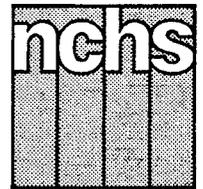


Advance Data



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

AIDS Knowledge and Attitudes for July–September 1990 Provisional Data From the National Health Interview Survey

by Patricia F. Adams and Ann M. Hardy, Dr.P.H., Division of Health Interview Statistics

Introduction

The National Center for Health Statistics has included questions about acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) in the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) since 1987. Data concerning the adult population's knowledge and attitudes about AIDS and transmission of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) are collected to assist in planning educational programs. Since the initiation of the NHIS AIDS survey, its scope has widened to include many questions on HIV testing and blood donation experience. In addition to assessing self-perceived risk of becoming infected with HIV, the survey includes a general risk behavior question similar to that asked by the Red Cross of potential blood donors. At various points in its history, the AIDS survey has also been used as a tool for evaluating public awareness campaigns and for assessing the public's willingness to participate in a national seroprevalence survey. Information on the NHIS AIDS survey sample is

contained in the Technical notes at the end of this report.

The first AIDS Knowledge and Attitudes survey was in the field from August through December 1987. Provisional results of that survey were published monthly in *Advance Data From Vital and Health Statistics* (Nos. 146, 148, 150, 151, and 153). During the first 4 months of 1988, the NHIS questionnaire was revised to meet program needs at that time. The revised AIDS Knowledge and Attitudes Survey entered the field in May 1988. Provisional findings for the remainder of 1988 were published periodically (*Advance Data From Vital and Health Statistics*, Nos. 160, 161, 163, 164, 167, and 175); in addition, two special reports with a focus on minority populations were published from the 1988 data (*Advance Data From Vital and Health Statistics*, Nos. 165 and 166).

The 1988 AIDS questionnaire was used without modification throughout 1989, and results were published on a quarterly basis (*Advance Data From Vital and Health Statistics*, Nos. 176, 179, 183, and

186). For 1990 the AIDS questionnaire was revised again, with added emphasis on HIV testing procedures and on the distinction between testing in connection with blood donation and for other reasons. Provisional survey findings have been published on a quarterly basis in *Advance Data From Vital and Health Statistics*, Nos. 193 and 195, and will continue to be published on a quarterly basis for 1990.

The NHIS AIDS questionnaires were developed by the National Center for Health Statistics and an interagency task force created by the Public Health Service Health Data Policy Committee. The task force included representatives from the Centers for Disease Control; Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health; National AIDS Program Office; National Institutes of Health; Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration; Food and Drug Administration; and the Health Resources and Services Administration.

The *Advance Data* reports describing the NHIS AIDS data have



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Manning Feinleib, M.D., Dr. P.H., Director



been restricted to simple descriptive statistics to facilitate their timely release. Thus these reports do not attempt to explain or interpret differences among population subgroups or to examine relationships among various measures of knowledge and behavior. The NHIS AIDS data bases permit more complex analyses than those presented in this series of *Advance Data* reports, and further exploration of the data is encouraged. Public use data tapes of the 1987, 1988, and 1989 AIDS Knowledge and Attitudes surveys are available at this time.

This report presents provisional data for July–September 1990 for most items included in the NHIS AIDS questionnaire. Table 1 displays percent distributions of persons 18 years of age and over by response categories, according to age, sex, race and ethnicity, and education. In most cases, the actual questions asked of the respondents are reproduced verbatim in table 1 along with the coded response categories. In a few cases, questions or response categories have been rephrased or combined for clearer or more concise presentation or results. Refusals and other nonresponse categories (generally less than 1 percent of total responses) are excluded from the denominator in the calculation of estimates, but responses of “don’t know” are included. The NHIS AIDS questionnaire uses the phrase “the AIDS virus” rather than “HIV,” because it is felt to be more widely recognized and understood. In this report the two terms are used synonymously.

The population subgroups used in presenting the 1990 NHIS AIDS data differ from those used in previous reports. In reports based on the 1987–89 surveys, two racial categories were shown—white and black. The 1990 reports show three categories that reflect both race and ethnic origin—non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, and Hispanic. This change, which reflects the increasing demand for information about the Hispanic population, means that estimates by race cannot be compared directly between the 1990

and earlier NHIS AIDS *Advance Data* reports. In addition, the revisions in the questionnaire, whether in actual wording or in context and location of questions, must be considered when interpreting trend data.

Selected findings

The following highlights describe survey results of the NHIS AIDS Knowledge and Attitudes Survey for the period July–September 1990. Unless otherwise noted in the text, all measures described remained stable over this period. All differences cited in the text are statistically significant at the .05 level. Table II shows provisional estimates of the standard errors associated with these results.

General AIDS knowledge— General knowledge about AIDS and HIV was ascertained through a series of statements about the general characteristics of the disease and how it is transmitted. Respondents were asked to classify each statement as definitely true, probably true, probably false, or definitely false. Overall the measures of general knowledge about AIDS and HIV were similar between the second and third quarters of 1990. For example, the percent of adults who stated that it is definitely true that AIDS can damage the brain remained steady at 42 percent compared to 43 percent; and the percent who thought it is definitely true that a person can be infected with the AIDS virus and not have AIDS was 64 compared to 65 percent.

Levels of knowledge about the three major modes of HIV transmission also remained high. For the third quarter the proportions of adults who thought it is definitely true that HIV can be transmitted through sexual intercourse (86 percent) and from a pregnant woman to her child (84 percent) were similar to the second quarter (87 percent and 85 percent, respectively). The proportion of adults who thought it very likely that HIV can be transmitted by sharing needles for drug use remained stable at 95 percent. (Knowledge about

HIV transmission through needle sharing was asked in a separate series of questions with different response categories.)

