBABLY INCREASES	PROBABLY DOES NOT INCREASE	DEFINITELY DOES NOT INCREASE	DK/NO OPINION	
a. Emphysema? (Give me a number from the card.)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	9 ☐	13
b. Bladder cancer?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	9 ☐	14
c. Cancer of the larynx (lar'inks) or voice box?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	9 ☐	15
d. Cataracts?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	9 ☐	16
e. Cancer of the esophagus?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	9 ☐	17
f. Chronic bronchitis?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	9 ☐	18
g. Gallstones?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	9 ☐	19
h. Lung cancer?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	9 ☐	20

S2 *Refer to age.*

21

1 ☐ SP is under 45 *(4i)*
2 ☐ SP is 45 + *(S3)*

Read to respondent:
Does cigarette smoking during pregnancy definitely increase, probably increase, probably not or definitely not increase the chances of —

	DEFINITELY INCREASES	PROBABLY INCREASES	PROBABLY DOES NOT INCREASE	DEFINITELY DOES NOT INCREASE	DK/NO OPINION	
i. Miscarriage?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	9 ☐	22
j. Stillbirth?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	9 ☐	23
k. Premature birth?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	9 ☐	24
l. Low birth weight of the newborn?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	9 ☐	25

5a. If a woman takes birth control pills, is she more likely to have a stroke if she smokes than if she does not smoke?

26

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No
9 ☐ DK
(S3)

b. Is she much more likely or somewhat more likely to have a stroke?

27

1 ☐ Much more
2 ☐ Somewhat more

S3 *Refer to 1.*

28

1 ☐ "Yes" in 1 *(6)*
8 ☐ Other *(Section T)*

6. Did a doctor EVER advise you to quit or cut down on smoking?

29

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No
9 ☐ DK

FORM HIS-115B (1985) (4-25-85)

Section T. ALCOHOL USE

Read to respondent:

These next questions are about drinking alcoholic beverages. Included are liquor such as whiskey, rum, gin, or vodka, and beer, and wine, and any other type of alcoholic beverage.

30

1a. In YOUR ENTIRE LIFE have you had at least 12 drinks of ANY kind of alcoholic beverage?

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No *(1d)*

31

b. In ANY ONE YEAR have you had at least 12 drinks of ANY kind of alcoholic beverage?

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No *(1d)*

32

c. Have you had at least one drink of beer, wine, or liquor during the PAST YEAR?

1 ☐ Yes *(2)*
2 ☐ No

33–34

d. What is your MAIN reason for not drinking (in the past year)?

00 ☐ No need/not necessary
01 ☐ Don't care for/dislike it
02 ☐ Medical/health reasons
03 ☐ Religious/moral reasons
04 ☐ Brought up not to drink
05 ☐ Costs too much
06 ☐ Family member an alcoholic or problem drinker
07 ☐ Infrequent drinker
08 ☐ Other *(Specify)* _____

} *(9)*

35–36

2. In the past 2 WEEKS (outlined on that calendar), beginning Monday *(date)* and ending this past Sunday *(date)*, on how many days did you drink any alcoholic beverages, such as beer, wine, or liquor?

Use list to probe, if necessary.

01 ☐ 14 (Every day)	12 ☐ 8–9	23 ☐ 3
02 ☐ 13–14	13 ☐ 8	24 ☐ 2–3
03 ☐ 13	14 ☐ 7–8	25 ☐ 2
04 ☐ 12–13	15 ☐ 7	26 ☐ 1–2
05 ☐ 12	16 ☐ 6–7	27 ☐ 1
06 ☐ 11–12	17 ☐ 6	00 ☐ None/Never *(4)*
07 ☐ 11	18 ☐ 5–6	99 ☐ DK
08 ☐ 10–11	19 ☐ 5	
09 ☐ 10	20 ☐ 4–5	
10 ☐ 9–10	21 ☐ 4	
11 ☐ 9	22 ☐ 3–4	

37–38

3. On the *(number in 2)* days that you drank alcoholic beverages, how many drinks did you have per day, on the average?

Use list to probe, if necessary.

01 ☐ Twelve or more	08 ☐ Three or four
02 ☐ Seven to eleven	09 ☐ Three
03 ☐ Six	10 ☐ Two or three
04 ☐ Five or six	11 ☐ Two
05 ☐ Five	12 ☐ One or two
06 ☐ Four or five	13 ☐ One
07 ☐ Four	99 ☐ DK

39

4a. Was the amount of your drinking during that 2-WEEK period typical of your drinking during the past 12 months?

1 ☐ Yes *(5)*
2 ☐ No

40

b. Was the amount of your drinking during that 2-WEEK period more or less than your drinking during the past 12 months?

1 ☐ More
2 ☐ Less

41–42

5. During the past 12 months, in how many MONTHS did you have at least one drink of ANY alcoholic beverage?

_____ Months

43–45

6. During [that month/those months], on how many DAYS did you have 9 or more drinks of ANY alcoholic beverage?

_____ Days
000 ☐ None or never

46–48

7. During [that month/those months], on how many DAYS did you have 5 or more drinks of ANY alcoholic beverage? (Include the *(number in 6)* days you had 9 or more drinks.)

