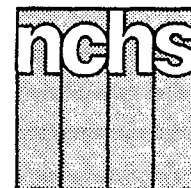


Advance Data



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

AIDS Knowledge and Attitudes of Hispanic Americans: United States, 1990

Provisional Data From the National Health Interview Survey

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Introduction

This report is one of two special reports examining awareness of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) and the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) among racial and ethnic minority groups of the U.S. population. Based on data collected in the 1990 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), this report describes various aspects of AIDS-related knowledge and HIV antibody testing experience for Hispanic adults 18 years of age and over. It presents differentials by age, sex, education, and specific Hispanic ancestry for the Hispanic population residing in the United States and compares selected measures with the non-Hispanic white population. The first of these special reports (Advanced Data From Vital and Health Statistics No. 206) presents data for non-Hispanic black adults.

The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) has included

questions about AIDS in the NHIS since 1987. Data concerning the adult population's knowledge about AIDS and transmission of HIV are collected to assist in the planning and monitoring AIDS educational programs. Since the initiation of the NHIS AIDS survey, its scope has widened to include more questions on HIV testing and blood donation experience and a general risk behavior question similar to that asked by the American Red Cross of potential blood donors. Detailed 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 Advanced Data From Vital and Health Statistics (Nos. 146, 148, 150, 151, and 153). In 1988 the NHIS AIDS questionnaire was revised and this version of the 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). Although data on Hispanic adults have been included in all reports, two special reports focused in detail on minority populations and were published using 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 (Advanced 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 HIV testing in connection with blood donation and testing for other reasons. Provisional findings have been published quarterly in *Advance Data From Vital and*



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Health Statistics Nos. 193, 195, 198, and 204.

The NHIS AIDS questionnaires have been developed by NCHS and an Interagency Task Force created by the Public Health Service 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 Health Resources and Services Administration.

This report presents provisional data for 1990 for most items included in the AIDS questionnaire. Tables 1 and 2, for Hispanic and non-Hispanic white adults, respectively, show percent distributions by response categories according to age, sex, and education. In most cases, the actual questions asked are reproduced verbatim in the tables along with the response categories. A few questions and responses have been rephrased or combined for more concise presentation of 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 survey uses the phrase "the AIDS virus" rather than "HIV" because it is felt to be more widely recognized; however, in this report the two terms are used synonymously.

The population subgroups in this report reflect the respondents' characterizations of both race and ethnic origin. For each member of a household, the household respondent for the main NHIS interview was asked, "What is the number of the group [on this card] that represents [name of sample person]'s race?" The choices on the response card were Aleut, Eskimo, or American Indian; Asian or Pacific Islander; black; white; and another group not listed. The household respondent was then asked "Are any of these groups [name of sample person]'s national origin or ancestry?" The choices on

the list were Puerto Rican, Cuban, Mexican/Mexicano, Mexican American, Chicano, other Latin American, and other Spanish. The "Puerto Rican" category in table 1 includes only persons classified as Puerto Rican and the "Mexican" category in table 1 includes persons classified as Mexican/Mexicano, Mexican American, or Chicano. The "other Hispanic" category includes all the other diverse Hispanic groups listed above, none of which was sufficiently large to analyze individually. Hispanic persons for whom the specific group of origin was unknown were not included in any of these categories but were included in the Hispanic total and breakdowns by age, sex, and education. Persons for whom it was not known whether they were of Hispanic origin were excluded from the analysis and do not appear in either table 1 or table 2. It should be noted that for those respondents speaking only Spanish, interviews were conducted by a bilingual interviewer or through other household members.

While the population subgroup highlighted in this report is the same as that in the 1988 report on Hispanic Americans, the comparison groups differ. In 1988 the comparison group of non-Hispanics included all races. In this report, the comparison group is restricted to non-Hispanic white persons. It is important to note that persons classified as Hispanic may be white, black, or other race. Three Hispanic subgroups (Puerto Ricans, Mexicans, and other Hispanics) are featured in this report as a result of the increasing need for information about specific Hispanic subpopulations. It should be noted that the Puerto Rican subgroup in this report includes only Puerto Rican adults residing in the United States and not those residing in Puerto Rico or other U.S. territories. In addition, some of the AIDS survey questions were revised in actual wording or in context and location between 1988 and 1990. For these reasons, comparisons between this report and the 1988 report must be made cautiously. Several of the more

dramatic changes across time will be highlighted in this analysis.

Selected findings

Patterns of knowledge and attitudes about AIDS and HIV were similar within the Hispanic population and the U.S. population as a whole, with the greatest levels of knowledge occurring among the young and the well-educated. There are exceptions, though, especially in the area of general knowledge about AIDS. The following highlights describe various aspects of AIDS knowledge and attitudes from the NHIS data for 1990, focusing on differences within the Hispanic population and differences between Hispanic and non-Hispanic white adults. Unless otherwise noted, all differences cited in the text are statistically significant at the .05 level (see tables II and III for approximate standard errors of estimates).

Sources of information and communication about AIDS and HIV—During 1990, 88 percent of Hispanic adults reported having received information about AIDS from any source in the month preceding the NHIS. Of those who did receive information, television was not only the most frequently cited source (77 percent) but also the source which varied little among sociodemographic groups. Written sources were the next most reported sources of AIDS information: 43 percent read about AIDS in newspapers and 37 percent received AIDS information in magazines. A noticeable difference emerged between Hispanic and non-Hispanic white individuals in the proportion who had read about AIDS in newspapers (43 percent compared with 56 percent) and in magazines (37 percent compared with 44 percent). Almost one-third (32 percent) of Hispanic adults received information about AIDS on the radio—a figure comparable to that within the non-Hispanic white population.

Differences in mediums of information about AIDS among Hispanic subpopulations were also