Despite the overall similarities in knowledge, there was a slight decrease in one area. For this 3-month period 67 percent of U.S. adults 18 years of age and over realized that it is definitely false that there is a vaccine for the AIDS virus; a decrease from 69 percent for the previous 3-month period. Overall there has been a decrease in 1990 compared with 1989 in proportions with the definitive correct answer to this question. This may reflect failure to distinguish between a vaccine and drugs that are used in treatment of AIDS or HIV, for example, zidovudine (AZT), or it may result from publicity concerning progress towards development of a vaccine.

During the third quarter of 1990, as in all previous quarters, general knowledge about AIDS varied by demographic and socioeconomic characteristics. Persons aged 50 years and over were less knowledgeable than younger persons. Knowledge increased directly with number of years of school completed. For five of the nine measures of general AIDS knowledge examined, non-Hispanic white adults were more likely than non-Hispanic black or Hispanic adults to respond correctly. For three of the remaining four measures, knowledge was lower among Hispanic adults; for one measure (awareness that HIV can damage the brain), non-Hispanic black adults (50 percent) were the most knowledgeable compared with non-Hispanic white (43 percent) and Hispanic adults (44 percent). There was no consistent difference by gender in general AIDS knowledge.

Two new items regarding general AIDS knowledge were added to the 1990 NHIS AIDS survey. One was a question asking whether the respondent had ever heard the AIDS virus referred to as “HIV.” Almost three-fourths of adults were familiar with this term as of July–September 1990, but this proportion was much lower for persons 50 years of age and over (62 percent) and for persons with less than 12 years of school

(48 percent). Also, the proportion of Hispanic adults who recognized this term (51 percent) was much lower than the proportion for non-Hispanic white adults (77 percent) or non-Hispanic black adults (69 percent). Since approximately 25 percent of the Hispanic households sampled in the first half of 1990 required at least some translation of the NHIS survey into Spanish, this lower level of recognition may be due, in part, to unfamiliarity with the English term "HIV" among Spanish-speaking Hispanic adults. The second new item in the survey was a statement that there are drugs available to extend the life of a person infected with HIV. Slightly less than half of all adults (45 percent) categorized this statement as definitely true; an additional 27 percent stated it as probably true.

Self-assessed knowledge about AIDS also remained stable for the second and third quarters of 1990. In the third quarter, 19 percent of adults stated they knew a lot about AIDS; in the second quarter, this proportion was identical. The proportion of adults who stated they knew nothing about AIDS also remained virtually unchanged (10 percent). While these proportions did not change in 1990, they represent a decline from the previous year. Although this question is worded the same in 1990 as in preceding years, its location was changed in 1990 so that it is now the first question asked in the survey. In general the sociodemographic differentials in objective measures of knowledge were generally consistent with those in self-assessed knowledge about AIDS. The population subgroups most likely to state that they know a lot about AIDS were persons under 50 years of age and those with more than 12 years of school.

Misinformation about HIV transmission—The NHIS AIDS questionnaire asked respondents to estimate the risk of HIV transmission associated with several forms of casual contact with infected or potentially infected individuals, for

example, working with someone with AIDS, using public toilets, and so forth. Respondents were offered five response options for the likelihood of transmission—very likely, somewhat likely, somewhat unlikely, very unlikely, and definitely not possible. Both "very unlikely" and "definitely not possible" were interpreted as correct responses, even for forms of contact where our current understanding of the virus indicates that there definitely is no possibility of transmission. The decision to accept "very unlikely" as correct was based on the large numbers of respondents who chose that option, seemingly unwilling to commit themselves to the concept of a zero probability. As has been true since 1987, the results for July–September 1990 indicated that many misperceptions about HIV transmission remain. The proportion of adults who assessed the risk of transmission as "very unlikely" or "definitely not possible" varied from less than half for transmission by means of insect bites or contact with the saliva of an infected individual (sharing eating utensils or being sneezed or coughed on) to almost three-fourths for working near or attending school with someone with HIV. Most of these measures remained similar between April–June and July–September 1990.

As with general AIDS knowledge, there were demographic and socioeconomic differentials in misperceptions about HIV transmission. Adults 50 years of age and over were more likely than younger adults to be misinformed, and non-Hispanic black and Hispanic individuals generally had more misperceptions than did non-Hispanic white individuals. The level of misinformation decreased with increasing educational attainment. Again, there was no consistent differential by gender.

Information and communication about AIDS—From April–June to July–September 1990, the proportion of adults who reported discussing AIDS with their children aged 10–17 years was similar, 68 and 67 percent, respectively. However, the proportion

who reported that their children had received instruction in school about AIDS decreased slightly, from 75 to 72 percent for the same time period. Eighty-seven percent of adults stated that they had received information about AIDS or HIV in the month preceding the NHIS AIDS survey. The most commonly reported sources of information were television (cited by 75 percent of adults), newspapers (51 percent), magazines (41 percent), and radio (28 percent). Each of these sources showed a decline from the previous quarter—80, 57, 45, and 33 percent, respectively.

Sources of AIDS information did not differ significantly in most areas by race or ethnicity. Newspapers and magazines were cited most often by non-Hispanic white individuals than minorities. There were three sources of information that were reported more often by non-Hispanic black than by non-Hispanic white individuals—mass transit displays (signs in buses and subways), health department brochures, and brochures distributed at the workplace.

Blood donation and testing—There was no change in blood donation experience between the second and third quarters of 1990. Data for the third quarter indicated that 40 percent of adults had ever donated blood, 16 percent had donated blood since March 1985 (when blood donations were first routinely tested for HIV), and 7 percent had donated blood in the preceding year. Multiple donations were common among those who had donated blood. Of the 16 percent of adults who had donated blood since March 1985, one-half, or 8 percent, donated blood three times or more. In the year preceding the interview, 4 percent of adults had donated blood once, 2 percent had donated blood twice, and 1 percent had donated blood three times or more.

Seventy-nine percent of U.S. adults had heard of the blood test to detect HIV antibodies, the same percent reported for the second quarter of 1990. Sixty-six percent, or five-sixths of those familiar with the blood test, knew blood donations are

routinely tested for HIV. This was a slight decrease from 68 percent reported during the previous quarter. Two percent of the persons who had donated blood since March 1985 (an estimated 692,000 individuals) reportedly did so at least in part to be tested for HIV.

