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Provisional Data from the Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Supplement to the National Health Interview Survey: United States, January–March 1985

The National Center for Health Statistics included a special supplement on health promotion and disease prevention as part of the 1985 National Health Interview Survey questionnaire. This report presents provisional findings from the first three months of data collection with that supplement.

The 1985 Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Supplement is designed to monitor progress toward one of the major initiatives of the Department of Health and Human Services. This initiative is described in the 1979 Surgeon General's Report on Health Promotion and Disease Prevention, Healthy People. In that report, broad goals were established for the improvement of the health of Americans. The 1980 Public Health Service report, Promoting Health/Preventing Disease: Objectives for the Nation, details specific objectives necessary for attainment of those goals in each of fifteen priority areas. The target date for achieving the objectives is 1990. This 1985 supplement will be used for data collection again in 1990 for the purpose of monitoring progress achieved in the intervening five years.

The 1985 Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Supplement is devoted primarily to the collection of baseline data on the following topics: general health (including nutrition), injury control and child health, high blood pressure, stress, exercise, smoking, alcohol use, dental care, and occupational safety and health. Those topics were selected after consultation with the Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion

(Assistant Secretary for Health) as well as with the agencies designated by the Assistant Secretary for Health as having "lead" responsibility for implementing and monitoring progress toward achieving the 1990 objectives. Within each agency, subject matter experts also were consulted during the development of the questionnaire for the supplement.

This report presents provisional data, based on the first quarter of data collection, for selected items in the supplement. In most cases, the actual question asked of the respondent is shown on the table along with the response categories. In a few cases, there has been minor paraphrasing or combining of questions. Each question is referenced to the actual item number on the questionnaire.

In general, the items in the supplement are of the following two types: those related to individual health behaviors and those related to knowledge of health practices. Most of the questions on knowledge of health practices have answers that are currently presumed to be correct and are indicated in bold type in table 1. For some questions, references are provided for selected publications that present related data from previous data collection by the National Center for Health Statistics.

Estimated percents or percentage distributions are presented (table 1) for all persons 18 years of age and over and for four age groups and both sexes. Generally, except for the questions on knowledge of health practices where "don't know" is a legitimate response, "don't know" and other inappropriate responses were excluded from the denominator in the calculation of the estimates. The estimated population for each of the demographic categories is shown in table I to allow readers to derive a provisional estimate of the number of people in the United States with a given characteristic. However, the estimates presented in this report are provisional and will differ to some degree from estimates made using the final data file for the following reasons: (a) this report is based on data collected

¹Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health and Surgeon General: Healthy People—The Surgeon General's Report on Health Promotion and Disease evention—Background Papers, 1979. DHEW Pub. No. (PHS) 79-55071A.

J.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service: Promoting Health/Preventing Disease: Objectives for the Nation. Washington.

U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.

during the first three months of 1985 rather than the entire calendar year and those items affected by seasonality (exercise, for example) are subject to significant change; (b) the data file was edited internally, but it was not edited with respect to the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) core demographic variables (such as age, sex, and employment status); (c) the simplified weighting procedure used was not adjusted to all factors normally used in the NHIS weighting procedure. A final weighted data file covering the entire calendar year of data collection will be available during 1986.

The following Federal agencies provided partial funding for the 1985 Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Supplement:

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health
Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion

Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration National Institute of 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

Symbols

- .. Category not applicable
- O Quantity more than zero but 0.5 or less

Table 1. Provisional estimates of the percent of population with selected behaviors and knowledge from the 1985 National Health Interview Survey Supplement on Health Promotion and Disease Prevention, by age and sex: United States, January-March 1985

Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general alifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in technical notes.)

