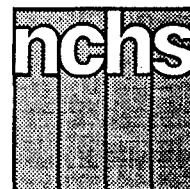


Advance Data



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

AIDS Knowledge and Attitudes for January–March 1990 Provisional Data From the National Health Interview Survey

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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 the planning of 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 also has 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–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 will continue to be published on a quarterly basis for the 1990 data.

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

The *Advance Data* reports describing the NHIS AIDS data have been restricted to simple descriptive statistics to facilitate their timely release. Thus, these reports do not attempt to explain or interpret differences among population subgroups or to examine relationships among various measures of



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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 and 1988 AIDS Knowledge and Attitudes Surveys are available at this time, and the data tape for 1989 will be released by the end of this year.

This report presents provisional data for January–March 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/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 January–March 1990. Unless otherwise noted in the text, all measures described remained stable over the 3-month 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. As shown in figure 1, most measures of general knowledge about AIDS and HIV improved between the last quarter of 1989 and the first quarter of 1990. For the most part, the changes observed between these two quarters were larger than those occurring throughout the entire year of 1989.

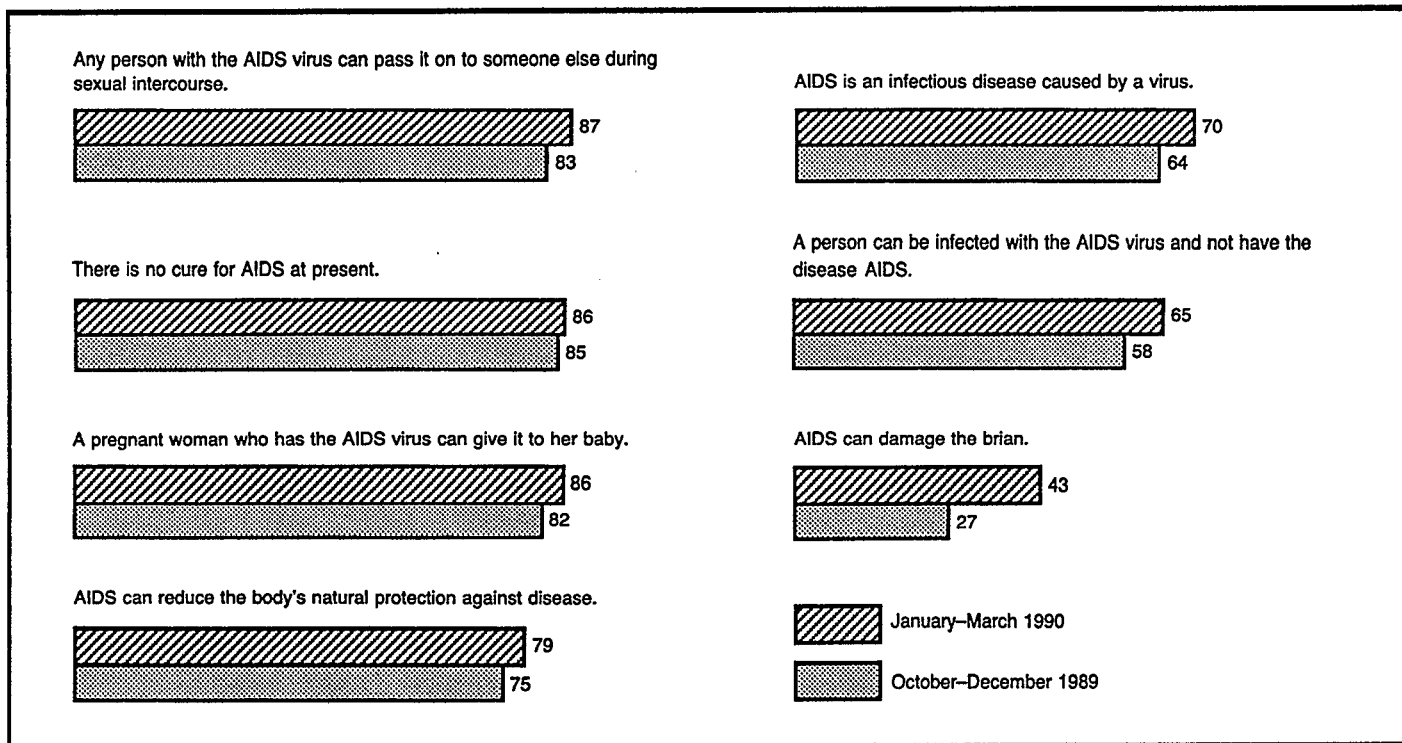


Figure 1. Provisional estimates of percent of adults reporting that selected statements are definitely true: United States, January–March 1990

The largest increases were in the areas where general knowledge was lowest. For example, the percent of adults who stated that it is definitely true that AIDS can damage the brain rose from 27 to 43 percent, and the percent who thought it definitely true that a person can be infected with the AIDS virus and not have AIDS rose from 58 to 65 percent. Knowledge about the main modes of HIV transmission improved as well, despite a high baseline level. The proportions of adults who thought it definitely true that HIV can be transmitted via sexual intercourse and from a pregnant woman to her child each increased by 4 percentage points to 87 and 86 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 96 percent. (Knowledge about HIV transmission via needle sharing was asked in a separate series of questions with different response categories.)