Not counting testing performed in conjunction with blood donation, 10 percent of U.S. adults reported having had their blood tested for HIV antibodies. Testing as a result of blood donation occurred in the 16 percent of adults who had donated blood since March 1985. These figures include 2 percent who were tested because of blood donation and for other means. Overall an estimated 24 percent of the adult population has been tested for HIV antibodies. The total percent tested in the first three quarters of 1990 (23–24 percent) represents a slight increase over the estimate of 21 percent from the last quarter of 1989. (The revised estimated total percent of adults tested for HIV for the first and second quarters of 1990 is 23 percent for each.)

The proportion of adults who had been tested exclusive of blood donation declined sharply with age, from 16 percent of persons 18–29 years of age to 13 and 4 percent, respectively, of those 30–49 years and 50 years of age and over. There was no statistically significant difference between men and women in percent tested. Hispanic adults were more likely than non-Hispanic white adults to have been tested outside of blood donations, 17 percent compared to 9 percent. The probability of having been tested showed no differences with education.

Of persons tested exclusive of blood donation, 49 percent stated that all their tests were required, that is, conducted as a part of an activity that includes mandatory blood testing. For 47 percent all their tests were voluntary. Three percent had both required and voluntary tests. The most commonly cited reasons for required tests were hospitalization or surgery and military induction or service (reported by 9 percent of persons tested outside of blood

donation). In addition, 8 percent were tested as a requirement for life insurance, 7 percent for immigration (cited by 39 percent of Hispanic adults who were tested exclusive of blood donation), 6 percent for employment, 3 percent for health insurance, and 12 percent were tested for other reasons. Individuals may have cited more than one reason for a single test (for example, for both employment and health insurance) or may have had more than one required test; thus the sum of the individual reasons exceeds the proportion of persons with at least one required blood test.

One-third of persons tested for HIV antibodies apart from blood donations—including both voluntary and required testing—had their last blood test at a doctor's office or a Health Maintenance Organization (HMO), and about one-fourth (24 percent) were tested at a hospital, outpatient clinic, or emergency room. Eight percent were tested at military induction or service sites, and another 8 percent were tested at public health departments. Only 3 percent were tested at designated AIDS clinics or counseling and testing sites. Less than half, 43 percent, were counseled about AIDS and HIV before the test was administered. Almost four-fifths (79 percent) received their test results. Of those that did not receive their results, nearly two-fifths (38 percent) reportedly wanted them. Of those who received their test results, 29 percent were counseled about prevention of HIV transmission at the time the results were provided. Sixty-three percent received their test results in person compared to smaller proportions who received their test results by telephone (17 percent), mail (13 percent), or by other means (6 percent). The vast majority (92 percent) of persons tested for HIV felt that their tests were handled properly in terms of confidentiality of test results.

According to the NHIS AIDS data for this quarter, 6 percent of U.S. adults reportedly plan to be tested for HIV antibodies in the next 12 months. The proportion of these

persons who had been tested previously has not yet been analyzed, but it is likely that some are repeaters. This figure, which has remained fairly stable over the past year, was more than two times higher for non-Hispanic black than for non-Hispanic white adults. Twelve percent of non-Hispanic black adults reported plans to be tested compared to 5 percent of non-Hispanic white adults.

Of persons who plan to be tested, almost two-thirds stated that they would be tested voluntarily because they personally wanted to know if they are infected. Twenty-five percent plan to be tested as part of blood donation, 12 percent as part of a hospital or surgical procedure, and 10 percent cited the need for testing as a requirement for a job or the military. Some individuals reported more than one reason for anticipated testing. In general the locations at which persons plan to be tested are somewhat similar to those reported for tests already conducted, with private doctors or HMOs and hospital emergency rooms or clinics accounting for over half of the locations (38 and 18 percent, respectively).

Risk of HIV infection—The third-quarter 1990 NHIS AIDS survey results indicated that 5 percent of U.S. adults, an estimated 10 million persons, received blood transfusions between 1977 and 1985. This is the period when HIV is thought to have entered the United States and when routine screening of blood donations began. Slightly less than half of the Nation's adults think the blood supply is now safe for transfusions.

During July–September 1990 the proportion of adults who think condoms are very effective in preventing transmission of HIV was 26 percent, similar to figures during the two previous quarters in 1990. Perceptions about effectiveness varied by race and ethnicity. Twenty-one percent of Hispanic adults reported condoms are very effective in preventing transmission of HIV compared to 27 percent for both non-Hispanic black and non-Hispanic white adults. The proportion who did

not know how effective condoms are in preventing transmission of HIV was higher for non-Hispanic black (18 percent) than for non-Hispanic white adults (13 percent).

Eighty percent of adults felt there was no chance of their having been infected with HIV, and 15 percent said there was a low chance. The proportion who thought there was a medium or high chance of already being infected was 3 percent. The proportion of persons who thought there was no chance of their becoming infected with HIV in the future was similar for the second and third quarters of 1990 (73 and 72 percent, respectively). As of this quarter, 21 percent of adults believed that they had a low chance of

becoming infected, and 4 percent cited a medium or high chance. Only 2 percent of adults reported being in any of the behavior categories associated with a high risk of HIV infection. This proportion has remained stable since the risk behavior question was added to the NHIS AIDS questionnaire in 1988.

As of July–September 1990, about one out of every seven adults (15 percent) knew someone with AIDS or HIV, the same figure as in the second quarter of 1990. This proportion was higher for persons under 50 years of age than for those aged 50 years and over but did not vary by sex. However, the proportion was higher among non-Hispanic black (19 percent) than among

non-Hispanic white adults (15 percent). The proportion of adults who reported knowing someone with AIDS or HIV increased sharply with number of years of school, from 9 percent of persons with less than 12 years of school to 21 percent of those with more than 12 years of school.