Section				Age			Sex		
and item number	Health behaviors and knowledge	All ages	18-29 years	30-44 years		65 years and over	Male	Female	
				Percer	t of po	pulation			
	Tota1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
	GENERAL HEALTH HABITS								
N.1.	How often do you eat breakfast?1		••	• •	60	07		5.0	
	Almost every day	55 19	42 27	46 22	62 16	87 6	55 20	56 19	
	Rarely or never	25	31	32	22	8	26	25	
N.2.	Including evening snacks, how often do you eat between meals?	20	40	40	27	20	40	20	
	Almost every day	39 31	42 37	42 32	37 29	32 24	40 28	38 34	
	Rarely or never	30	21	26	35	45	32	28	
N.3.	When you visit a doctor or other health professional for routine care, is eating proper foods discussed?								
	Often	10	7	8	13	11	8	11	
	Sometimes	16 66	18 67	15 69	16 62	15 66	14 66	18 66	
	Don't visit for routine care	8	7	8	9	9	12	5	
N.5.	In your opinion which of these are the two best ways to lose								
	weight? Don't eat at bedtime	28	29	25	29	30	30	27	
	Eat fewer calories	75 1	70 2	77 1	79 1	73 1	70	79 1	
	Take diet pillsIncrease physical activity	73	84	81	66	53	1 74	73	
	Eat no fat	10	6	8	12	20	11	10	
	Eat grapefruit with each meal	5 7	5 3	3 5	0 7	7 15	5 8	4 6	
N.6.	Are you now trying to lose weight? ² (Yes)	37	35	41	41	25	27	46	
N.7.	Are you eating fewer calories to lose weight? ² (Persons trying to lose weight (yes) in N.6) (Yes)	82	77	84	87	77	77	85	
N.8.	Have you increased your physical activity to lose weight? ² (Persons trying to lose weight (yes) in N.6) (Yes)	57	72	59	49	38	58	57	
N.9.	Do you consider yourself overweight, underweight, or just about right? (If overweight) Would you say you are very overweight, somewhat overweight, or only a little overweight? ^{2,3}								
	Very overweightSomewhat overweight	8 17	5 13	9 19	12 22	7 14	4 13	12 21	
	Only a little overweight	20	18	22	21	20	19	21	
	About rightUnderweight	48 6	56 8	45 5	41 4	52 8	56 8	42 4	
N.10.	On the average, how many hours of sleep do you get in a 24-hour period?								
	Less than 7 hours	22 66	21 65	24 69	22 68	19 59	22 67	22 65	
	9 or more hours	12	14	7	10	21	11	13	
N.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? ⁴ (Yes)	78	70	75	82	88	72	82	
N.15.	About_how long has it been since you had a Pap smear		• •				, -		
	test? ⁵ (Females only)	4.4		47	20	22		,, •	
	Less than 1 year	44 18	59 16	47 22	36 19	23 14	• • •	44 ° 18	
	2 years	10	7	11	12	12	• • •	10	
	3-4 years 5 or more years	8 12	4 3	9 9	10 19	11 25	• • •	8 12	
	Never	7	12	2	5	15		7	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Provisional estimates of the percent of population with selected behaviors and knowledge from the 1985 National Health Interview Survey Supplement on Health Promotion and Disease Prevention, by age and sex: United States, January-March 1985--Con.