Despite the overall improvement in knowledge, there was a decrease in one area. In October–December 1989, 75 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; for January–March 1990, this proportion was 68 percent. This change may reflect failure to distinguish between a vaccine and drugs that are used in treatment of AIDS/HIV, e.g., zidovudine (AZT), or it may result from publicity concerning progress towards development of a vaccine.

Although most objective measures of general AIDS knowledge registered gains between the last quarter of 1989 and the first quarter of 1990, self-assessed knowledge about AIDS decreased. In October–December 1989, 24 percent of adults stated that they knew a lot about AIDS; in January–March 1990, this proportion declined to 18 percent. Between the same two periods, the proportion of adults claiming to know nothing about AIDS increased from 7 to 11 percent. It is impossible to determine whether this shift in self-assessed knowledge reflects a sense of

information overload associated with the constantly increasing amount of information available about development of a vaccine for HIV, modes of transmission, and forms of treatment, or if it is solely an effect of questionnaire design changes. Although this question is worded the same in 1990 as in preceding years, its location has changed so that it is now the first question asked.

During the first 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 5 out of the 9 measures of general AIDS knowledge examined, non-Hispanic white adults were more likely than non-Hispanic black or Hispanic adults to respond correctly. For 3 of the remaining 4 measures, knowledge did not vary by race/ethnicity; for one measure (awareness that AIDS can damage the brain), non-Hispanic black adults were the most knowledgeable. There was no consistent difference by gender in general AIDS knowledge. These 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 below 50 years of age and those with more than 12 years of school.

Two new items regarding general AIDS knowledge were added to the 1990 NHIS AIDS survey. One of these is a question asking whether the respondent had ever heard the AIDS virus referred to as “HIV.” Two-thirds of adults were familiar with this term as of January–March 1990, but this proportion was much lower for persons 50 years of age and over (54 percent), with less than 12 years of school (42 percent), or who were of Hispanic origin (48 percent). The second new item 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 (46 percent) categorized this

statement as definitely true; an additional 27 percent stated that it is probably true.

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, e.g., 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 January–March 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 via insect bites or contact with the saliva of an infected individual (sharing eating utensils, being sneezed/coughed on) to about three-fourths for working near or attending school with someone with HIV. Most of these measures did not change between October–December 1989 and January–March 1990, but the proportion of adults who thought it very unlikely or definitely not possible to become infected by working with an infected individual rose from 71 to 76 percent. In contrast, the proportion who thought it unlikely or definitely not possible to transmit HIV by sharing eating utensils decreased from 49 to 46 percent.

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 October–December 1989 to January–March 1990, the proportion of adults who reported discussing AIDS with their children aged 10–17 years rose from 62 to 68 percent, and the proportion who reported that their children had received instruction in school about AIDS rose from 63 to 73 percent. Ninety-one percent of adults stated that they had received information about AIDS/HIV in the month preceding the NHIS AIDS survey. The most commonly reported sources of information were television (cited by 80 percent of adults), newspapers and magazines (57 and 46 percent, respectively), and radio (34 percent).

Sources of AIDS information differed by race and ethnicity. Radio was cited more frequently by Hispanic and non-Hispanic black adults than by non-Hispanic white adults; the opposite was true for newspapers which were reported most often by non-Hispanic white individuals. There were three sources of information that were reported more often by Hispanic than non-Hispanic individuals: street signs and billboards, store displays, and mass transit displays (signs in buses and subways).

Blood donation and testing—There was no change in blood donation experience between October–December 1989 and January–March 1990. Data for the first quarter of 1990 indicated that 39 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, half (8 percent) donated blood 3 or more times. In the year preceding interview, 4 percent of adults had donated blood once, 1 percent had donated blood twice, and 2 percent had donated blood 3 or more times.

Seventy-eight percent of U.S. adults had heard of the blood test to detect HIV antibodies, up from 74 percent in the last quarter of 1989. Sixty-eight percent, seven-eighths of those familiar with the blood test, knew blood donations are routinely tested for HIV. Three percent of the persons who had donated blood since March 1985—an estimated 700,000 individuals—reportedly did so at least in part to be tested for HIV. Use of blood donation as a means of being tested for HIV was reported more often by men than women and was far more common for non-Hispanic black adults than other adults.