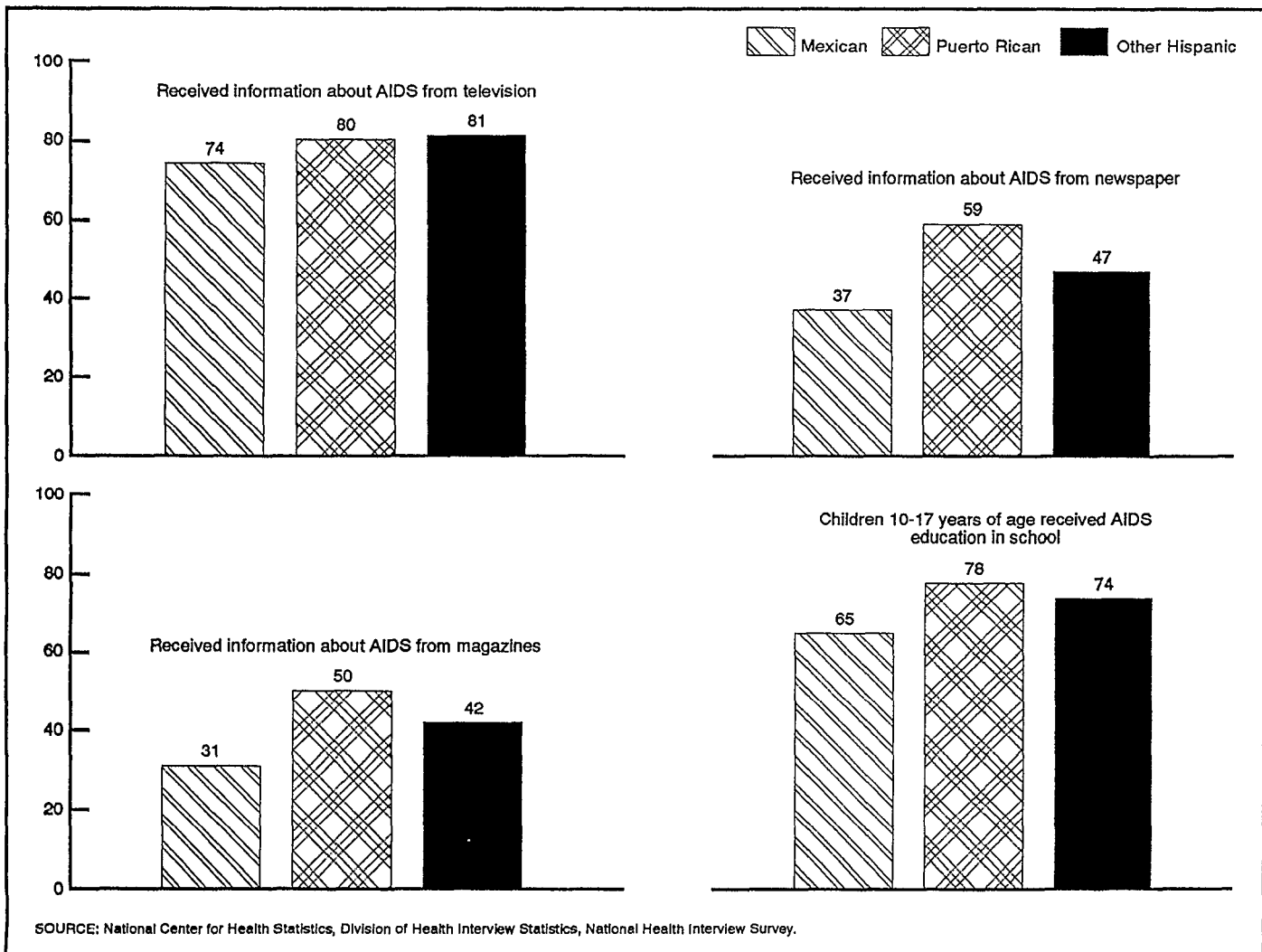


Figure 1: Provisional estimates of percent of Hispanic adults exposed to selected sources of AIDS information, by Hispanic subgroup: United States, 1990.

evident, especially for written sources (see figure 1). For example, Mexican-origin adults were the least likely and Puerto Rican adults were the most likely to have read about AIDS in a newspaper (37 percent compared to 59 percent). This was also true for those who read about AIDS in a magazine. Puerto Rican and other Hispanic adults were equally likely to receive information about AIDS via television, but Mexican-origin adults had the lowest percentage of hearing about AIDS through this medium.

Overall, some of the most noticeable differences in sources of AIDS information were by education level, especially for written sources. For example, the proportion of individuals who had ever read about AIDS in a magazine increased from one quarter (25 percent) of Hispanic adults with less than 12 years of

school to more than half (55 percent) of those adults with more than 12 years of school. There were no significant differences by education level for either radio or television.

Only 57 percent of Hispanic parents with children between the ages of 10 and 17 years reported that they had ever discussed AIDS with their children, compared with almost 70 percent of their non-Hispanic white counterparts. Mexican-origin parents were much less likely to have ever discussed AIDS with their children (50 percent) relative to other Hispanic adults (64 percent) and Puerto Rican parents (74 percent). There was a strong positive association between the proportion of Hispanic parents who ever discussed AIDS with their children and parental education. Gender differences were also substantial

among Hispanic adults: two-thirds (66 percent) of women compared with less than half (45 percent) of men had ever discussed AIDS with their children. Hispanic parents were also less likely than non-Hispanic white parents to report that their children had received AIDS education in school (69 percent compared with 74 percent).

When asked if they have ever personally known anyone with AIDS or the AIDS virus, 15 percent of Hispanic adults responded that they had—the same proportion as for non-Hispanic white adults. Yet there were particularly striking differences among Hispanic subpopulations. Almost one-third (30 percent) of Puerto Rican individuals had ever known someone with AIDS compared with 19 percent of other Hispanic persons and just 10 percent of