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Section				Age				Sex
and item number	Health behaviors and knowledge	All ages	18-29 years	30-44 years		65 years and over	Male	Female
	GENERAL HEALTH HABITSCon.		No.	Percer	nt of po	pulation		
N.16a.	About how long has it been since you had a breast examination by a doctor or other health professional? ⁵ (Females only)							
	Less than 1 year	49	59	50	45	39	• • •	49
	1 year	18	17	22	18	14	•••	18 10
	2 years	10 7	7 4	11 8	10 8	11 7		7
	3-4 years	, 8	3	7	12	15		8
	Never	8	10	2	6	15	•••	8
N.16b.	Do you know how to examine your own breasts for lumps? (Females only) (Yes)	88	87	92	90	80		88
	rumps? (remaies only) (res)	00	07	72	50		•••	00
N.16c.	About how many times a year do you examine your own breasts for lumps? (Females only)							
	12 or more times	32	26	35	34	31	• • •	32
	7-11 times	3	2	3	3	2	• • •	3
	2-6 times	36	37 5	39 4	35 4	27 4	• • •	36 4
	Once a year	4 14	16	11	13	15		14
	Never Don't know how to examine own breast	12	13	8	10	20		12
	INJURY CONTROL AND CHILD SAFETY AND HEALTH							
0.1a.	Have you ever heard about Poison Control Centers? (Persons in families with children under 10 years of age) (Yes)	91	89	93	80	68	88	92
0.1b.	Do you have the telephone number for a Poison Control Center in your area? (Persons in families with children under 10 years of age) (Yes)	61	57	66	48	13	58	63
0.3.	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? (Persons in families with children under 5 years of age) (Yes)	98	98	98	100	100	98	99
0.4.	Did a doctor or other health professional ever tell you about the importance of using car safety seats for your children? (Persons in families with children under 5 years of age) (Yes)	45	50	41	33	18	37	51
0.10.	When driving or riding in a car, do you wear a seat belt ³							
	All or most of the time	30	30	34	29	26	29	31
	Some of the time	18	19	18	18	14 15	16	19 15
	Once in awhile	16	16 34	15 32	16 36	15 42	16 37	34
	NeverDon't ride in car	36 1	0	1	1	2	1	1
	Does this home have any working smoke detectors? (Based on Items 0.11ac.) (Yes)	58	54	62	59	54	58	57
0.12a.	Do you know about what the hot water temperature is in this home? (Yes)	35	25	39	43	34	46	25
0.13.	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? (Yes)	4	4	5	4	3	4	4
0.14	Above what temperature will hat water course could injuries?							
0.14.	Above what temperature will hot water cause scald injuries? 127 degrees or less	14	20	16	11	6	16	12
	128-139 degrees (can produce burns in less than a minute)	2	3	3	2	ī	3	2
	140 degrees or above (can produce burns in 5 seconds or less) Don't know	21 63	16 61	20 61	27 60	20 74	31 49	12 74

Table 1. Provisional estimates of the percent of population with selected behaviors and knowledge from the 1985 National Health Interview Survey Supplement on Health Promotion and Disease Prevention, by age and sex: United States, January-March 1985--Con.

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Section				Age			Sex		
and item number	Health behaviors and knowledge	All ages	18-29 years	30-44 years		65 years and over	Male	Female	
	HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE			Percer	nt of po	pulation			
P.1.	I am going to read a list of things which may or may not affect a person's chances of getting heart disease. 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.								
	Cigarette smoking Increases Does not increase Don't know/No opinion	91 3 5	94 3 3	93 3 4	91 3 6	83 5 12	91 4 5	92 3 5	
•	Worry or anxiety Increases Does not increase Don't know/No opinion	85 8 7	84 11 5	87 8 5	86 7 7	80 6 14	84 9 7	86 8 7	
	High blood pressure Increases Does not increase Don't know/No opinion	92 3 6	93 3 4	94 2 4	92 3 5	83 4 13	91 3 6	92 2 6	
	Diabetes Increases Does not increase Don't know/No opinion	60 11 29	65 11 24	64 11 25	58 10 32	48 10 42	60 11 29	60 11 29	
	Being very overweight Increases Does not increase Don't know/No opinion	94 2 4	95 2 2	96 2 2	95 2 3	87 3 10	94 2 4	94 2 4	
	Overwork Increases Does not increase Don't know/No opinion	72 19 9	78 16 6	78 15 7	67 23 10	59 22 19	69 22 9	75 16 9	
	Drinking coffee with caffeine Increases Does not increase Don't know/No opinion	50 29 21	53 31 16	52 29 19	49 29 22	42 27 31	47 32 21	52 27 21	
	Eating a diet high in animal fat Increases Does not increase Don't know/No opinion	80 8 13	77 9 13	82 8 11	83 7 10	75 7 18	77 10 14	82 6 12	
	Family history of heart disease Increases Does not increase Don't know/No opinion	82 8 10	87 6 7	85 7 7	82 9 9	69 12 19	79 10 10	85 6 9	
	High cholesterol Increases Does not increase Don't know/No opinion	86 4 9	89 5 6	89 4 7	87 4 9	76 5 19	85 5 9	87 4 9	
P.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 High cholesterol Don't know	5 78 12 6	6 74 15 4	4 80 12 5	4 81 10 6	3 75 9 12	5 76 13 6	4 79 11 6	
P.3.	Which one of the following substances in food is most often associated with high blood pressure? Sodium (or salt)	59	59	64	60	48	57	61	
	CholesterolSugar Don't know	24 9 8	27 10 5	22 7 6	25 7 8	23 14 16	24 11 8	24 7 7	