Not counting testing performed in conjunction with blood donation, 10 percent of U.S. adults are reported to have had their blood tested for HIV antibodies, including 7 percent tested only once and 3 percent with multiple tests. Including the 16 percent of adults who were tested as a part of blood donation since 1985, an estimated 26 percent of the adult population has been tested. This is a substantial increase over the estimate of 21 percent from October–December 1989, but the difference may partly reflect questionnaire changes. In 1988–89, the NHIS AIDS questionnaire asked if respondents had had the AIDS blood test; if they did not respond positively but had donated blood since March 1985, they were included in the estimate of persons tested. In this year's survey, respondents are asked separately about blood donations and testing exclusive of blood donations; then the two estimates are summed.

The proportion of adults who had been tested exclusive of blood donations declined sharply with age, from 16 percent of persons 18–29

years of age to 12 and 3 percent, respectively, of those 30–49 years of age and 50 years of age and over. Men were slightly more likely than women to have been tested exclusive of blood donations, 12 compared with 9 percent. Hispanic and non-Hispanic black adults were more likely than non-Hispanic white adults to have been tested outside of blood donations, 15 and 14 percent compared with 9 percent. The probability of having been tested also increased with education, from 7 percent of persons with less than 12 years of school to 13 percent of those with more than 12 years of school.

Of persons tested exclusive of blood donations, 51 percent stated that all their tests were required, i.e., conducted as a part of an activity that includes mandatory blood testing. For 45 percent their tests were voluntary. Three percent had both required and voluntary tests. The most commonly cited reasons for required tests were hospitalization or surgery (reported by 12 percent of persons tested outside of blood donations) and military induction or service (11 percent). In addition, 9 percent were tested as a requirement of employment, 6 percent for life insurance, 5 percent for immigration (cited by 35 percent of Hispanic adults who were tested exclusive of blood donations), 3 percent for health insurance, and 12 percent for other reasons. Individuals may have cited more than one reason for a single test (e.g., 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 exclusive of blood donations—including both voluntary and required testing—had their last blood test at a doctor's office or HMO, and about one-fourth (26 percent) were tested at a hospital clinic or emergency room. Eleven percent were tested at military induction or service sites. Only 3 percent were tested at designated

AIDS clinic, counseling, or testing sites. Just 38 percent were counseled about AIDS and HIV before the test was administered. Three-fourths (77 percent) received their test results; of those that did not, one-third reportedly wanted the results of their tests. Of those persons who received their test results, 27 percent were given counseling about prevention of HIV transmission at the time the results were provided. Sixty-two percent got their test results in person, compared with smaller proportions who received their test results by mail (17 percent), telephone (15 percent), or in some other way (5 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.

Seven percent of U.S. adults reportedly plan to be tested for HIV antibodies in the next 12 months, according to the NHIS AIDS data for January–March 1990. The proportion of these persons who had been tested previously has not yet been determined, but it is likely that some are repeaters. This figure, which has remained fairly stable over the past year, was two to three times higher for minorities than for non-Hispanic white adults. Sixteen percent of non-Hispanic black adults reported plans to be tested, compared with 11 percent of Hispanic adults and 5 percent of non-Hispanic white adults.

Of persons who plan to be tested, two-thirds stated that they would be tested voluntarily, because they personally wanted to know if they are infected. Twenty-six percent plan to

be tested as part of blood donation, and 16 percent cited the need for testing as a requirement for a job. Some individuals reported more than one reason for anticipated testing. The locations at which persons plan to be tested are similar to those reported for tests already conducted, with private doctors or HMO's, and hospital emergency rooms or clinics accounting for over half (36 and 22 percent, respectively).

Risk of HIV infection—The first-quarter 1990 NHIS AIDS survey results indicated that 5 percent of U.S. adults, an estimated 9 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. Half of the nation's adults think the blood supply is now safe for transfusions.

The 1990 AIDS survey revealed increasing uncertainty about the efficacy of condom use in preventing HIV transmission. The proportion of adults who think condoms are very effective in preventing transmission of the virus declined from 33 percent in October–December 1989 to 27 percent in January–March 1990, while the proportion who did not know rose from 7 to 12 percent. Although these shifts occurred in all population subgroups, the increase in uncertainty was especially evident among non-Hispanic black adults. For this group, the proportion who did not know how effective condoms are in preventing HIV transmission rose from 10 percent in the last quarter of 1989 to 20 percent in January–March 1990.

Eighty-one 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 proportions who thought there was a medium or high chance of already being infected were 2 percent and less than 1 percent, respectively. Between the last quarter of 1989 and the first quarter of 1990, the proportion of persons who thought there was no chance of their becoming infected with HIV in the future dropped from 77 to 73 percent, reversing a long-term increase in this area. As of January–March 1990, 21 percent believed that they had a low chance of becoming infected; three and less than 1 percent, respectively, cited a medium or high chance. Only 2 percent of adults reported being in any of the 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 January–March 1990, one out of every seven adults (14 percent) knew someone with AIDS or HIV, the same figure as in the last quarter of 1989. This proportion was higher for persons under 50 years of age than for those age 50 years and over but did not vary by sex or race/ethnicity. The proportion of adults who reported knowing someone with AIDS or HIV increased sharply with number of years of school, from 7 percent of persons with less than 12 years of school to 21 percent of those with more than 12 years of school.