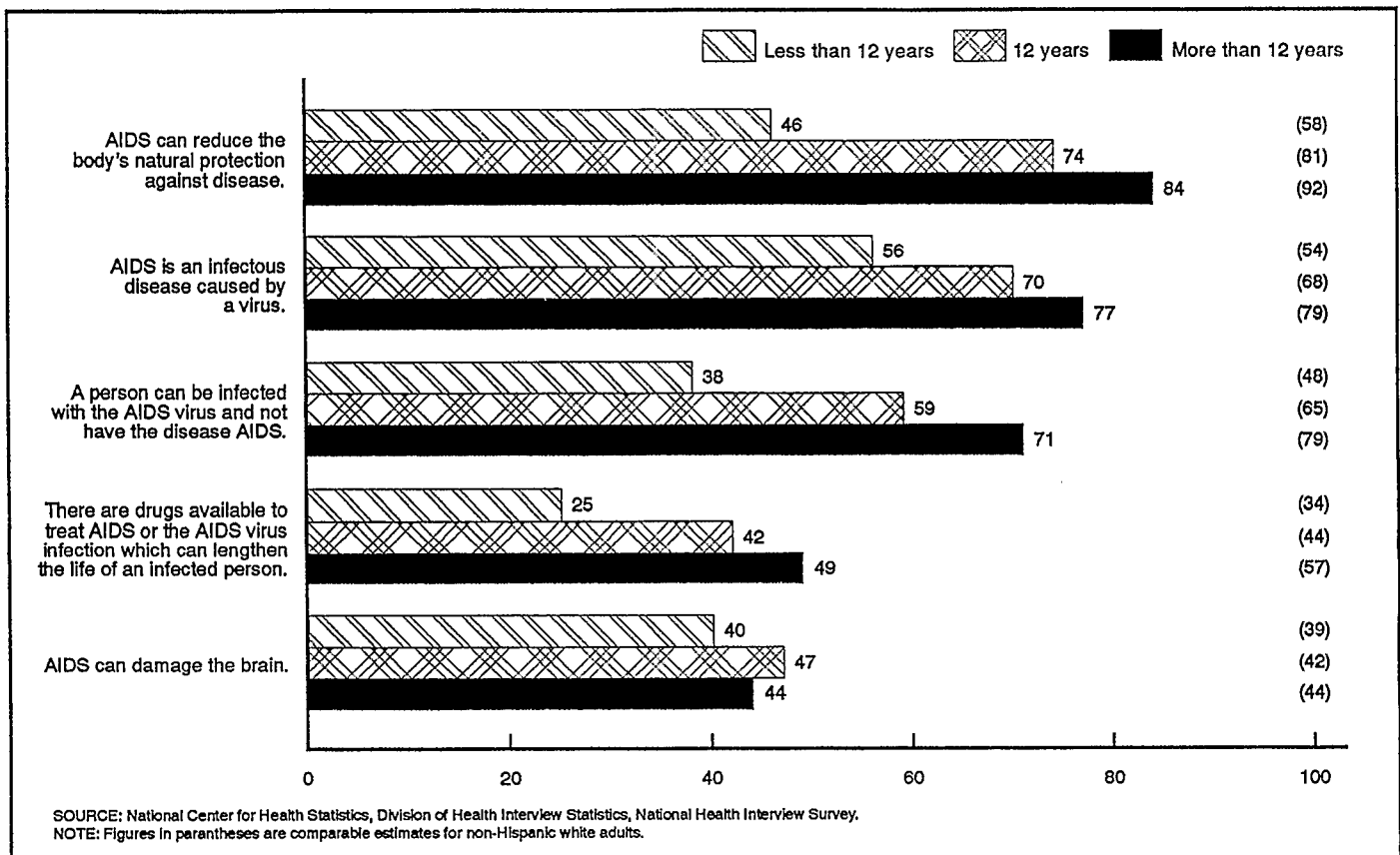


Figure 2. Provisional estimates of percent of Hispanic adults who thought selected statements about AIDS definitely true, by years of education: United States, 1990.

persons of Mexican origin. Hispanic adults with more than 12 years of education were much more likely to have known someone with AIDS or the AIDS virus than those persons with less than 12 years of education (26 percent compared with 9 percent).

General AIDS knowledge—In terms of self-assessed knowledge about AIDS, 19 percent of Hispanic adults stated that they knew a lot about AIDS, 38 percent some, 29 percent a little, and 14 percent nothing. Of those Hispanic adults with less than 12 years of education, 38 percent felt they knew a lot or some about AIDS compared with 80 percent of those with over 12 years of education. A significant difference in self-assessed knowledge about AIDS by Hispanic subpopulation was also evident: 49 percent of Mexican-origin adults thought they knew a lot or some compared with 66 and 67 percent of other Hispanic and Puerto Rican adults, respectively. In comparison, non-Hispanic white adults were as likely to feel that they

knew a lot about AIDS (19 percent), more likely to know some (49 percent), and less likely to feel that they knew little or nothing (23 and 9 percent).

The proportion of Hispanic adults who correctly identified the major modes of AIDS transmission (sexual intercourse, perinatal contact, and shared needles for drug use) was relatively high for all socio-demographic groups, although persons of Mexican origin were least likely to correctly identify these routes of transmission compared with Puerto Rican or other Hispanic adults. For other facts about AIDS, education differentials were evident, regardless of Hispanic origin. Adults 50 years of age and over were also less likely to identify correctly selected statements about AIDS and the AIDS virus as definitely true or false.

Figure 2 illustrates the variations in objective measures of general knowledge about AIDS by education level within the Hispanic population (comparable percentages for the

non-Hispanic white population are in parentheses). In general, adults with less than 12 years of school were less knowledgeable about the basic facts about AIDS than were those adults with 12 or more years school. For example, the proportion of Hispanic adults who knew that a person can be infected with the AIDS virus and not have the disease AIDS varied from 38 percent of individuals with less than 12 years of education to 71 percent of those with more than 12 years of education. Furthermore, less than half (46 percent) of Hispanic adults with under 12 years of school knew that AIDS can reduce the body's natural protection against disease compared with 84 percent of those adults with more than 12 years of education.

From 1988–90, there were several noticeable increases in the proportion of Hispanic adults who correctly identified the facts about AIDS and the AIDS virus. The largest change occurred in the proportion of Hispanic adults who knew that AIDS

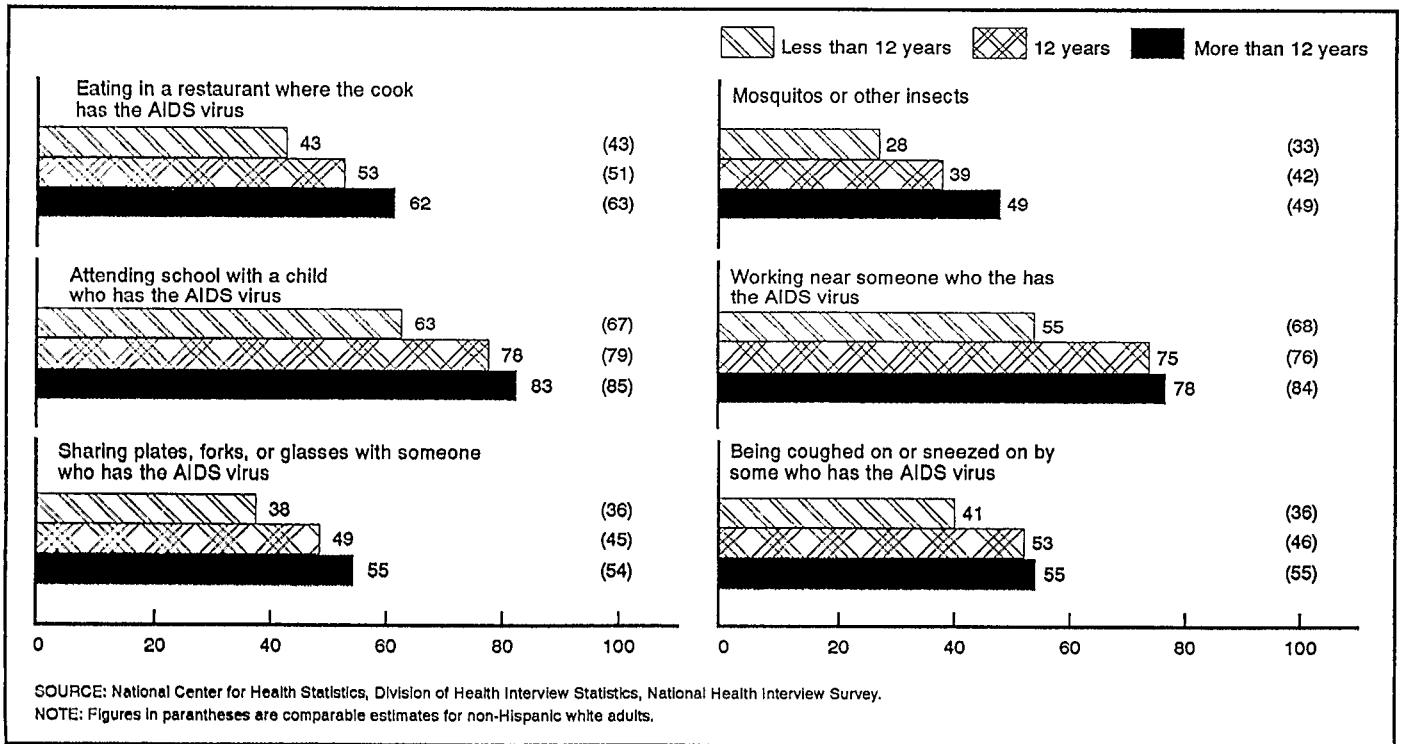


Figure 3. Provisional estimates of percent of Hispanic adults who thought it very unlikely or definitely not possible to become infected with the AIDS virus in selected ways, by years of education: United States, 1990.

can damage the brain: only one-quarter (25 percent) correctly identified this statement as true in 1988 compared with 43 percent of Hispanic adults in 1990. A further substantial increase in AIDS knowledge over time occurred for the statement concerning individuals who have the AIDS virus and who do not have the disease AIDS—correct responses rose from 41 percent to 52 percent of Hispanic adults from 1988–90.