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Section				Age			Sex		
and item number	Health behaviors and knowledge	All ages	18-29 years	30-44 years		65 years and over	Male	Female	
	HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE- Con.			Percer	nt of po	pulation			
P.12a.	About how long has it been since you last had your blood pressure taken by a doctor or other health professional? ² , ³ Less than 6 months	54 19 14 13	50 21 16 13	48 21 15 15	57 16 14 13	70 14 7 9	49 18 16 17	60 19 12 10	
P.12b.	Blood pressure is usually given as one number over another. Were you told what your blood pressure was, in numbers? (Persons with blood pressure checked within 24 months in 12a) (Yes)	70	67	71	72	68	72	68	
P.14.	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you had high cholesterol? (Yes)	5	1	3	9	11	5	5	
Q.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? A lot of stress	20 32 22 25 2	23 36 23 17	24 37 20 18 1	18 30 22 28 2	12 16 22 46 5	18 33 21 26 2	22 30 22 24 2	
Q.2.	In the past year, how much effect has stress had on your health? A lot	13 31 54 2	12 33 53 1	15 35 49 1	14 29 55 2	9 21 65 5	10 28 61 2	16 33 49 2	
Q.3a.	In the past year, did you think about seeking help for any personal or emotional problems from family or friends? (Yes)	17	25	21	11	4	12	20	
Q.3b.	In the past year, did you think about seeking help for any personal or emotional problems from a helping professional or a self-help group? (Yes)	12	14	17	9	4	10	14	
Q.4.	Did you actually seek any help? (Yes) From whom did you seek help? Family or friends	8 7	14 8	9 11	4 6	2 3	5 6	10 9	
R.2a.	EXERCISE In the past 2 weeks, have you done any of the following exercises, sports, or physically active hobbies 6 Walking for exercise	40 11 26 9 5	43 24 39 11 7	39 12 28 9 5	39 4 18 8 3	41 1 12 5	38 15 26 9 5	43 8 26 9 4	
R.3.	Do you exercise or play sports regularly? (Yes)	41	55	44	31	27	44	38	
R.4.	For how long have you exercised or played sports regularly? Less than 1 year	5 6 3 25 59	8 7 4 34 45	6 7 4 25 56	4 4 3 18 69	2 3 3 17 73	3 4 3 31 56	7 7 4 19	

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Section				Age			Sex		
and item number	Health behaviors and knowledge	All ages	18-29 years	30-44 years		65 years and over	Male	Female	
	EXERCISE- Con.			Percer	nt of po	pulation			
R.5a.	Would you say that you are physically more active, less active, or about as active as other persons your age? ^{1,3} Is that (a lot more or a little more/a lot less or a little less) active?								
	A lot more A little more About as active A lot less A little less	18 15 49 6 12	16 13 50 5 16	17 15 48 6 14	18 15 49 8 10	23 17 47 7 7	22 16 48 4 10	15 13 49 8 14	
R.7a.	How many days a week do you think a person should exercise to strengthen the heart and lungs? Less than 3 days	6 40 38	8 54 32 6	7 48 34 10	5 32 44 20	3 16 45 36	6 41 38 15	6 40 38 16	
R.7b.	For how many minutes do you think a person should exercise on each occasion so that the heart and lungs are	16	O	10	20	30	15	10	
	strengthened? Less than 15 minutes	6 24 50 19	4 23 66 7	5 27 56 12	8 25 42 26	10 19 26 45	5 23 54 18	7 25 47 20	
7c.	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	4 44 36 1 16	3 45 46 1 5	2 43 44 1 10	4 44 30 1 21	8 45 11 0 36	3 43 38 1 15	4 45 33 1 17	
	SMOKING								
	Cigarette smoking status (Based on Items S.1-3) Never	45 25 30 9 12 8	56 14 30 12 13	41 23 36 10 14 12	37 32 31 7 13	48 36 16 6 7 3	36 32 33 9 13	54 18 28 10 12 6	
\$.3.	On the average, about how many cigarettes a day do you now smoke? (Current smokers) Less than 15	31 41	41 42	28 39	24 42	37 46	28 41	35 42	
S.4.	25 and over	27	17	33	34	17	31	23	
	Emphy sema Increases Does not increase Don't know/No opinion	92 2 7	91 2 7	`94 2 4	92 2 6	88 1 11	92 2 6	91 2 7	
_	Bladder cancer Increases Does not increase Don't know/No opinion	35 25 40	41 30 28	33 30 37	34 21 45	31 14 55	37 24 39	34 * 25 40	