_____ Days
000 ☐ None or never

49–51

8. During the past year, how many times did you drive when you had perhaps too much to drink?

_____ Times
000 ☐ None
998 ☐ Don't drive

FOOTNOTES

FORM HIS-115B (1985) (4-25-85)

Section T. ALCOHOL USE — Continued

9. *(Hand Card T)* **Tell me if you think HEAVY ALCOHOL DRINKING definitely increases, probably increases, probably does not, or definitely does not increase a person's chances of getting the following problems. First —**

	DEFINITELY INCREASES	PROBABLY INCREASES	PROBABLY DOES NOT INCREASE	DEFINITELY DOES NOT INCREASE	DK/NO OPINION	
a. **Throat cancer? (Give me a number from the card.)**	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	9 ☐	52
b. **Cirrhosis of the liver?**	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	9 ☐	53
c. **Bladder cancer?**	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	9 ☐	54
d. **Cancer of the mouth?**	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	9 ☐	55
e. **Arthritis?**	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	9 ☐	56
f. **Blood clots?**	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	9 ☐	57

T1 *Refer to age.* — 58

1 ☐ SP is under 45 *(9g)*
2 ☐ SP is 45+ *(Section U)*

Read to respondent :

Does heavy drinking during pregnancy definitely increase, probably increase, probably not or definitely not increase the chances of —

	DEFINITELY INCREASES	PROBABLY INCREASES	PROBABLY DOES NOT INCREASE	DEFINITELY DOES NOT INCREASE	DK/NO OPINION	
g. **Miscarriage?**	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	9 ☐	59
h. **Mental retardation of the newborn?**	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	9 ☐	60
i. **Low birth weight of the newborn?**	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	9 ☐	61
j. **Birth defects?**	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	9 ☐	62

10a. **Have you ever heard of FETAL ALCOHOL SYNDROME?** — 63

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No *(Section U)*

b. **In your opinion, which ONE of the following best describes Fetal Alcohol Syndrome — a baby is born drunk, or born addicted to alcohol, or born with certain birth defects?** — 64

1 ☐ Drunk
2 ☐ Addicted to alcohol
3 ☐ With certain birth defects

FOOTNOTES

FORM HIS-1(SB) (1985) (10-15-84)

Section U. DENTAL CARE

	DEFINITELY IMPORTANT	PROBABLY IMPORTANT	PROBABLY NOT IMPORTANT	DEFINITELY NOT IMPORTANT	DK/NO OPINION	
1. This next question is about preventing TOOTH DECAY. *Hand Card U.* **After I read each of the following, tell me if you think it is definitely important, probably important, probably not, or definitely not important in preventing TOOTH DECAY. First —**						
a. Seeing a dentist regularly? (Give me a number from the card.)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	9 ☐	65
b. Drinking water with fluoride from early childhood?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	9 ☐	66
c. Regular brushing and flossing of the teeth?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	9 ☐	67
d. Using fluoride toothpaste or fluoride mouth rinse?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	9 ☐	68
e. Avoiding between-meal sweets?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	9 ☐	69
2. Now I'm going to ask about preventing GUM DISEASE. In your opinion, how important or not important is each of the following in preventing GUM DISEASE? First —						
a. Seeing a dentist regularly?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	9 ☐	70
b. Drinking water with fluoride from early childhood?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	9 ☐	71
c. Regular brushing and flossing of the teeth?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	9 ☐	72
d. Using fluoride toothpaste or fluoride mouth rinse?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	9 ☐	73
e. Avoiding between-meal sweets?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	9 ☐	74

3. In your opinion, which of the following is the MAIN cause of tooth loss in CHILDREN — tooth decay, gum disease, or injury to the teeth? 75

1 ☐ Tooth decay
2 ☐ Gum disease
3 ☐ Injury to the teeth

4. In your opinion, which of the following is the MAIN cause of tooth loss in ADULTS — tooth decay, gum disease, or injury to the teeth? 76

1 ☐ Tooth decay
2 ☐ Gum disease
3 ☐ Injury to the teeth

5a. Have you ever heard of DENTAL SEALANTS? 77

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No *(Section V)*

b. Which of the following BEST describes the purpose of dental sealants — to prevent gum disease, to prevent tooth decay, or to hold dentures in place? 78

1 ☐ Prevent gum disease
2 ☐ Prevent tooth decay
3 ☐ Hold dentures in place

FOOTNOTES

RT79 3–4 5

Section V. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

V1 *Refer to "Wa/Wb" boxes in C1 on HIS-1.*

1 ☐ Wa or Wb box marked *(1)*
8 ☐ Other *(Cover page)*

6

Read to respondent:

These questions are about your present job.

1a. In your present job, are you exposed to any SUBSTANCES that could endanger your health, such as chemicals, dusts, fumes, or gases?

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No
9 ☐ DK
(2)

b. What substances are you exposed to that could endanger your health? *Enter each substance in a separate column.* **Any others?**	**SUBSTANCE 1** 7–8	**SUBSTANCE 2** 17–18
Ask 1c for each response in 1b. **c. How can *(response in 1b)* endanger your health?** *Record verbatim response(s).* **Any other way?**	9–16	19–26
	99 ☐ DK	99 ☐ DK

RT80 3–4 5

2a. In your present job, are you exposed to any WORK CONDITIONS that could endanger your health, such as loud noise, extreme heat or cold, physical or mental stress, or radiation?

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No
9 ☐ DK
(3)

b. What work conditions are you exposed to that could endanger your health? *Enter each work condition in a separate column.* **Any others?**	**WORK CONDITION 1** 6–7	**WORK CONDITION 2** 16–17
Ask 2c for each response in 2b. **c. How can *(response in 2b)* endanger your health?** *Record verbatim response(s).* **Any other way?**	8–15	18–25
	99 ☐ DK	99 ☐ DK

3a. In your present job are you exposed to any risks of accidents or injuries? 66

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No
9 ☐ DK
(Cover Page)

b. What (other) risks of accidents or injuries are you exposed to? 67–86

Record verbatim response(s).

c. Any others?

☐ Yes *(Reask 3b and c)*
☐ No
☐ DK
(Cover Page)

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