Symbols

–	Quantity zero
0	Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05

Suggested citation

Adams PF, Hardy AM. AIDS knowledge and attitudes for July–September 1990; Provisional data from the National Health Interview Survey. Advance data from vital and health statistics; no 198. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 1991.

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Table 1. Provisional estimates of the percent of persons 18 years of age and over with selected AIDS knowledge and attitudes from the 1990 National Health Interview Survey, by selected characteristics: United States, July–September 1990

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

AIDS knowledge or attitude	Race or ethnicity											
	Age				Sex		Non-Hispanic			Education		
	Total	18–29 years	30–49 years	50 years and over	Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic	Less than 12 years	12 years	More than 12 years
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Percent distribution												
1. How much would you say you know about AIDS?												
A lot	19	22	23	13	18	20	19	18	21	10	15	28
Some	46	52	53	35	45	47	49	38	35	30	48	53
A little	24	21	21	30	25	23	23	29	28	32	28	16
Nothing	10	5	3	22	11	10	9	15	15	28	8	3
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. In the past month, have you received information about AIDS from any of these sources? ¹												
Television	75	75	76	74	76	75	75	75	78	72	75	77
Radio	28	32	32	21	32	25	29	27	28	20	27	34
Magazines	41	44	44	35	39	43	43	34	34	24	38	53
Newspapers	51	46	54	51	53	49	53	43	42	35	51	60
Street signs/billboards	10	15	11	5	12	8	10	13	11	7	9	13
Store displays/store distributed brochures	6	10	6	4	6	6	6	9	7	5	6	7
Bus/streetcar/subway displays	4	6	4	2	4	4	3	7	5	3	3	5
Health department brochures	17	24	17	11	15	19	16	20	18	11	16	20
Workplace distributed brochures	11	11	16	5	10	12	10	14	12	5	9	16
School distributed brochures	7	13	8	2	6	8	7	8	10	4	6	10
Church distributed brochures	4	4	5	3	4	4	3	6	7	4	4	4
Community organization	4	5	5	3	4	5	4	6	6	3	4	5
Friend/acquaintance	12	19	12	7	12	12	11	13	15	9	11	14
Other	3	4	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	1	2	5
Don't know	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Received no AIDS information in past month	13	11	12	16	13	13	13	15	11	19	13	10
3. Have you heard the AIDS virus called HIV?												
Yes	73	77	81	62	72	75	77	69	51	48	73	88
No	24	22	18	34	25	23	21	27	46	47	25	11
Don't know	2	2	2	4	2	3	2	4	3	5	2	1
4a. AIDS can reduce the body's natural protection against disease.												
Definitely true	77	80	83	66	77	76	81	62	63	52	77	90
Probably true	12	9	10	15	12	11	10	14	20	19	13	6
Probably false	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	0
Definitely false	2	3	2	2	2	3	1	8	2	4	3	1
Don't know	8	7	4	15	8	8	7	15	12	23	7	2
4b. AIDS can damage the brain.												
Definitely true	43	42	46	42	44	43	43	50	44	39	42	47
Probably true	26	27	24	27	26	26	26	25	30	27	28	23
Probably false	7	9	8	5	7	7	8	4	7	4	7	9
Definitely false	4	5	5	2	4	4	4	3	4	3	3	5
Don't know	19	17	17	24	18	20	20	19	16	26	20	15
4c. AIDS is an infectious disease caused by a virus.												
Definitely true	70	77	76	56	70	69	70	71	64	54	69	79
Probably true	15	13	13	20	16	15	15	15	19	20	17	12
Probably false	2	1	1	3	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
Definitely false	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	1	2	3	3
Don't know	11	6	6	19	10	11	10	11	13	22	10	5
4d. A person can be infected with the AIDS virus and not have the disease AIDS.												
Definitely true	65	68	72	54	63	66	68	61	50	46	63	76
Probably true	16	15	15	19	18	15	16	14	23	18	18	14
Probably false	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	4	5	3	1
Definitely false	3	5	3	2	4	3	3	5	4	3	4	2
Don't know	13	9	8	22	13	13	11	17	19	29	12	6
4e. ANY person with the AIDS virus can pass it on to someone else through sexual intercourse.												
Definitely true	86	89	89	80	84	88	88	86	78	78	87	90
Probably true	10	8	9	12	11	8	9	8	15	13	10	8
Probably false	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Definitely false	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Don't know	3	2	2	6	4	3	3	4	5	9	3	1
4f. A pregnant woman who has the AIDS virus can give it to her baby.												
Definitely true	84	87	87	78	81	87	86	83	74	73	85	88
Probably true	11	10	10	14	14	9	10	12	19	17	11	9
Probably false	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Definitely false	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	–
Don't know	4	3	3	7	5	4	4	5	7	9	4	2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Provisional estimates of the percent of persons 18 years of age and over with selected AIDS knowledge and attitudes from the 1990 National Health Interview Survey, by selected characteristics: United States, July–September 1990—Con.