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Section				Age			:	Sex
and item number	Health behaviors and knowledge	A11 ages	18-29 years	30-44 years		65 years and over	Male	Female
	SMOKINGCon.			Percer	nt of po	pulation		
S.4.	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?Con.							
	Cancer of the larynx or voice box Increases. Does not increase Don't know/No opinion	88 3 9	92 3 5	92 3 6	86 3 10	77 4 19	87 4 9	89 3 8
	Cataracts Increases Does not increase Don't know/No opinion	16 41 43	21 46 33	14 47 38	14 37 49	11 27 61	17 41 42	14 41 44
	Cancer of the esophagus Increases Does not increase Don't know/No opinion	80 6 14	85 5 9	83 7 10	78 6 16	70 6 24	79 7 14	81 5 14
	Chronic bronchitis Increases Does not increase Don't know/No opinion	87 4 9	90 4 6	89 5 6	86 4 9	77 5 18	86 5 9	87 4 9
	Gallstones Increases Does not increase Don't know/No opinion	11 45 44	14 51 4 35	9 51 40	9 41 49	9 31 60	11 46 43	1
	Lung cancer Increases Does not increase Don't know/No opinion	95 1 4	98 1 1	97 1 2	94 2 5	88 2 9	95 1 4	95 1 4
5.4.	Does cigarette smoking during pregnancy definitely increase, probably increase, probably not or definitely not increase the chances of(Persons under 45 years of age)							
	Miscarriage Increases Does not increase Don't know/No opinion	74 12 14	79 10 10	70 13 17		•••	74 10 16	75 14 12
	Stillbirth Increases Does not increase Don't know/No opinion	65 15 20	71 13 16	60 16 23	•••	•••	64 13 23	67 16 17
	Premature birth Increases Does not increase Don't know/No opinion	70 13 17	75 11 14	66 14 20	•••	•••	65 13 22	75 12 13
	Low birth weight of the newborn Increases Does not increase Don't know/No opinion	80 7 13	83 6 11	76 9 15	•••	•••	74 8 18	85 7 9
S.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? (Persons under 45 years of age) More likely	65 6 29	67 6 27	63 6 31			56 7 38	74 6 21

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Section	1			Age			Sex		
and item number	Health behaviors and knowledge	All ages	18-29 years	30-44 years		65 years and over	Male	Female	
	ALCOHOL USE	,		Perce	nt of po	opulation		•	
T.1c.	Have you had at least one drink of beer, wine or liquor during the past year? (Yes)	66	76	74	62	41	77	57	
T.2.	In the past 2 weeks, on how many days did you drink any alcoholic beverages, such as beer, wine, or liquor? ^{1,3} Did not drink in past year	34 14	24 14	26 15	38	59 11	23	43	
	1-4 days 5-9 days 10-14 days	32 9 11	43 12 7	15 37 10 11	14 26 8 14	11 15 3 11	13 35 13 15	14 30 5 7	
T.3.	In the past 2 weeks, on the days that you drank alcoholic beverages, how many drinks did you have per day, on the average? ^{1,3}								
	Did not drink in past year	34 14 16 16 13 8	24 14 11 17 19 14	26 15 18 18 14 8	38 14 18 15 10 5	59 11 16 8 3 2	23 13 15 18 17 13	43 14 16 13 9 4	
	Drinking Index (2-week daily drinking, based on items T.1-3) ⁷ Did not drink in past year None Light (.01 to .21 ounce absolute alcohol) Moderate (.22 to .99 ounce absolute alcohol) Heavier (1.00 ounces or more absolute alcohol)	34 14 24 20 8	24 14 27 26 9	26 15 28 23 7	38 14 22 17 9	59 11 14 10 6	23 13 23 27 14	43 14 24 15 3	
T.6.	During the past 12 months, on how many days did you have 9 or more drinks of any alcoholic beverage? 1 or more days	13 7	26 15	13 7	7 4	2 1	23 14	5 2	
т.7.	During the past 12 months, on how many days did you have 5 or more drinks of any alcoholic beverage? ¹ 1 or more days	26		20		_		_	
	10 or more days	26 14	44 25	30 14	16 8	6 3	39 23	15 5	
T.8.	During the past year, how many times did you drive when you had perhaps too much to drink? 1 time	4	7	c		0	-	2	
	2 or more times	8	16	5 9	1 3	0 1	5 13	3 3	
T.9.	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?								
	Throat cancer Increases Does not increase Don't know/No opinion.	39 35 26	39 42 19	36 40 24	39 31 30	46 17 38	38 38 24	40 31 29	
	Cirrhosis of the liver Increases Does not increase Don't know/No opinion	95 1 4	96 1 3	97 1 2	95 1 4	89 1 10	95 1 4	95 1 4	
	Bladder cancer Increases Does not increase Don't know/No opinion	66 11 22	73 12 15	68 13 19	64 11 25	55 7 37	67 12 21	65 11 24	