Suggested citation

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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, January–March 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/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
Percent distribution												
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1. How much would you say you know about AIDS?												
A lot	18	21	21	12	18	18	19	14	17	8	14	28
Some	47	56	52	33	46	47	48	39	41	29	49	54
A little	24	20	21	31	24	24	24	27	28	32	28	16
Nothing	11	2	5	25	11	11	10	19	13	30	8	3
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2. In the past month, have you received information about AIDS from any of these sources? ¹												
Television	80	81	80	78	81	79	81	78	77	76	80	82
Radio	34	41	36	25	38	29	33	35	36	25	32	40
Magazines	46	51	49	39	44	48	46	44	44	28	45	57
Newspapers	57	53	60	55	59	54	58	48	48	41	55	67
Street signs/billboards	13	21	14	7	15	12	12	21	18	10	13	16
Store displays/store distributed brochures	8	13	8	4	9	7	7	14	9	7	9	8
Bus/streetcar/subway displays	5	8	5	3	6	5	4	13	8	4	5	6
Health department brochures	19	29	20	11	17	21	18	24	21	14	19	22
Workplace distributed brochures	13	13	17	7	12	13	12	15	13	5	12	17
School distributed brochures	9	16	11	3	8	11	8	12	13	8	8	12
Church distributed brochures	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	9	8	4	5	6
Community organization	5	6	6	4	5	5	5	9	7	3	5	7
Friend/acquaintance	13	20	14	7	13	14	13	18	13	11	12	15
Other	4	5	4	3	3	4	4	3	2	2	3	5
Don't know	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Received no AIDS information in past month	9	7	8	11	8	10	9	10	11	14	9	6
3. Have you heard the AIDS virus called HIV?												
Yes	67	73	74	54	65	68	69	64	48	42	65	82
No	31	26	25	42	33	29	28	33	49	54	32	16
Don't know	2	1	2	4	2	3	2	4	3	4	3	1
4a. AIDS can reduce the body's natural protection against disease.												
Definitely true	79	82	85	68	80	78	82	65	65	55	80	91
Probably true	9	9	7	11	8	9	8	10	14	14	9	5
Probably false	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	4	3	3	1	1
Definitely false	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	5	2	4	2	1
Don't know	9	5	5	17	9	10	7	17	16	24	7	2
4b. AIDS can damage the brain.												
Definitely true	43	40	45	42	44	41	42	47	43	40	44	44
Probably true	26	27	25	26	26	26	27	25	23	27	27	25
Probably false	7	10	8	4	7	7	7	3	10	4	6	10
Definitely false	4	6	5	2	5	4	5	3	5	3	4	6
Don't know	20	16	17	26	19	21	20	22	19	26	20	16
4c. AIDS is an infectious disease caused by a virus.												
Definitely true	70	80	76	56	74	67	70	71	71	56	70	78
Probably true	14	11	13	18	13	15	14	12	17	17	15	12
Probably false	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	3	1
Definitely false	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3
Don't know	11	4	7	20	10	12	10	14	10	22	10	6
4d. A person can be infected with the AIDS virus and not have the disease AIDS.												
Definitely true	65	71	72	53	64	66	68	58	55	46	64	77
Probably true	16	13	15	19	17	15	16	16	16	19	16	14
Probably false	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	4	4	3	2
Definitely false	3	5	3	2	3	3	3	5	4	4	4	2
Don't know	13	8	9	22	13	14	11	18	22	28	13	6
4e. ANY person with the AIDS virus can pass it on to someone else through sexual intercourse.												
Definitely true	87	92	89	82	86	88	88	85	86	82	89	89
Probably true	9	6	8	11	9	8	8	9	9	10	8	8
Probably false	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
Definitely false	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Don't know	3	1	2	6	3	3	3	5	3	7	2	1
4f. A pregnant woman who has the AIDS virus can give it to her baby.												
Definitely true	86	90	88	81	84	88	87	85	84	78	87	90
Probably true	10	7	9	12	11	8	10	8	9	13	10	8
Probably false	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Definitely false	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	–
Don't know	4	2	2	7	4	4	3	6	5	9	3	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, January–March 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/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
Percent distribution												
4g. There are drugs available to treat AIDS or the AIDS virus which can lengthen the life of an infected person.												
Definitely true	46	46	52	39	47	45	49	39	32	33	44	56
Probably true	27	27	25	28	26	27	27	23	25	25	28	26
Probably false	6	6	6	5	6	5	5	7	8	6	6	5
Definitely false	6	9	5	5	6	5	5	10	12	7	6	5
Don't know	16	12	11	23	15	17	14	21	23	30	15	8
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	5	5	4	3	2
Probably true	4	4	3	4	3	4	3	6	9	6	4	2
Probably false	11	11	10	11	10	11	11	10	12	10	11	10
Definitely false	68	71	74	58	69	66	71	56	52	50	67	78
Don't know	15	11	10	25	14	16	14	23	23	30	15	8
4i. There is no cure for AIDS at present.												
Definitely true	86	88	88	81	86	86	87	79	81	77	86	90
Probably true	6	5	5	7	6	5	6	6	5	7	6	5
Probably false	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1
Definitely false	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	3	2	2
Don't know	5	3	3	9	4	6	4	9	9	11	5	2
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	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	6	5	5	3	2
Somewhat likely	6	5	6	7	6	6	5	8	11	8	7	5
Somewhat unlikely	9	10	10	9	10	9	9	9	12	8	10	10
Very unlikely	40	38	41	40	42	38	42	36	25	34	40	42
Definitely not possible	36	42	36	30	34	38	36	31	37	30	35	39
Don't know	6	3	4	11	6	6	5	10	9	15	6	2
5b. Eating in a restaurant where the cook has the AIDS virus?												
Very likely	6	5	5	7	6	5	5	10	7	8	7	3
Somewhat likely	18	19	17	19	19	18	18	18	21	22	19	15
Somewhat unlikely	13	15	14	11	14	13	13	12	12	10	14	14
Very unlikely	32	33	34	30	33	32	34	26	25	24	31	38
Definitely not possible	21	24	22	17	20	21	21	20	23	17	19	24
Don't know	10	5	7	17	9	11	9	14	12	18	10	5
5c. Sharing plates, forks, or glasses with someone who has the AIDS virus?												
Very likely	11	9	11	12	11	11	10	15	10	14	12	8
Somewhat likely	21	19	21	22	22	20	21	21	19	22	21	19
Somewhat unlikely	14	16	15	12	14	14	14	13	11	10	14	16
Very unlikely	28	30	29	26	29	28	29	23	24	21	28	33
Definitely not possible	18	22	18	14	17	18	17	16	23	15	17	20
Don't know	9	4	7	15	8	10	8	12	13	18	8	4
5d. Using public toilets?												
Very likely	6	5	6	7	6	6	5	10	9	10	7	3
Somewhat likely	14	13	12	16	14	14	13	15	16	19	15	10
Somewhat unlikely	12	13	13	10	11	12	12	11	11	9	13	13
Very unlikely	35	35	36	32	37	33	36	29	26	26	34	40
Definitely not possible	25	29	28	19	25	26	26	21	25	19	24	30
Don't know	9	5	5	15	8	9	7	14	13	18	8	4
5e. Sharing needles for drug use with someone who has the AIDS virus?												
Very likely	96	98	97	93	96	96	97	93	95	91	96	98
Somewhat likely	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	1	2	2	1
Somewhat unlikely	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Very unlikely	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
Definitely not possible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Don't know	2	1	1	4	2	2	1	3	3	6	1	0
5f. Being coughed or sneezed on by someone who has the AIDS virus?												
Very likely	8	5	8	11	9	8	8	11	10	12	9	6
Somewhat likely	19	17	19	21	20	19	19	19	17	19	21	17
Somewhat unlikely	15	17	16	13	15	15	16	14	16	12	14	18
Very unlikely	30	34	32	24	31	29	31	27	22	21	29	36
Definitely not possible	17	21	18	13	17	17	17	16	21	16	17	18
Don't know	11	6	8	17	9	12	10	13	15	20	11	5