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

AIDS knowledge or attitude	Race or ethnicity											
	Total	Age			Sex		Non-Hispanic			Education		
		18–29 years	30–49 years	50 years and over	Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic	Less than 12 years	12 years	More than 12 years
4g. There are drugs available to treat AIDS or the AIDS virus which can lengthen the life of an infected person.	Percent distribution											
Definitely true	45	46	50	38	45	45	47	42	33	29	43	55
Probably true	27	25	27	28	27	26	27	21	30	24	29	26
Probably false	5	6	5	4	5	5	5	5	3	5	5	5
Definitely false	6	8	6	5	7	5	5	9	9	8	7	5
Don't know	17	14	12	25	16	18	15	23	25	33	16	9
4h. There is a vaccine available to the public that protects a person from getting the AIDS virus.												
Definitely true	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	7	5	4	2	3
Probably true	4	5	3	4	4	4	3	6	8	6	4	2
Probably false	10	11	8	10	9	10	10	8	11	10	10	9
Definitely false	67	69	74	57	69	66	71	57	49	48	67	78
Don't know	16	13	11	25	15	18	14	22	28	32	16	9
4i. There is no cure for AIDS at present.												
Definitely true	85	85	88	80	84	85	87	80	74	74	85	90
Probably true	7	6	6	8	7	6	6	7	7	8	7	5
Probably false	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1
Definitely false	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	1
Don't know	6	5	4	9	6	6	4	7	16	14	5	3
5. How likely do you think it is that a person will get AIDS or the AIDS virus infection from—												
5a. Working near someone with the AIDS virus?												
Very likely	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	5	4	4	3	1
Somewhat likely	6	5	6	7	6	6	6	7	8	8	6	5
Somewhat unlikely	9	10	9	9	9	9	9	8	14	9	10	8
Very unlikely	40	38	41	40	40	39	41	36	29	35	40	42
Definitely not possible	37	42	39	30	36	37	37	35	37	29	36	41
Don't know	6	4	4	12	6	7	5	9	8	15	6	3
5b. Eating in a restaurant where the cook has the AIDS virus?												
Very likely	6	5	5	7	5	6	5	9	6	8	6	4
Somewhat likely	18	17	17	20	19	18	18	20	18	21	20	15
Somewhat unlikely	13	16	13	12	14	13	13	11	16	11	14	14
Very unlikely	31	31	35	28	32	31	33	27	23	23	30	37
Definitely not possible	22	26	23	18	21	22	21	21	26	18	20	25
Don't know	10	5	7	17	9	10	9	12	12	19	10	5
5c. Sharing plates, forks, or glasses with someone who has the AIDS virus?												
Very likely	10	9	10	11	10	10	10	13	10	13	11	8
Somewhat likely	21	20	20	24	23	20	21	23	22	24	23	18
Somewhat unlikely	13	15	13	12	13	13	13	11	14	11	13	14
Very unlikely	27	26	30	24	27	26	28	22	21	20	25	32
Definitely not possible	20	24	21	15	19	21	20	19	22	16	19	23
Don't know	9	6	6	15	9	9	8	12	11	17	9	5
5d. Using public toilets?												
Very likely	6	5	4	8	5	6	5	10	10	10	6	3
Somewhat likely	13	12	12	16	12	15	12	15	19	18	14	10
Somewhat unlikely	12	13	11	11	12	11	11	11	12	10	13	11
Very unlikely	34	32	38	31	36	32	36	28	23	26	33	39
Definitely not possible	27	32	30	21	27	27	28	25	26	20	25	33
Don't know	8	6	5	14	8	9	8	11	10	16	8	5
5e. Sharing needles for drug use with someone who has the AIDS virus?												
Very likely	95	96	97	92	95	95	96	93	93	90	96	97
Somewhat likely	2	2	1	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	1
Somewhat unlikely	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Very unlikely	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Definitely not possible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Don't know	2	1	1	5	2	2	2	3	3	6	1	1
5f. Being coughed or sneezed on by someone who has the AIDS virus?												
Very likely	8	6	8	10	7	8	7	12	7	12	8	6
Somewhat likely	20	18	18	23	20	20	20	21	17	21	22	18
Somewhat unlikely	14	15	15	12	14	14	14	12	12	11	14	15
Very unlikely	30	31	33	25	31	28	31	25	27	23	28	34
Definitely not possible	18	24	19	13	18	19	18	18	26	15	18	21
Don't know	10	6	7	17	10	11	10	12	12	19	10	6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Provisional estimates of the percent of persons 18 years of age and over with selected AIDS knowledge and attitudes from the 1990 National Health Interview Survey, by selected characteristics: United States, July–September 1990—Con.