A new questionnaire item was added to the general AIDS knowledge section in the 1990 survey to ascertain responses to the statement that there are drugs available that can extend the life of an HIV-infected person. Hispanic persons were less likely than non-Hispanic white persons to state that this was true, 36 percent compared with 48 percent. As illustrated in figure 2, the percent correctly responding to this statement significantly increased as education level increased for both groups.

Misperceptions about HIV transmission—The NHIS AIDS questionnaire asked respondents to estimate the risk of HIV transmission

associated with several forms of casual contact with HIV-infected or potentially infected individuals, such as working near someone who has AIDS or using public toilets. Of the five response options for the likelihood of transmission, 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 is definitely 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.

Despite the generally high levels of understanding about the three major modes of transmission of AIDS, misperceptions about the likelihood of transmission through casual contact persisted, with particularly striking differences between Hispanic and non-Hispanic white adults. In contrast to other areas of AIDS knowledge and attitudes, differences between Hispanic subpopulations with regard to misperceptions of AIDS

transmission were small and almost always insignificant. Figure 3 shows the proportions of Hispanic adults and non-Hispanic white adults by education level who correctly identified the low or nonexistent risks associated with various forms of casual contact with HIV-infected persons. In general, as the level of education rises, the proportion of adults with misperceptions about HIV transmission declines. For example, 55 percent of Hispanic adults with less than 12 years of education thought it very unlikely or definitely not possible to become infected with the AIDS virus from “working near someone with the AIDS virus” compared with 78 percent of Hispanic adults with more than 12 years of education.

The forms of contact perceived as most threatening by both Hispanic adults and non-Hispanic white adults were those that involved potential exchange of saliva or blood. Even among the most educated, under half (49 percent) of Hispanic adults with more than 12 years of education thought it very unlikely or definitely not possible to get AIDS or the AIDS virus from mosquitoes or other

insects; for non-Hispanic white adults, the comparable proportion was 55 percent. Hispanic and non-Hispanic white adults with more than 12 years of school were about equally likely to correctly identify the low to non-existent risk of becoming infected with the AIDS virus for most of the casual contact questions.

Blood donation and HIV testing—Approximately one-quarter of Hispanic adults reported that they had ever donated blood. Hispanic males were more likely than Hispanic females to have been past blood donors (32 percent compared with 21 percent); the proportion who reported ever donating also increased by years of education. Non-Hispanic white adults were more likely than Hispanic adults to have reported ever donating blood (43 percent). The demographic patterns of blood donation noted among the Hispanic population were also seen in the non-Hispanic white population.

Eleven percent of Hispanic adults indicated they had donated blood since March 1985 when routine screening of donated blood for HIV antibodies began. Of these, 5 percent had donated only once and the remaining 6 percent donated on two or more occasions. Again, blood donations increased with education. By comparison, 17 percent of non-Hispanic white adults donated blood since March 1985. Four percent of Hispanic adults and 7 percent of non-Hispanic white adults donated blood in the past year. For each group, most had donated only once and the same pattern of increased donations by education was noted.

More than two-thirds (69 percent) of Hispanic adults had heard of the blood test to detect HIV antibodies. This figure is not statistically different from the 65 percent who had heard of the test in 1988. The percent who were aware of the test in 1990 varied by age, education, and Hispanic origin. Only 58 percent of Hispanic persons 50 years of age and over had heard of the test compared with 76 percent of Hispanic adults 30–49 years of age. The proportion who had heard of the test ranged from 57 percent of those

with less than 12 years of education to 85 percent of those with more than 12 years. By ethnic group, Puerto Rican adults were the most knowledgeable about the test (78 percent aware), and Mexican Americans were the least aware (65 percent). Awareness of the antibody test was higher among non-Hispanic white adults (81 percent). The same patterns of awareness by age and education were also noted among non-Hispanic white persons, but within all sociodemographic categories, awareness was higher among non-Hispanic white adults than among Hispanic adults.

Slightly more than half (55 percent) of Hispanic adults knew that blood donations are routinely tested for HIV infection. This figure is similar to that reported in 1988 (51 percent). Again, the proportion of Hispanic adults who believed blood donations are tested varied widely by years of education, from 43 percent of those with less than 12 years to 71 percent of those with more than 12 years of education. Overall, a higher proportion of non-Hispanic white adults (71 percent) knew that blood donations are screened. Some of this difference is due to the lower percentage of Hispanic adults who knew of the HIV antibody test compared to non-Hispanic white adults. However, even among those aware of the HIV test, Hispanic persons were still less aware than non-Hispanic white persons that donations are tested.

In the 1990 survey, a new question assessed what percentage of those who had donated blood since HIV screening began in 1985, did so, at least in part, to be tested for AIDS. For Hispanic adults who had donated during that time, the figure was 2 percent, essentially the same as that reported for non-Hispanic white donors. In both groups, no differences were noted by other sociodemographic characteristics.

Excluding testing performed as part of blood donation, 16 percent of Hispanic adults reported that they had been tested for antibodies to HIV. For non-Hispanic white adults

the figure was lower, 9 percent. The difference between these two racial and ethnic groups is even more striking when one considers that fewer Hispanic adults were aware of HIV testing. Almost one-quarter (23 percent) of Hispanic persons who were aware of the antibody test have been tested compared with 11 percent of knowledgeable non-Hispanic white adults. In both groups, testing increased with years of education and was highest among those 18–29 years of age compared with older adults. If testing through blood donation is also included, then a total of 25 percent of Hispanic adults and 24 percent of non-Hispanic white adults have been tested for antibodies to HIV. These figures are higher than those seen in 1988; 14 percent overall for Hispanic adults and 17 percent for non-Hispanic white adults.