See footnotes at end of table.

8 Advance Data

Table 1. Provisional estimates of the percent of persons 18 years of age and over with selected AIDS knowledge and attitudes from the 1990 National Health Interview Survey, by selected characteristics: United States, January–March 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	Total	Age			Sex		Race/ethnicity			Education		
		18–29 years	30–49 years	50 years and over	Male	Female	Non-Hispanic			Less than 12 years	12 years	More than 12 years
							White	Black	Hispanic			
Percent distribution												
5g. Attending school with a child who has the AIDS virus?												
Very likely	2	1	2	3	2	2	2	4	2	4	2	1
Somewhat likely	6	5	6	7	7	5	5	7	8	8	6	4
Somewhat unlikely	10	9	10	9	10	10	10	9	9	9	10	9
Very unlikely	41	40	44	39	41	41	43	39	34	35	41	45
Definitely not possible	35	42	35	29	34	35	35	31	39	29	35	37
Don't know	7	2	4	13	6	7	6	10	8	15	6	2
5h. Mosquitoes or other insects?												
Very likely	11	13	11	10	12	10	10	16	16	15	11	8
Somewhat likely	20	23	18	19	20	19	19	22	21	21	22	17
Somewhat unlikely	9	10	10	7	8	9	9	7	8	6	8	11
Very unlikely	24	24	25	23	25	24	25	20	20	19	22	30
Definitely not possible	19	18	21	17	18	20	19	16	16	14	18	22
Don't know	18	12	16	25	17	19	18	20	19	25	19	13
8. Have you ever discussed AIDS with any of your children aged 10–17? ²												
Yes	68	58	69	58	56	78	68	72	59	54	65	76
No	32	42	31	42	44	21	32	28	41	46	34	24
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. Have any or all of your children aged 10–17 had instruction at school about AIDS? ²												
Yes	73	51	73	78	71	75	73	69	73	66	73	76
No	9	20	9	4	7	11	8	9	11	9	8	9
Don't know	18	29	18	18	22	15	18	22	17	24	19	15
10. Have you ever donated blood?												
Yes	39	34	41	42	51	29	42	33	24	27	37	49
No	60	66	59	58	49	71	58	66	76	72	63	51
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
11a. Have you donated blood since March 1985?												
Yes	16	23	18	8	20	12	17	12	11	7	14	22
No	84	77	82	92	80	88	83	87	89	92	86	77
Don't know	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
11b. Have you donated blood in the past 12 months?												
Yes	7	9	8	3	8	5	7	4	5	3	6	10
No	93	91	91	96	91	94	92	95	95	96	94	90
Don't know	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
12. How many times have you donated blood since March 1985?												
Once	5	9	4	2	5	4	5	4	5	3	4	6
Twice	3	5	3	1	4	2	3	4	2	1	3	4
Three times or more	8	9	10	4	10	5	9	4	4	3	7	11
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Did not donate blood since March 1985 ³	84	77	82	92	80	88	83	88	89	93	86	78
13. How many times have you donated blood in the past 12 months?												
Once	4	6	4	2	4	3	4	3	3	2	3	5
Twice	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	2
Three times or more	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Don't know	0	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	91	95	93	96	95	97	94	90
14. Have you ever heard of a blood test that can detect the AIDS virus infection?												
Yes	78	84	85	64	79	76	80	65	67	59	78	88
No	20	15	13	31	19	21	17	33	31	37	20	10
Don't know	3	1	2	5	2	3	3	2	2	4	3	2
15. To the best of your knowledge, are blood donations routinely tested for the AIDS virus infection?												
Yes	68	76	76	54	69	67	72	53	57	49	68	79
No	4	3	4	3	4	3	3	5	4	3	4	4
Don't know	6	5	5	8	6	6	5	8	7	7	6	5
Never heard of test ⁵	22	16	15	36	21	24	20	35	33	41	22	12
16. Was one of your reasons for donating blood because you wanted to be tested for the AIDS virus infection? ⁶												
Yes	3	4	2	1	4	1	1	15	3	3	3	2
No	83	83	85	77	80	86	85	58	76	77	78	86
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Never heard of test ⁵	9	8	7	17	9	8	8	13	10	18	12	5
17. Except for blood donations since 1985, have you had your blood tested for the AIDS virus infection?												
Yes	10	16	12	3	12	9	9	14	15	7	9	13
No	65	66	71	59	66	65	69	49	48	50	67	73
Don't know	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	2	2	2
Never heard of test ⁵	22	16	15	36	21	24	20	35	33	41	22	12