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

AIDS knowledge or attitude	Race or ethnicity											
	Age			Sex		Non-Hispanic			Education			
	Total	18–29 years	30–49 years	50 years and over	Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic	Less than 12 years	12 years	More than 12 years
5g. Attending school with a child who has the AIDS virus?	Percent distribution											
Very likely	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	4	3	4	2	1
Somewhat likely	5	4	5	7	5	6	5	6	8	8	5	4
Somewhat unlikely	8	9	8	8	9	8	8	9	7	8	9	7
Very unlikely	41	38	42	40	43	39	43	35	29	34	41	44
Definitely not possible	37	43	39	30	36	38	37	36	43	30	37	41
Don't know	7	4	4	13	6	7	6	9	10	16	6	3
5h. Mosquitoes or other insects?												
Very likely	9	11	8	9	9	9	8	14	13	13	10	6
Somewhat likely	19	21	19	18	20	19	18	24	24	23	21	16
Somewhat unlikely	7	9	8	6	8	7	8	8	5	6	7	8
Very unlikely	25	23	28	23	26	24	27	19	20	19	24	30
Definitely not possible	20	21	22	17	19	21	21	16	20	13	19	25
Don't know	19	15	16	27	18	21	19	20	18	27	20	15
8. Have you ever discussed AIDS with any of your children aged 10–17? ²												
Yes	67	57	68	56	54	78	70	61	57	52	65	75
No	33	42	32	44	46	22	30	39	43	48	35	25
Don't know	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	—
9. Have any or all of your children aged 10–17 had instruction at school about AIDS? ²												
Yes	72	66	73	70	67	77	73	74	70	65	71	77
No	9	22	9	7	7	11	9	9	9	13	11	6
Don't know	18	12	18	24	26	12	18	17	21	22	18	17
10. Have you ever donated blood?												
Yes	40	34	43	41	52	29	43	33	27	29	37	49
No	60	66	56	59	48	70	57	67	73	71	63	50
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11a. Have you donated blood since March 1985?												
Yes	16	24	20	6	20	13	17	14	12	7	15	23
No	83	76	80	93	80	86	82	85	88	93	85	76
Don't know	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
11b. Have you donated blood in the past 12 months?												
Yes	7	9	8	3	8	5	7	5	4	2	6	9
No	93	91	92	96	91	94	92	94	95	98	93	90
Don't know	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
12. How many times have you donated blood since March 1985?												
Once	5	9	5	1	5	5	5	5	4	2	5	6
Twice	3	5	4	1	5	2	3	4	3	2	3	5
Three times or more	8	9	10	3	10	6	9	6	5	2	7	12
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
Did not donate blood since March 1985 ³	84	76	80	94	80	87	83	86	88	93	85	77
13. How many times have you donated blood in the past 12 months?												
Once	4	6	4	2	5	3	4	3	3	1	4	5
Twice	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	0	1	3
Three times or more	1	1	2	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	2
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0
Did not donate blood in the past 12 months ⁴	93	91	92	97	92	95	93	95	95	98	94	91
14. Have you ever heard of a blood test that can detect the AIDS virus infection?												
Yes	79	81	86	68	79	78	82	68	67	60	78	89
No	19	17	13	28	18	19	16	29	30	35	20	10
Don't know	2	1	1	4	2	3	2	3	3	5	2	1
15. To the best of your knowledge, are blood donations routinely tested for the AIDS virus infection?												
Yes	66	71	74	54	66	66	70	51	54	45	65	78
No	5	4	6	5	6	5	5	9	5	5	5	5
Don't know	7	6	7	9	8	7	7	8	9	10	7	6
Never heard of test ⁵	21	19	14	32	21	22	18	32	33	40	22	11
16. Was one of your reasons for donating blood because you wanted to be tested for the AIDS virus infection? ⁶												
Yes	2	3	2	0	2	2	2	6	1	4	2	2
No	81	79	84	76	79	83	84	59	77	59	77	87
Don't know	0	0	—	—	0	0	—	—	2	—	0	0
Never heard of test ⁵	9	9	7	15	10	8	7	22	15	24	12	5
17. Except for blood donations since 1985, have you had your blood tested for the AIDS virus infection?												
Yes	10	16	13	4	12	9	9	13	17	9	10	12
No	66	64	71	61	65	67	70	53	48	49	66	75
Don't know	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
Never heard of test ⁵	21	19	14	32	21	22	18	32	33	40	22	11

Table 1. Provisional estimates of the percent of persons 18 years of age and over with selected AIDS knowledge and attitudes from the 1990 National Health Interview Survey, by selected characteristics: United States, July–September 1990—Con.

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

AIDS knowledge or attitude	Race or ethnicity											
	Age				Sex		Non-Hispanic			Education		
	Total	18–29 years	30–49 years	50 years and over	Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic	Less than 12 years	12 years	More than 12 years
18. How many times have you had your blood tested for the AIDS virus infection, not including blood donations?	Percent distribution											
Once	7	10	9	3	8	7	7	9	13	6	7	8
Twice	2	3	2	1	2	1	2	2	3	2	2	2
Three times or more	1	2	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Never heard of/had test ⁷	90	84	87	96	88	91	91	87	83	91	90	88
19. How many times in the past 12 months have you had your blood tested for the AIDS virus infection, not including blood donations?												
None	5	7	6	2	6	4	5	5	8	4	4	6
Once	5	7	6	1	5	4	4	7	8	4	4	5
Twice	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
Three times or more	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know	0	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	—	—
Never heard of/had test ⁷	90	84	87	96	88	91	91	87	83	91	90	88
20a. Were the blood tests, including those you had before the past 12 months, required or did you go for them voluntarily, or were there some of each? ⁸												
All required	49	47	51	43	54	42	49	36	56	45	47	51
All volunteered	47	49	45	55	43	53	48	57	41	51	49	45
Some of each	3	4	2	1	2	3	2	4	1	2	3	3
Don't know	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	1
20b. Were any of the blood tests required for: ⁸												
Hospitalization or a surgical procedure?	9	9	7	15	7	12	10	8	5	10	9	9
Health insurance?	3	1	4	1	4	1	3	1	0	0	2	4
Life insurance?	8	6	11	6	12	5	10	6	2	2	5	14
Employment?	6	5	6	6	7	5	5	10	5	2	6	7
Military induction or military service?	9	14	7	3	15	2	10	6	—	0	12	10
Immigration?	7	3	11	2	6	7	1	5	39	21	5	3
Other	12	14	11	12	10	15	13	10	9	12	13	11
Don't know	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. When was your last blood test for the AIDS virus infection? ⁸												
1990	35	35	35	36	32	38	35	43	33	34	38	34
1989	30	35	28	27	31	29	28	33	35	33	28	31
1988	18	19	18	18	19	17	19	9	21	19	17	19
1987	8	5	10	8	8	8	9	7	6	6	9	8
1986	4	3	5	2	4	3	4	3	2	3	3	5
1985	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	—	—	1	2
Don't know	2	2	1	6	3	2	3	0	1	3	3	2
22a. Was your last test required or did you go for it voluntarily? ⁸												
Required	50	49	52	43	56	43	50	39	57	47	48	53
Voluntary	48	49	46	54	43	55	49	57	41	50	51	46
Don't know	1	0	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	1
22b. Was the test required for: ⁸												
Hospitalization or a surgical procedure?	9	10	7	15	7	12	10	6	5	11	9	9
Health insurance?	3	1	4	1	4	1	3	1	—	0	2	4
Life insurance?	8	5	11	6	11	4	10	4	2	2	4	13
Employment?	5	5	5	6	7	4	5	10	5	2	5	7
Military induction or military service?	8	12	6	3	13	2	9	5	—	0	12	8
Immigration?	7	3	11	2	6	7	1	5	39	21	5	3
Other	11	12	10	11	10	13	12	10	7	10	11	11
Don't know	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Not including a blood donation, where was your last blood test for the AIDS virus done? ⁸												
AIDS clinic/counseling/testing site	3	2	4	6	3	4	3	4	6	7	2	3
Clinic run by employer	3	3	2	5	3	2	2	5	2	3	3	2
Doctor/HMO	33	31	36	25	29	37	33	25	44	29	34	34
Public health department	8	10	7	5	7	9	6	16	10	15	9	4
Hospital/emergency room/outpatient clinic	24	23	21	36	21	27	26	20	9	21	25	24
STD clinic	0	0	—	—	0	0	0	—	—	0	—	0
Family planning clinic	0	1	0	—	1	0	1	1	—	0	1	0
Prenatal clinic	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	1	—	0	1	—
Tuberculosis clinic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other clinic	7	6	6	11	7	6	5	7	13	11	5	6
Drug treatment facility	0	1	0	—	1	—	0	2	0	0	0	1
Military induction/service site	8	11	6	4	12	3	9	7	—	0	10	9
Immigration site	1	1	2	0	1	2	—	2	5	4	0	1
Other	12	10	14	8	14	10	13	8	10	9	10	14
Don't know	0	1	—	—	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Provisional estimates of the percent of persons 18 years of age and over with selected AIDS knowledge and attitudes from the 1990 National Health Interview Survey, by selected characteristics: United States, July–September 1990—Con.