The remainder of this section deals only with HIV antibody testing exclusive of testing done in conjunction with blood donation. For both Hispanic and non-Hispanic white adults, the majority (69 percent and 67 percent, respectively) who had been tested, had been tested only once. Overall, for both Hispanic and non-Hispanic white adults, HIV antibody tests were more likely to be required than voluntary. However the proportion required for Hispanic adults was higher than for non-Hispanic white adults (61 percent compared with 52 percent of tests required). Within the Hispanic population, 70 percent of the tests done for Mexican Americans were required, while for Puerto Ricans the proportion of required tests was much smaller, 21 percent. Examination of the reasons for required testing provides some insight into these differences. For Hispanic individuals in general, the most commonly cited reason for required testing was immigration (mentioned as the reason for testing by 39 percent of all Hispanic adults tested). For Mexican Americans, immigration accounted for 55 percent of all nonblood donation-related HIV antibody tests. Since Puerto Rican adults are not immigrants, they were not tested for this reason. Employment was

mentioned as the reason for testing by 6 percent of Hispanic adults tested and hospitalization or surgery was reported by 5 percent. For non-Hispanic white adults, the reasons were somewhat different. Hospitalization or surgery was cited most often (12 percent), military induction was next (11 percent), followed by life insurance (10 percent) and employment (7 percent). Immigration accounted for only 1 percent of those tested. Similar figures were noted for the proportion of tests required and the reasons mentioned for required testing when only the last HIV antibody test was focused on.

Despite the differences in the reasons for testing between Hispanic adults and non-Hispanic white adults, the two most frequently reported places for the last antibody test for both groups were doctor's office or HMO (listed by 45 percent of Hispanic adults and 31 percent of non-Hispanic white adults), and hospital, emergency room, or outpatient clinic (mentioned by 13 percent and 26 percent, respectively). The third most common site among Hispanic persons tested was a public health department (mentioned by 10 percent), while among non-Hispanic white adults it was a military induction site reported by 11 percent.

Of Hispanic adults who were tested, 39 percent reported also receiving pretest counseling about AIDS and the meaning of the test. This figure was similar for non-Hispanic white adults tested (38 percent). The majority of both Hispanic adults and non-Hispanic white adults who were tested got their results (83 percent and 75 percent, respectively). Those who did not get their results may include some individuals whose results were not yet available at the time of interview. For both groups, about one-third of those who had not gotten their results reportedly wanted them. Only about one-third (35 percent) of Hispanic adults who got their results also indicated that they received posttest counseling about risk reduction and/or prevention of HIV

transmission. For non-Hispanic white persons who were tested and got their results, the percentage who also received posttest counseling was even lower at 24 percent. Hispanic persons were more likely to have received their results in person (87 percent) when compared with non-Hispanic white persons (58 percent), while non-Hispanic white persons were more likely to have received their results in the mail (16 percent compared with 5 percent) or by telephone (19 percent compared with 5 percent). This larger proportion of Hispanic adults who got their results in person may help explain in part the somewhat larger proportion who also received posttest counseling. Over 90 percent of both Hispanic adults and non-Hispanic white adults who were tested felt their results were handled properly in terms of confidentiality.

Ten percent of Hispanic adults reported that they plan to be tested for HIV infection in the next year. This figure was somewhat higher for those 18–29 years of age compared with those 50 years and over (12 percent compared with 5 percent). No other sociodemographic differences were noted. Only 5 percent of non-Hispanic white adults reported that they planned to be tested.

Among Hispanic persons with plans to be tested, 81 percent said they would do so voluntarily because they personally wanted to know if they were infected. Twenty-three percent indicated the reason would be for blood donation and 16 percent said they would be tested as a requirement for a nonmilitary job (note: percentages sum to more than 100 percent because respondents may choose more than one reason for being tested). Among non-Hispanic white individuals with plans to be tested, the top three reasons cited were the same: 58 percent indicated it would be voluntary because they wanted to know their infection status, 28 percent listed blood donation as the reason for their future test, and 13 percent stated it would be a requirement for a nonmilitary job. As with HIV testing that has already

been done, a private doctor or HMO was mentioned most often as the site for future HIV testing followed by hospital, emergency room, or outpatient clinic by both non-Hispanic white and Hispanic adults.

Prevention and perceived risk of HIV infection—The 1990 NHIS again asked respondents about their perception of the efficacy of condoms as a means of preventing the sexual transmission of the AIDS virus. Hispanic adults were less likely than non-Hispanic white adults to state that condoms were “very effective” or “somewhat effective” (71 percent compared with 81 percent). An even larger difference in response occurred among Hispanic subgroups: 32 percent of Puerto Rican adults rated condoms as “very effective” compared with only 22 percent of Mexican or other Hispanic persons. Differences in response to the question of perceived effectiveness of condoms were not evident among sociodemographic groups, except by education level where the proportion who rated condoms as “very effective” or “somewhat effective” increased as years of school increased. Furthermore, the gender difference noted in the non-Hispanic white population in the proportion perceiving condoms as “very effective” was not evident in the Hispanic population.

Four percent of Hispanic individuals reported that they had received a blood transfusion between 1977 and 1985, the period before the blood supply was screened for HIV. This figure is similar across all sociodemographic and Hispanic subgroups.

Overall, 73 percent of Hispanic adults felt there was no chance of their becoming infected with HIV, and 17 percent assessed their chance of infection as low. Three percent felt their risk was medium, and only 1 percent reported a high risk. Another 1 percent of Hispanic adults felt that there was a high chance that they were already infected with HIV. The proportion of Hispanic adults who believed that there was no chance of their getting HIV was much greater among women than among

men (78 percent compared with 67 percent). Perceived risk of infection increased with education and decreased with age for Hispanic adults, yet there were no discernible differences by specific Hispanic origin.

Only 2 percent of Hispanic persons reported being in any of the behavior categories highly associated with an increased risk of HIV infection and AIDS, a figure comparable to previous estimates in 1988 for Hispanic adults. The same percentage of non-Hispanic white persons identified themselves as belonging to at least one of the behavior categories. This proportion was relatively similar across various sociodemographic categories for both non-Hispanic white and Hispanic populations.