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Section				Age			Sex		
and item number	Health behaviors and knowledge	All ages	18-29 years	30-44 years		65 years and over	Male	Female	
	ALCOHOL USECon.			Perce	nt of po	pulation			
Γ.9.	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?Con.								
	Cancer of the mouth Increases Does not increase Don't know/No opinion	31 37 32	30 45 25	27 43 30	32 31 36	38 20 43	29 42 30	33 32 35	
	Arthritis Increases Does not increase Don't know/No opinion	13 46 41	15 55 30	12 50 38	13 41 45	13 29 58	14 47 38	13 44 43	
	Blood clots Increases Does not increase Don't know/No opinion	34 31 35	45 31 24	32 37 31	28 32 40	27 20 53	34 34 32	34 28 37	
·.9.	Does heavy drinking during pregnancy definitely increase, probably increase, probably not or definitely not increase the chances of(Persons under 45 years of age)								
	Miscarriage Increases Does not increase Don't know/No opinion	86 4 10	90 3 7	82 5 12	•••	•••	86 3 11	85	
	Mental retardation of the newborn Increases Does not increase Don't know/No opinion	84 5 11	88 4 8	80 6 13		•••	82 6 12	86 5 9	
	Low birth weight of the newborn Increases Does not increase Don't know/No opinion	85 4 11	87 4 9	82 4 13	•••		81 5 14	88 3 8	
	Birth defects Increases Does not increase Don't know/No opinion	85 5 10	89 4 7	81 6 13			82 6 12	88 4 8	
Т.10.	Have you ever heard of Fetal Alcohol Syndrome? (Persons under 45 years of age) (Yes)	58	55	60	•••		52	63	
	DENTAL CARE								
U.1.	This next question is about preventing tooth decay. 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.								
	Seeing a dentist regularly Important Not important Don't know/No opinion	96 2 2	97 2 1	97 2 1	95 2 2	93 2 4	95 3 2	97 1 2	
	Drinking water with fluoride from early childhood Important Not important Don't know/No opinion	80 8 12	86 9 5	86 7 7	77 8 15	62 7 30	79 9 12	81 7 12	
	Regular brushing and flossing of the teeth Important Not important Don't know/No opinion	98 1 1	99 0 0	99 0 1	97 1 2	95 1 4	98 1 2	98	

Table 1. Provisional estimates of the percent of population with selected behaviors and knowledge from the 1985 National Health Interview Survey Supplement on Health Promotion and Disease Prevention, by age and sex: United States, January-March 1985--Con.

ata are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general Malifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in technical notes.)