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

AIDS knowledge or attitude	Race or ethnicity											
	Age			Sex		Non-Hispanic			Education			
	Total	18–29 years	30–49 years	50 years and over	Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic	Less than 12 years	12 years	More than 12 years
24. Before your last blood test for the AIDS virus infection, were you counseled about the AIDS virus and the meaning of the test? ⁸	Percent distribution											
Yes	43	52	40	25	43	42	42	54	33	37	46	42
No	56	47	58	74	55	56	57	41	65	62	52	56
Don't know	1	1	1	—	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25. Did you get the results of your last test? ⁸												
Yes	79	80	78	79	76	81	77	78	85	85	77	78
No	20	19	21	20	22	18	22	19	14	14	22	21
Don't know	1	1	0	—	1	0	1	—	1	1	0	1
26. Did you want the results of your last test? ⁹												
Yes	38	48	35	27	42	34	38	32	46	43	37	38
No	58	47	63	70	55	62	60	56	54	49	59	60
Don't know	3	5	2	4	3	4	2	12	—	8	4	2
27. When you received the results of your last test, did you receive counselling or talk with a health professional about how to lower your chances of becoming infected with the AIDS virus or how to avoid passing it on to another person? ¹⁰												
Yes	29	37	25	16	30	28	27	39	26	31	32	24
No	70	62	74	83	69	72	72	61	74	67	68	75
Don't know	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	—	—	2	0	1
28. Were the results given in person, by telephone, by mail, or in some other way? ¹⁰												
In person	63	66	60	67	64	62	58	66	86	72	69	54
By telephone	17	17	18	11	11	23	20	15	4	10	14	23
By mail	13	10	14	16	16	10	14	16	6	13	12	15
Other	6	6	7	4	8	4	8	4	3	4	6	8
Don't know	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	—	1	1	0	1
29. Do you feel your last test for the AIDS virus infection was handled properly in terms of the confidentiality of your test results? ⁸												
Yes	92	94	90	94	91	94	92	92	93	90	95	91
No	2	3	2	0	2	2	2	1	4	3	2	2
Don't know	5	3	6	5	6	4	5	5	2	6	2	6
30. Do you expect to have a blood test for the AIDS virus infection in the next 12 months?												
Yes	6	10	6	2	7	5	5	12	8	6	5	6
No	69	66	76	63	68	70	74	49	51	50	69	79
Don't know	4	5	4	3	4	4	3	6	9	5	4	4
Never heard of test ⁹	21	19	14	32	21	22	18	32	33	40	22	11
31. Tell me which of these statements explain why you will have the blood test: ¹¹												
Voluntarily, because you personally want to know if you are infected.	64	68	62	56	60	70	55	80	87	77	68	55
As part of a blood donation	25	24	26	24	28	21	26	18	34	24	22	28
As part of a hospitalization or surgical procedure	12	12	9	22	10	14	12	14	7	16	13	9
As a requirement for health insurance	8	7	10	9	9	8	7	11	8	10	10	7
As a requirement for life insurance	8	7	9	11	9	7	7	9	11	9	7	8
As a requirement for a job, other than military	10	9	12	8	11	10	8	16	13	10	10	11
As a requirement for the military	10	13	11	—	14	6	12	7	7	3	14	11
As a requirement for immigration	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	7	2	3	2
As a required part of some other activity that includes a blood sample and automatic AIDS testing	15	16	13	14	16	14	16	13	16	14	14	16
32. Where will you go to have a blood test for the AIDS virus infection? ¹¹												
AIDS clinic/counseling/testing site	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
Clinic run by employer	3	1	4	8	4	2	3	6	1	2	4	4
Doctor/HMO	38	40	35	39	34	43	35	41	45	36	42	35
Hospital/emergency room/outpatient clinic	18	19	17	19	15	22	18	21	12	17	18	19
Other clinic	6	6	5	11	5	7	5	5	12	10	3	7
Public health department	8	11	7	5	8	8	6	12	11	15	10	4
Red Cross/blood bank	11	9	13	11	14	7	13	6	9	10	7	14
Other	10	8	13	2	13	6	13	4	1	3	10	13
Don't know	5	6	4	4	6	4	5	4	8	5	6	4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Provisional estimates of the percent of persons 18 years of age and over with selected AIDS knowledge and attitudes from the 1990 National Health Interview Survey, by selected characteristics: United States, July–September 1990—Con.