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, January–March 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/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
Percent distribution												
18. How many times have you had your blood tested for the AIDS virus infection, not including blood donations?												
Once	7	10	8	2	7	6	6	10	11	5	6	9
Twice	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2
Three times or more	1	3	2	0	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	2
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
Never heard of/had test ⁷	90	84	88	97	88	91	91	86	85	93	91	87
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	4	6	6	1	5	4	4	5	6	3	4	6
Once	5	8	6	2	6	4	4	7	8	3	4	6
Twice	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1
Three times or more	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
Never heard of/had test ⁷	90	84	88	97	88	91	91	86	85	93	91	87
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	51	55	49	43	52	50	50	46	64	59	54	46
All volunteered	45	41	46	54	44	46	45	50	34	40	40	49
Some of each	3	4	4	1	4	2	4	2	2	1	5	4
Don't know	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	—	—	1	1
20b. Were any of the blood tests required for: ⁸												
Hospitalization or a surgical procedure?	12	12	10	19	7	18	15	8	3	19	13	9
Health insurance?	3	2	5	2	4	2	4	1	3	1	2	5
Life insurance?	6	4	9	4	8	4	8	2	2	1	4	9
Employment?	9	9	9	8	8	9	8	11	10	7	9	9
Military induction or military service?	11	18	8	2	19	2	12	15	6	2	16	11
Immigration?	5	6	6	—	6	5	1	1	35	16	6	2
Other	12	14	9	14	8	17	11	15	12	17	14	9
Don't know	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. When was your last blood test for the AIDS virus infection? ⁸												
1990	8	8	8	11	9	8	8	9	7	8	9	8
1989	53	57	50	56	55	52	52	57	60	55	52	53
1988	19	18	20	17	16	22	19	19	13	16	18	20
1987	10	9	10	8	11	8	10	9	7	9	10	9
1986	3	4	3	4	3	3	4	3	4	3	6	2
1985	2	1	3	1	3	1	2	1	6	2	1	3
Don't know	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	1	—	3	1	3
22a. Was your last test required or did you go for it voluntarily? ⁸												
Required	52	57	50	47	53	51	52	47	62	57	57	48
Voluntary	47	43	48	53	46	47	47	52	37	42	42	50
Don't know	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	—	—	1	1
22b. Was the test required for: ⁸												
Hospitalization or a surgical procedure?	12	12	9	20	6	18	14	8	2	18	13	8
Health insurance?	3	2	4	2	4	2	4	0	4	1	3	4
Life insurance?	6	4	8	3	8	4	8	2	2	1	4	9
Employment?	7	7	8	8	7	8	7	10	8	5	8	8
Military induction or military service?	10	16	7	2	17	1	10	14	6	2	15	10
Immigration?	5	6	6	—	6	5	1	1	35	16	6	2
Other	10	12	8	14	7	14	9	14	11	16	11	8
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	5	1	3	3	3	5	4	1	3	4
Clinic run by employer	4	3	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	2	4	4
Doctor/HMO	33	30	34	38	32	34	31	29	47	39	26	35
Public health department	6	7	6	4	6	5	5	5	7	6	6	5
Hospital/emergency room/outpatient clinic	26	24	25	37	20	33	28	27	14	31	29	22
STD clinic	0	1	1	—	0	1	0	0	2	—	1	0
Family planning clinic	0	1	0	—	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Prenatal clinic	1	1	0	—	0	1	1	1	—	2	1	—
Tuberculosis clinic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other clinic	6	6	6	4	5	7	5	5	5	7	4	6
Drug treatment facility	0	0	—	—	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	0
Military induction/service site	11	17	8	2	18	2	11	13	9	2	15	10
Immigration site	1	1	1	—	1	1	0	—	5	2	1	0
Other	9	8	9	10	10	8	11	7	1	6	7	12
Don't know	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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, January–March 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/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	38	39	39	28	42	32	35	54	35	35	35	40
No	61	60	60	72	57	67	64	44	64	64	64	59
Don't know	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
25. Did you get the results of your last test? ⁸												
Yes	77	78	76	77	77	76	75	82	80	80	77	76
No	22	22	22	22	22	22	24	16	17	17	22	23
Don't know	1	0	1	2	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
26. Did you want the results of your last test? ⁹												
Yes	33	33	37	21	33	34	32	48	26	26	25	39
No	62	60	59	79	62	61	64	37	74	72	68	56
Don't know	5	7	4	—	5	5	4	15	—	2	7	5
27. When you received the results of your last test, did you receive counseling 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	27	30	25	22	26	27	21	41	40	30	28	24
No	73	70	75	78	74	73	79	59	60	70	72	75