Section	1	-		Age				Sex
and item number	Health behaviors and knowledge	A11 ages	18-29 years	30-44 years		65 years and over	Male	Female
	DENTAL CARECon.			Perce	nt of po	opulation		-
U.1.	This next question is about preventing tooth decay. 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.—Con.				·			
	Using fluoride toothpaste or fluoride mouth rinse Important Not important Don't know/No opinion	90 4 6	97 2 1	94 3 3	86 5 9	76 5 19	90 4 7	90 3 6
	Avoiding between-meal sweets Important Not important. Don't know/No opinion	90 6 4	90 8 1	92 6 2	90 5 5	83 6 11	89 7 4	90 5 4
U.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?							
	Seeing a dentist regularly Important Not important Don't know/No opinion	96 2 2	97 2 1	97 2 1	95 3 3	92 2 6	95 3 2	96 1 2
	Drinking water with fluoride from early childhood Important Not important Don't know/No opinion	66 17 17	74 18 8	67 19 13	62 17 21	54 10 36	64 19 18	67 15 17
	Regular brushing and flossing of the teeth Important Not important Don't know/No opinion	96 1 3	98 1 1	98 1 1	95 1 3	92 2 7	96 1 3	97 1 2
	Using fluoride toothpaste or fluoride mouth rinse Important Not important Don't know/No opinion	78 12 11	86 10 4	78 15 8	73 12 14	71 7 22	76 13 11	80 10
	Avoiding between-meal sweets Important Not important Don't know/No opinion	81 12 7	84 13 3	81 13 5	80 11 9	78 8 14	80 13 7	82 10 7
U.3.	In your opinion, which of the following is the main cause of tooth loss in children?							
	Tooth decay Gum disease Injury to the teeth Don't know	58 8 30 4	54 8 36 1	57 7 35 2	61 9 26 4	60 9 18 13	55 10 31 4	60 7 30 4
U.4.	In your opinion, which of the following is the main cause of tooth loss in adults?							
	Tooth decay Gum disease. Injury to the teeth. Don't know.	40 55 2 3	40 55 3 1	37 60 2 1	40 55 2 3	44 43 3 10	41 53 3 3	38 57 2 3
U.5a.	Have you ever heard of dental sealants? (Yes)	23	20	30	23	14	22	23
See foo	tnotes at end of table.							

Table 1. Provisional estimates of the percent of population with selected behaviors and knowledge from the 1985 National Health Interview Survey Supplement on Health Promotion and Disease Prevention, by age and sex: United States, January-March 1985--Con.

(Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in technical notes.)

Section				Sex				
and item number	Health behaviors and knowledge	All ages	18-29 years	30-44 years		65 years and over	Male	Female
	OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH			Perce	nt of po	pulation		
V.la.	In your present job, are you exposed to any substances that could endanger your health, such as chemicals, dusts, fumes or gases? ³ (Currently employed persons) (Yes)	36	36	37	34	18	45	24
V.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? ³ (Currently employed persons) (Yes)	37	36	41	33	15	43	29
V.3a.	In your present job are you exposed to any risks of accidents or injuries? ³ (Currently employed persons) (Yes)	41	44	41	38	34	52	27

¹National Center for Health Statistics, C. A. Schoenborn, and K. M. Danchik: Health Practices Among Adults: United States, 1977. Advance Data From Vital and Health Statistics. No. 64. DHEW Pub. No. (PHS) 78-1250. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, Md., Nov. 4, 1980.

²National Center for Health Statistics, A. J. Moss and G. Scott: Characteristics of persons with hypertension, United States, 1974. Vital and Health Statistics. Series 10, No. 121. DHEW Pub. No. (PHS) 79-1549. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Dec. 1978.

³National Center for Health Statistics, C. A. Schoenborn, K. M. Danchik, and J. Elinson: Basic data from Wave I of the National Survey of Personnal Health Practices and Consequence, United States, 1979. <u>Vital and Health Statistics</u>. Series 15, No. 2. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 81-1163. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government <u>Printing Office</u>, Aug. 1981.

 4 National Center for Health Statistics, B. Bloom and S. S. Jack: Persons with and without a regular source of medical care, United States. Vital and Health Statistics. Series 10, No. 151. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 85-1579.

⁵National Center for Health Statistics, A. J. Moss and M. H. Wilder: Use of selected medical procedures associated with preventive care, United States, 1973. <u>Vital and Health Statistics</u>. Series 10, No. 110. DHEW Pub. No. (HRA) 77-1538. Health Resources Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Mar. 1977.