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

AIDS knowledge or attitude	Race or ethnicity											
	Age			Sex		Non-Hispanic			Education			
	Total	18–29 years	30–49 years	50 years and over	Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic	Less than 12 years	12 years	More than 12 years
33. Did you have a blood transfusion at any time between 1977 and 1985?	Percent distribution											
Yes	5	3	5	8	6	5	6	5	3	7	5	6
No	93	97	94	90	93	94	93	94	96	92	94	93
Don't know	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	2	2	1	1
34. Do you think the present supply of blood is safe for transfusions?												
Yes	44	51	47	36	48	41	47	34	32	31	43	53
No	32	31	33	33	30	35	31	37	43	37	34	28
Don't know	23	18	20	31	22	24	22	29	25	32	23	19
35. How effective do you think the use of a condom is to prevent getting the AIDS virus through sexual activity?												
Very effective	26	31	29	19	30	23	27	27	21	17	25	32
Somewhat effective	53	53	56	49	52	54	54	44	49	43	54	57
Not at all effective	4	4	3	5	3	5	4	8	5	6	4	3
Don't know how effective	14	10	9	23	13	15	13	18	16	26	14	7
Don't know method	3	2	2	4	3	3	2	3	9	7	2	1
36. What are your chances of having the AIDS virus?												
High	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Medium	2	4	2	1	2	2	2	4	3	2	2	2
Low	15	21	17	9	17	13	16	13	9	9	14	19
None	80	73	79	88	78	83	81	78	82	83	82	77
Don't know	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	5	5	2	1
37. What are your chances of getting the AIDS virus?												
High	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	1	0
Medium	3	5	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Low	21	28	25	12	24	19	22	17	19	12	18	30
None	72	63	69	83	69	75	73	73	68	78	76	66
Don't know	2	2	2	3	3	2	1	5	6	6	2	1
N/A—High chance of already having the AIDS virus	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
38. Have you ever personally known anyone with AIDS or the AIDS virus?												
Yes	15	16	19	11	14	16	15	19	15	9	13	21
No	83	82	79	87	83	82	83	78	83	88	86	76
Don't know	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	2
39. Is any of these statements true for you?												
a. You have hemophilia and have received clotting factor concentrates since 1977.												
b. You are a native of Haiti or Central or East Africa who has entered the United States since 1977.												
c. You are a man who has had sex with another man at some time since 1977, even 1 time.												
d. You have taken illegal drugs by needle at any time since 1977.												
e. Since 1977, you are or have been the sex partner of any person who would answer yes to any of the items above (39 a–d).												
f. You have had sex for money or drugs at any time since 1977.												
Yes to at least 1 statement	2	5	3	1	3	2	2	4	3	3	2	2
No to all statements	97	95	97	99	97	98	98	96	97	97	98	97
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹Multiple responses may sum to more than 100.

²Based on persons answering yes to question 6, "Do you have any children aged 10 through 17?" Question 7 was "How many do you have?"

³Persons answering no or don't know to question 10 or 11a.

⁴Persons answering no or don't know to question 10, 11a, or 11b.

⁵Persons answering no or don't know to question 14.

⁶Based on persons answering yes to question 11a.

⁷Persons answering no or don't know to questions 14 or 17.

⁸Based on persons answering yes to question 17.

⁹Persons answering no or don't know to question 25.

¹⁰Based on persons answering yes to question 25.

¹¹Based on persons answering yes to question 30.

Technical notes

The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) is a continuous, cross-sectional household interview survey. Each week, a probability sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population is interviewed by personnel of the U.S. Bureau of the Census to obtain information on the health and other characteristics of each member of the household. Information on special health topics is collected for all or a sample of household members. The 1990 National Health Interview Survey of AIDS Knowledge and Attitudes is asked of one randomly chosen adult 18 years of age or over in each family. The estimates in this report are based on completed interviews with 10,125 persons, or about 85 percent of eligible respondents.

Table I contains the estimated population size of each of the demographic subgroups included in table 1 to allow readers to derive provisional estimates of the number

of people in the United States with a given characteristic, for example, the number of men who have had their blood tested for HIV. The population figures in table I are based on 1989 data from the NHIS; they are not official population estimates. Table II shows approximate standard errors for most of the estimates presented in table 1. The reader is cautioned about comparing estimates when the denominator is small (for example, when looking only at people who plan to have an HIV antibody test in the next year). Both the estimates in table 1 and the standard errors in table II are provisional. They may differ from estimates made using the final data file because they were calculated using a simplified weighting procedure that does not adjust for all the factors used in weighting the final data file. A final data file covering the entire data collection period for 1990 will be available at the end of 1991.

Table I. Sample sizes for the 1990 National Health Interview Survey of AIDS Knowledge and Attitudes and estimated adult population 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, July–September 1990

Characteristics	Sample size	Estimated population in thousands
All adults	10,125	180,271
Age		
18–29 years	2,347	46,282
30–49 years	4,053	71,831
50 years and over	3,725	62,157
Sex		
Male	4,253	85,632
Female	5,872	94,638
Race or ethnicity		
Non-Hispanic white	7,795	139,440
Non-Hispanic black	1,330	19,585
Hispanic	682	14,118
Education		
Less than 12 years	2,163	36,782
12 years	3,941	72,418
More than 12 years	3,968	70,036

Table II. Standard errors, expressed in percentage points, of estimated percents from the 1990 National Health Interview Survey of AIDS Knowledge and Attitudes, by selected characteristics: United States, July–September 1990

Estimated percent	Total	Age			Sex		Race or ethnicity			Education		
		18–29 years	30–49 years	50 years and over	Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic	Less than 12 years	12 years	More than 12 years
05 or 95	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.4
10 or 90	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.6
15 or 85	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.3	1.8	1.0	0.7	0.7
20 or 80	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.4	2.0	1.1	0.8	0.8
25 or 75	0.6	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.6	1.5	2.1	1.2	0.9	0.9
30 or 70	0.6	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.6	2.3	1.3	0.9	0.9
35 or 65	0.6	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.7	2.4	1.4	1.0	1.0
40 or 60	0.6	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.7	2.4	1.4	1.0	1.0
45 or 55	0.6	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.8	2.5	1.4	1.0	1.0
50	0.6	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.8	2.5	1.4	1.0	1.0

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Public Health Service
Centers for Disease Control
National Center for Health Statistics
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