Don't know	0	—	0	—	0	0	0	—	—	—	0	0
28. Were the results given in person, by telephone, by mail or in some other way? ¹⁰												
In person	62	65	59	65	63	61	59	62	87	80	65	55
By telephone	15	12	18	15	13	18	18	10	7	9	13	19
By mail	17	17	19	11	16	18	18	23	5	8	17	20
Other	5	7	3	5	6	3	5	5	1	3	4	6
Don't know	1	—	0	4	1	0	1	—	—	1	1	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	95	90	93	92	93	93	90	90	89	93	93
No	3	2	4	3	4	3	3	4	5	6	3	3
Don't know	4	3	5	4	4	3	3	5	5	5	3	4
30. Do you expect to have a blood test for the AIDS virus infection in the next 12 months?												
Yes	7	14	7	2	8	6	5	16	11	6	7	7
No	67	66	75	60	67	68	72	44	50	49	67	78
Don't know	3	5	4	2	4	3	3	6	7	3	3	3
Never heard of test ⁵	22	16	15	36	21	24	20	35	33	41	22	12
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	66	70	64	50	63	69	60	80	71	74	67	60
As part of a blood donation	26	24	28	28	28	24	32	16	23	24	26	28
As part of a hospitalization or surgical procedure	10	9	9	14	8	12	9	12	12	8	13	8
As a requirement for health insurance	11	12	11	10	11	11	8	15	19	15	11	9
As a requirement for life insurance	9	10	5	13	9	8	7	14	6	11	8	8
As a requirement for a job, other than military	16	16	17	14	16	16	14	19	29	18	17	14
As a requirement for the military	10	13	9	2	15	4	10	15	6	7	12	11
As a requirement for immigration	4	3	4	2	3	4	2	5	9	6	4	2
As a required part of some other activity that includes a blood sample and automatic AIDS testing	15	18	12	11	15	15	15	16	10	15	13	16
32. Where will you go to have a blood test for the AIDS virus infection? ¹¹												
AIDS clinic/counseling/testing site	2	2	2	—	2	1	1	3	2	—	3	1
Clinic run by employer	4	4	4	8	4	5	3	6	10	2	7	3
Doctor/HMO	36	37	35	42	37	36	38	32	43	42	38	33
Hospital/emergency room/outpatient clinic	22	22	21	24	22	23	22	22	15	25	22	21
Other clinic	7	8	7	1	4	10	5	9	17	10	5	8
Public health department	8	8	8	4	7	9	7	12	4	11	7	7
Red Cross/blood bank	9	4	12	14	9	7	12	1	3	2	7	13
Other	8	10	8	4	11	5	9	11	6	2	9	12
Don't know	3	4	3	2	3	4	4	3	0	4	3	3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Provisional estimates of the percent of persons 18 years of age and over with selected AIDS knowledge and attitudes from the 1990 National Health Interview Survey, by selected characteristics: United States, January–March 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/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
33. Did you have a blood transfusion at any time between 1977 and 1985?	Percent distribution											
Yes	5	2	5	7	4	6	5	5	3	6	5	5
No	94	97	94	91	95	93	94	94	96	93	94	94
Don't know	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
34. Do you think the present supply of blood is safe for transfusions?												
Yes	50	56	52	42	56	44	53	37	39	36	50	57
No	29	28	28	30	24	32	26	36	38	34	29	25
Don't know	22	16	19	29	20	23	21	26	23	30	21	18
35. How effective do you think the use of a condom is to prevent getting the AIDS virus through sexual activity?												
Very effective	27	32	30	21	31	24	28	30	24	20	26	33
Somewhat effective	53	54	55	48	52	53	54	41	53	44	54	56
Not at all effective	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	5	4	6	4	3
Don't know how effective	12	8	8	21	10	14	11	20	12	22	12	7
Don't know method	4	2	2	6	3	4	3	5	7	8	3	2
36. What are your chances of having the AIDS virus?												
High	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
Medium	2	3	2	1	3	1	2	3	3	3	1	2
Low	15	22	17	7	16	14	16	16	10	8	14	20
None	81	73	78	89	79	82	81	77	81	84	83	77
Don't know	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	4	4	5	1	1
37. What are your chances of getting the AIDS virus?												
High	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Medium	3	4	3	2	4	2	3	4	4	4	3	3
Low	21	28	23	12	22	19	22	18	13	11	18	28
None	73	65	70	84	71	76	73	72	77	80	76	67
Don't know	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	4	4	5	2	1
N/A—High chance of already having the AIDS virus	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
38. Have you ever personally known anyone with AIDS or the AIDS virus?												
Yes	14	14	18	11	13	15	14	16	15	7	12	21
No	84	85	80	88	85	83	84	83	84	92	87	78
Don't know	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	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	4	3	1	3	2	2	4	3	2	2	3
No to all statements	97	96	97	99	97	98	98	96	97	97	98	97
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	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 9,379 persons, or about 87 percent of eligible respondents.