6National Center for Health Statistics, J. W. Choi: Exercise and Participation in Sports Among Persons 20 Years of Age and Over: United States, 1975. Advance Data From Vital and Health Statistics. No. 19. DHEW Pub. No. (PHS) 78-1250. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, Md., March 15, 1978.

 $7_{National}$ Center for Health Statistics: Health, United States, 1984. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 85-1232. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Dec. 1984.

Technical notes

The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) is a conuous, cross-sectional, nationwide survey conducted by rousehold interview. Each week a probability sample of households is interviewed by personnel of the U.S. Bureau of the Census to obtain information on the health and other characteristics of each member of the household in the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

During the first quarter of 1985, the sample consisted of approximately 9,250 households. The total noninterview rate was about 4 percent—about 3 percent of which was due to respondent refusal and the remainder primarily due to an inability to locate an eligible respondent at home after repeated calls. Information was obtained for all household members for the core section of the questionnaire, although, for the Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Supplement, one adult per family was randomly selected as the respondent. This procedure resulted in an additional nonresponse rate of about 10 percent. About 8,350 supplements were completed. A description of the survey design, methods used in estimation, and general qualifications of the NHIS data is provided in *The National Health Interview Survey Design*, 1973–84, and Procedures, 1975–83 (see pp. 8–9).³

³National Center for Health Statistics, M. G. Kovar and G. S. Poe: The National Health Interview Survey Design, 1973–84, and Procedures, 1975–83. *Vital and Health Statistics*. Series 1, No. 18. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 85–1320. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Aug. 185.

The estimates shown in this report are based on a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population rather than on the entire population and are therefore subject to sampling error. Some tables in this report contain cells in which the estimate is small for a given characteristic. When an estimate or the numerator or denominator of a rate is small, the sampling error may be relatively high. The estimated population for each of the demographic categories presented in this report is given in table I. Approximate standard errors of estimates are shown in table II.

To expedite the early release of data from the Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Supplement, it was processed separately from the NHIS core questionnaire. Thus the supplement has not been linked as yet with the core data. In addition, since there were also major changes in the sample design in 1985, both the estimates of behaviors and knowledge and the standard errors of the estimates shown in table II are provisional and will be modified when the final estimates based on the linked core are released.

Table I. Provisional estimates of the civilian noninstitutionalized population by age and sex: United States, January-March 1985

			Age			6	
Selected populations	All ages	18–29 years	30–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over		ex Female
			Popula	ation in tho	usands		
Total adult population	170,302	48,524	50,463	44,476	26,839	80,461	89,840
Females Population in families with children under 10 years of age Population in families with children under 5 years of age Currently employed population	89,840 42,318 26,064 105,292	24,856 16,396 13,256 33,333	25,882 22,412 11,425 40,089	23,284 3,134 1,251 28,887	15,818 375 132 2,983	18,350 11,634 57,938	89,840 23,968 14,430 47,355

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Table II. Standard errors, expressed in percentage points, of estimated percents for selected age and sex groups from the 1985 National Health Interview Survey Supplement on Health Promotion and Disease Prevention: United States, January–March 1985

Estimated percent	Age					Sex	
	All ages	18–29 years	30–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	Male	Female
	Standard error in percentage points						
5 or 95	0.26	0.50	0.48	0.53	0.60	0.40	0.34
10 or 90	0.36	0.69	0.65	0.73	0.83	0.55	0.47
15 or 85	0.43	0.82	0.78	0.87	0.99	0.65	0.56
20 or 80	0.48	0.92	0.87	0.97	1.11	0.73	0.63
25 or 75	0.52	1.00	0.95	1.05	1.20	0.79	0.68
30 or 70	0.55	1.06	1.00	1.11	1.27	0.84	0.72
35 or 65	0.57	1.10	1.04	1.16	1.32	0.87	0.75
40 or 60	0.59	1.13	1.07	1.19	1.36	0.90	0.77
45 or 55	0.60	1.15	1.09	1.21	1.38	0.91	0.79
50 or 50	0.60	1.15	1.09	1.21	1.38	0.92	0.79

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