Table 1. Provisional estimates of the percent of Hispanic 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, 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	Age			Sex		Hispanic origin			Education			
	Total	18-29 years	30-49 years	50 years and over	Male	Female	Puerto Rican	Mexican	Other 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	19	20	21	13	17	21	28	14	25	10	21	34
Some	38	41	39	30	38	37	39	35	41	28	45	46
A little	29	28	29	28	29	29	27	32	23	35	26	19
Nothing	14	11	10	28	16	13	6	18	11	27	7	1
Don't know	0	0	0	0	1	-	0	0	0	1	-	-
2. In the past month, have you received information about AIDS from any of these sources? ¹												
Television	77	76	78	77	75	78	80	74	81	74	76	82
Radio	32	30	35	28	34	29	45	28	34	29	33	36
Magazines	37	39	38	32	35	39	50	31	42	25	40	55
Newspapers	43	39	46	44	46	40	59	37	47	33	46	57
Street signs/billboards	14	16	14	10	15	13	19	13	12	11	15	18
Store displays/store distributed brochures	8	9	10	4	9	8	12	8	8	7	9	10
Bus/streetcar/subway displays	7	7	7	4	8	6	16	5	7	5	8	9
Health department brochures	19	21	20	12	14	22	31	17	18	12	24	24
Workplace distributed brochures	12	10	15	9	12	12	18	11	12	7	13	20
School distributed brochures	11	14	12	4	10	12	15	10	11	9	11	15
Church distributed brochures	7	7	9	4	7	7	9	6	8	7	7	7
Community organization	6	5	7	4	5	7	10	5	6	4	6	9
Friend/acquaintance	15	17	15	9	16	14	18	14	15	11	18	18
Other	3	3	3	2	2	3	4	2	4	1	3	5
Don't know	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	-
Received no AIDS information in past month	12	11	11	14	13	11	7	14	8	15	12	7
3. Have you heard the AIDS virus called HIV?												
Yes	50	52	52	42	48	52	63	44	55	29	60	76
No	47	44	45	56	49	45	33	52	42	66	38	22
Don't know	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	2	2
4a. AIDS can reduce the body's natural protection against disease.												
Definitely true	64	64	67	56	62	65	72	58	72	46	74	84
Probably true	19	18	19	20	20	18	13	21	16	26	14	11
Probably false	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	1
Definitely false	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	4	1	4	3	2
Don't know	13	12	9	19	13	12	10	15	8	21	7	2
4b. AIDS can damage the brain.												
Definitely true	43	39	45	46	42	44	54	38	49	40	47	44
Probably true	27	28	26	26	28	26	24	29	24	27	25	29
Probably false	8	9	7	5	8	8	5	8	8	6	9	10
Definitely false	4	5	5	3	3	5	2	5	5	4	5	5
Don't know	18	19	16	21	19	18	14	20	15	24	14	11
4c. AIDS is an infectious disease caused by a virus.												
Definitely true	65	67	67	58	64	66	80	61	68	56	70	77
Probably true	19	19	20	20	21	18	12	21	18	21	19	17
Probably false	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Definitely false	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	1
Don't know	12	11	10	20	13	12	6	14	11	20	8	3
4d. A person can be infected with the AIDS virus and not have the disease AIDS.												
Definitely true	52	52	55	48	49	55	64	45	61	38	59	71
Probably true	20	19	20	19	21	18	16	21	19	21	19	18
Probably false	4	4	3	5	4	4	3	4	3	5	4	2
Definitely false	4	6	4	2	5	4	5	5	3	5	6	2
Don't know	20	19	17	26	21	19	12	24	15	32	12	6
4e. ANY person with the AIDS virus can pass it on to someone else through sexual intercourse.												
Definitely true	82	83	83	77	77	85	90	77	86	74	88	88
Probably true	13	12	13	14	17	10	8	16	10	17	9	11
Probably false	1	0	0	1	1	0	-	1	0	1	1	0
Definitely false	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Don't know	4	4	3	7	4	4	1	5	3	8	2	1
4f. A pregnant women who has the AIDS virus can give it to her baby.												
Definitely true	79	81	79	73	74	83	88	75	81	69	86	86
Probably true	15	13	15	18	18	13	10	17	14	20	10	13
Probably false	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Definitely false	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-
Don't know	6	5	5	8	7	4	1	7	4	10	3	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Provisional estimates of the percent of Hispanic 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, 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	Age			Sex		Hispanic origin			Education			
	Total	18-29 years	30-49 years	50 years and over	Male	Female	Puerto Rican	Mexican	Other 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	36	35	39	30	34	37	39	31	44	25	42	49
Probably true	27	29	25	26	26	27	27	27	25	25	26	30
Probably false	6	5	5	6	6	5	9	6	4	5	7	5
Definitely false	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	10	7	10	10	6
Don't know	23	22	21	30	24	22	17	26	20	35	15	11
4h. There is a vaccine available to the public that protects a person from getting the AIDS virus.												
Definitely true	5	5	5	6	4	6	7	4	6	6	6	3
Probably true	8	8	6	10	8	8	9	8	6	11	6	4
Probably false	11	13	9	11	11	11	11	11	11	9	11	13
Definitely false	51	51	56	44	49	53	52	49	55	36	62	67
Don't know	25	24	24	29	28	23	21	28	22	37	15	14
4i. There is no cure for AIDS at present.												
Definitely true	77	76	79	75	74	79	81	74	82	67	85	87
Probably true	7	8	7	8	8	7	7	8	7	9	6	7
Probably false	2	2	1	2	2	2	4	1	2	2	2	2
Definitely false	3	3	3	2	3	2	4	3	2	4	2	1
Don't know	11	11	10	13	13	10	4	14	7	19	6	4
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	4	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	4	6	2	2
Somewhat likely	9	8	10	11	10	8	9	10	8	12	7	6
Somewhat unlikely	12	13	13	9	12	13	12	13	11	13	10	12
Very unlikely	29	27	30	29	29	28	26	27	32	22	32	36
Definitely not possible	38	42	36	33	34	41	41	37	39	33	43	42
Don't know	8	7	7	14	10	7	7	10	7	14	5	2
5b. Eating in a restaurant where the cook has the AIDS virus?												
Very likely	7	6	7	8	7	6	7	7	7	7	8	5
Somewhat likely	19	15	20	22	19	19	18	18	19	21	17	16
Somewhat unlikely	13	17	12	9	14	13	17	14	10	14	12	13