Table I contains the estimated population size of each of the

demographic subgroups included in table 1 to allow readers to derive provisional estimates of the number of people in the United States with a given characteristic, for example, the number of men who have had their blood tested for HIV. The population figures in table I are based on 1989 data from the NHIS; they are not official population estimates. Table II shows approximate standard errors of estimates presented in table 1. Both the estimates in table 1 and the standard errors in table II are provisional. They may differ 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 1989 National Health Interview Survey of AIDS Knowledge and Attitudes and estimated adult population 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, January–March 1990

Characteristics	Sample size	Estimated population in thousands
All adults	9,379	179,518
Age		
18–29 years	2,238	46,512
30–49 years	3,751	71,074
50 years and over	3,390	61,932
Sex		
Male	3,887	85,252
Female	5,492	94,266
Race/ethnicity		
Non-Hispanic white	7,372	140,498
Non-Hispanic black	1,150	19,438
Hispanic	520	14,162
Education		
Less than 12 years	2,074	39,807
12 years	3,434	68,559
More than 12 years	3,778	69,365

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

Estimated percent	Total	Age			Sex		Race/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
5 or 95	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.5
10 or 90	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.6
15 or 85	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.4	2.0	1.0	0.8	0.7
20 or 80	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.5	2.3	1.1	0.9	0.8
25 or 75	0.6	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.6	2.4	1.2	1.0	0.9
30 or 70	0.6	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.7	2.6	1.3	1.0	1.0
35 or 65	0.6	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.8	2.7	1.3	1.0	1.0
40 or 60	0.7	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.9	2.8	1.4	1.1	1.0
45 or 55	0.7	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.9	2.8	1.4	1.1	1.0
50	0.7	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.9	2.8	1.4	1.1	1.0

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