Very unlikely	25	24	25	25	25	24	21	24	28	19	28	33
Definitely not possible	25	29	25	20	23	28	27	25	26	24	25	29
Don't know	11	9	11	16	12	11	11	12	10	16	10	5
5c. Sharing plates, forks, or glasses with someone who has the AIDS virus?												
Very likely	10	9	10	13	10	10	13	10	9	10	12	8
Somewhat likely	21	18	21	27	23	20	19	21	23	24	20	18
Somewhat unlikely	13	14	12	12	13	13	11	13	12	12	12	14
Very unlikely	22	22	25	18	21	23	23	21	24	17	24	31
Definitely not possible	23	28	21	17	21	25	25	23	23	21	25	24
Don't know	11	9	11	15	12	10	8	12	9	17	7	5
5d. Using public toilets?												
Very likely	9	7	10	12	9	9	10	10	8	12	10	4
Somewhat likely	19	17	19	25	21	18	16	20	20	25	13	15
Somewhat unlikely	11	11	10	10	11	10	11	10	10	10	11	11
Very unlikely	24	22	28	19	23	24	23	22	27	16	27	34
Definitely not possible	26	32	25	17	24	28	30	25	26	21	31	31
Don't know	11	11	8	17	12	10	9	12	9	16	9	4
5e. Sharing needles for drug use with someone who has the AIDS virus?												
Very likely	93	94	94	91	92	95	94	93	95	89	97	97
Somewhat likely	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	4	1	1
Somewhat unlikely	0	0	0	—	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Very unlikely	0	0	1	1	1	0	—	1	1	0	0	1
Definitely not possible	1	1	1	—	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Don't know	3	3	2	6	4	2	1	4	2	6	1	0
5f. Being coughed or sneezed on by someone who has the AIDS virus?												
Very likely	8	6	8	12	8	9	9	9	7	9	9	5
Somewhat likely	18	14	19	22	19	17	16	18	19	19	16	17
Somewhat unlikely	13	14	13	12	13	14	17	13	13	13	11	16
Very unlikely	24	26	26	18	26	23	22	24	26	20	27	30
Definitely not possible	23	30	21	16	21	25	25	22	25	21	26	25
Don't know	13	11	12	19	13	13	10	14	11	18	11	7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Provisional estimates of the percent of Hispanic 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, 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	Age			Sex		Hispanic origin			Education			
	Total	18-29	30-49	50 years	Male	Female	Puerto Rican	Mexican	Other Hispanic	Less than	12 years	More than
		years	years	and over						12 years		12 years
Percent distribution												
5g. Attending school with a child who has the AIDS virus?												
Very likely	2	2	1	5	2	3	4	2	2	3	2	1
Somewhat likely	8	6	8	12	9	7	5	7	10	11	5	6
Somewhat unlikely	8	8	9	8	9	7	12	8	7	9	9	7
Very unlikely	30	29	33	28	32	30	30	30	31	25	34	36
Definitely not possible	42	48	41	34	37	46	42	41	43	38	44	47
Don't know	9	8	9	13	11	8	7	10	7	15	6	3
5h. Mosquitoes or other insects?												
Very likely	15	15	15	17	15	15	13	16	14	18	15	10
Somewhat likely	24	24	22	27	25	22	19	24	24	27	23	20
Somewhat unlikely	7	8	6	4	6	7	9	6	6	6	7	8
Very unlikely	17	15	19	18	18	17	17	16	20	12	19	25
Definitely not possible	19	22	18	15	17	20	24	18	19	16	20	24
Don't know	18	17	19	19	18	18	18	19	16	21	17	14
8. Have you ever discussed AIDS with any of your children aged 10-17? ²												
Yes	57	57	58	49	45	66	74	50	64	46	64	70
No	43	43	42	51	55	34	26	50	36	54	36	30
Don't know	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Have any or all of your children aged 10-17 had instruction at school about AIDS? ²												
Yes	69	70	70	66	67	71	78	65	74	62	74	77
No	10	12	11	7	8	12	8	12	8	14	6	8
Don't know	20	18	20	26	25	17	14	23	17	24	20	15
10. Have you ever donated blood?												
Yes	26	19	29	33	32	21	29	25	27	16	29	41
No	74	81	70	67	68	79	71	75	73	84	70	59
Don't know	0	0	0	0	1	-	-	0	0	0	0	-
11a. Have you donated blood since March 1985?												
Yes	11	12	12	5	12	10	14	10	10	4	13	21
No	89	87	87	95	88	90	86	89	89	95	87	79
Don't know	0	0	0	0	1	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
11b. Have you donated blood in the past 12 months?												
Yes	4	4	5	2	4	4	4	4	4	1	5	8
No	96	95	95	98	95	96	96	95	96	98	95	91
Don't know	0	1	0	0	1	0	-	0	0	0	0	1
12. How many times have you donated blood since March 1985?												
Once	5	6	4	2	4	5	4	5	4	2	5	8
Twice	2	2	2	1	3	1	3	2	2	1	2	4
Three times or more	4	4	6	2	4	4	7	4	4	1	6	8
Don't know	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	0
Did not donate blood since March 1985 ³	89	88	88	95	88	90	86	90	90	96	87	79
13. How many times have you donated blood in the past 12 months?												
Once	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	2	1	3	5
Twice	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	2
Three times or more	1	1	1	0	1	0	-	0	1	-	1	1
Don't know	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	-	0
Did not donate blood in the past 12 months ⁴	96	95	95	98	96	96	96	96	96	99	95	92
14. Have you ever heard of a blood test that can detect the AIDS virus infection?												
Yes	69	67	76	58	67	70	78	65	73	57	73	85
No	29	31	23	38	30	28	20	33	25	39	25	14
Don't know	2	2	2	4	3	2	2	3	1	4	2	1
15. To the best of your knowledge, are blood donations routinely tested for the AIDS virus infection?												
Yes	55	55	60	43	53	56	58	54	54	43	58	71
No	5	4	6	6	5	5	7	4	8	4	7	6
Don't know	9	7	10	9	9	9	13	7	11	10	8	8
Never heard of test ⁵	31	33	24	42	33	30	22	35	27	43	27	15
16. Was one of your reasons for donating blood because you wanted to be tested for the AIDS virus infection? ⁶												
Yes	2	1	4	-	3	2	3	2	3	1	3	2
No	75	78	73	68	71	78	73	71	83	69	66	83
Don't know	1	2	-	-	1	0	-	0	2	-	2	0
Never heard of test ⁵	14	9	15	27	14	13	13	16	10	22	18	8
17. Except for blood donations since 1985, have you had your blood tested for the AIDS virus infection?												
Yes	16	15	21	6	18	14	14	16	16	17	13	16
No	50	50	52	48	47	54	60	48	53	38	58	65
Don't know	3	1	3	4	3	2	4	1	4	2	2	4
Never heard of test ⁵	31	33	24	42	33	30	22	35	27	43	27	15

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Provisional estimates of the percent of Hispanic 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, 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	Age			Sex		Hispanic origin			Education			
	Total	18-29	30-49	50 years	Male	Female	Puerto Rican		Other	Less than	More than	
		years	years	and over			Rican	Mexican	Hispanic	12 years	12 years	12 years
18. How many times have you had your blood tested for the AIDS virus infection, not including blood donations?	Percent distribution											
Once	11	11	16	4	13	10	9	12	11	13	10	11
Twice	3	3	3	0	4	2	4	2	3	3	2	3
Three times or more	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2
Don't know	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0
Never heard of/had test ⁷	84	85	79	94	82	86	86	84	84	83	87	84
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	7	7	9	3	8	6	5	7	7	8	4	8
Once	8	8	10	3	9	6	7	7	8	8	8	6
Twice	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	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	0	0	—	0
Never heard of/had test ⁷	84	85	79	94	82	86	86	84	84	83	87	84
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	61	63	59	64	62	60	21	70	56	70	55	49
All volunteered	37	33	40	36	35	38	77	27	42	27	43	49
Some of each	2	4	0	—	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
Don't know	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	0	0	1	0
20b. Were any of the blood tests required for: ⁸												
Hospitalization or a surgical procedure?	5	8	3	11	2	9	5	5	7	4	6	7
Health insurance?	1	1	2	4	1	2	4	—	3	0	—	5
Life insurance?	1	2	1	—	2	1	1	0	4	1	0	4
Employment?	6	5	4	19	5	6	8	3	10	5	4	10
Military induction or military service?	2	3	2	—	4	1	5	2	2	—	2	7
Immigration?	39	33	45	23	45	32	—	55	21	54	31	14
Other	10	16	4	15	7	13	5	7	15	9	13	8
Don't know	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. When was your last blood test for the AIDS virus infection? ⁸												
1990	27	24	27	39	23	31	38	22	32	23	35	25
1989	40	47	36	30	41	39	44	41	37	41	41	37
1988	20	20	20	16	18	22	6	22	19	22	12	23
1987	6	6	6	6	7	5	4	8	4	4	9	6
1986	2	2	3	—	4	1	3	3	2	3	1	3
1985	2	1	2	6	3	1	4	1	4	2	—	6
Don't know	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	1	1	2	—	—
22a. Was your last test required or did you go for it voluntarily? ⁸												
Required	62	65	59	64	62	61	23	70	58	70	56	50
Voluntary	37	34	40	36	37	37	75	28	42	29	42	49
Don't know	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	0	0	1	0
22b. Was the test required for: ⁸												
Hospitalization or a surgical procedure?	5	8	3	11	2	9	7	5	7	4	6	7
Health insurance?	1	1	2	4	1	2	4	0	2	0	0	4
Life insurance?	1	2	1	—	2	1	1	0	4	1	0	4
Employment?	5	4	4	19	4	6	8	2	10	4	4	9
Military induction or military service?	2	3	2	—	4	0	4	2	2	—	2	6
Immigration?	39	32	46	23	44	32	—	55	21	53	32	14
Other	9	15	3	15	6	11	1	6	15	9	10	7
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	4	2	4	4	2	6	—	5	3	4	4	3
Clinic run by employer	4	3	2	15	4	3	6	3	5	5	3	2
Doctor/HMO	45	40	52	30	47	44	38	53	34	44	46	48
Public health department	10	11	8	22	10	10	17	8	12	10	12	9
Hospital/emergency room/outpatient clinic	13	14	11	20	9	17	24	8	17	10	13	19
STD clinic	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	—
Family planning clinic	2	3	2	—	2	2	5	2	1	4	1	—
Prenatal clinic	0	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Tuberculosis clinic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other clinic	9	7	10	7	12	5	2	9	11	12	6	5
Drug treatment facility	0	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Military induction/service site	3	4	2	—	5	1	4	3	3	—	5	7
Immigration site	5	5	6	2	6	4	—	7	4	7	5	—
Other	4	8	2	—	3	6	3	2	8	3	4	7
Don't know	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Provisional estimates of the percent of Hispanic 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, 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	Age			Sex		Hispanic origin			Education			
	Total	18-29 years	30-49 years	50 years and over	Male	Female	Puerto Rican	Other Mexican	Other 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	39	44	35	34	41	36	40	34	46	36	35	47
No	60	56	63	66	58	63	56	65	54	63	65	51
Don't know.	1	—	1	—	1	0	3	1	—	1	—	1
25. Did you get the results of your last test?⁸												
Yes	83	85	82	78	86	79	70	84	84	86	82	77
No	16	14	16	22	12	20	26	14	16	12	17	23
Don't know.	1	1	1	—	1	1	3	1	—	1	1	—
26. Did you want the results of your last test?⁹												
Yes	33	49	25	24	24	39	59	36	16	30	37	33
No	66	48	75	76	76	59	41	64	80	70	63	64
Don't know.	1	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	—	4
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	35	38	31	48	41	27	45	30	41	36	29	37
No	65	62	69	52	59	73	55	70	59	64	71	63
Don't know.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Were the results given in person, by telephone, by mail, or in some other way?¹⁰												
In person.	87	85	86	100	90	82	72	90	83	91	82	81
By telephone	5	4	6	—	3	7	17	3	5	4	6	6
By mail	5	8	4	—	4	7	—	4	8	4	6	7
Other	3	2	4	—	2	3	8	2	2	0	5	6
Don't know.	1	1	1	—	—	1	3	—	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	91	93	90	92	93	90	94	91	91	89	92	95
No	4	3	4	5	3	5	4	3	5	4	3	4
Don't know.	5	4	5	3	4	5	—	6	3	6	5	1
30. Do you expect to have a blood test for the AIDS virus infection in the next 12 months?												
Yes	10	12	10	5	11	9	15	9	9	11	9	8
No	52	49	58	45	49	54	53	50	55	40	58	67
Don't know.	7	6	8	8	7	7	10	6	9	7	6	10
Never heard of test ⁵	31	33	24	42	33	30	22	35	27	43	27	15
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.	81	79	86	73	84	78	88	82	77	91	69	75
As part of a blood donation	23	23	20	31	27	18	17	24	22	20	21	33
As part of a hospitalization or surgical procedure	10	13	4	19	8	12	8	11	7	9	13	6
As a requirement for health insurance	13	12	13	18	13	13	9	18	5	14	9	16
As a requirement for life insurance	9	9	8	16	10	9	1	13	5	10	5	15
As a requirement for a job, other than military	16	15	14	26	16	16	10	15	20	17	16	15
As a requirement for the military	7	15	1	—	9	6	5	11	1	5	15	4
As a requirement for immigration	7	6	7	9	6	7	—	7	9	7	4	9
As a required part of some other activity that includes a blood sample and automatic AIDS testing.	13	16	7	21	12	14	9	15	10	14	15	8
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	2	—	3	1	2	2	1
Clinic run by employer	6	6	4	16	4	9	6	4	11	6	8	5
Doctor/HMO	42	42	46	27	43	41	42	47	30	38	45	45
Hospital/emergency room/outpatient clinic	15	16	14	17	11	19	30	8	20	17	12	16
Other clinic.	14	15	14	8	14	13	3	15	19	18	13	4
Public health department	8	7	8	14	10	7	9	8	9	10	4	9
Red Cross/blood bank	5	3	6	8	5	4	—	5	7	3	3	11
Other	2	4	2	—	3	2	—	5	—	1	7	1
Don't know.	5	5	5	9	8	3	9	5	4	4	7	8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Provisional estimates of the percent of Hispanic 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, 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	Age			Sex		Hispanic origin			Education			
	18-29	30-49	50 years	Male	Female	Puerto Rican	Other Mexican	Hispanic	Less than 12 years	12 years	More than 12 years	
	Total	years	years									and over
Percent distribution												
33. Did you have a blood transfusion at any time between 1977 and 1985?												
Yes	4	2	4	4	3	4	5	3	4	3	4	4
No	95	97	95	94	96	95	94	96	95	96	95	95
Don't know	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
34. Do you think the present supply of blood is safe for transfusions?												
Yes	35	40	33	30	37	33	35	33	40	28	40	41
No	40	39	41	39	37	42	39	43	35	41	40	38
Don't know	25	21	26	31	26	24	26	25	25	31	20	21
35. How effective do you think the use of a condom is to prevent getting the AIDS virus through sexual activity?												
Very effective	23	23	25	18	25	21	32	22	22	20	24	26
Somewhat effective	48	52	49	41	48	48	48	45	53	39	56	57
Not at all effective	6	5	6	7	5	7	8	6	6	8	5	4
Don't know how effective	15	14	13	22	14	17	9	18	13	20	12	10
Don't know method	7	6	7	11	7	7	4	9	6	13	3	3
36. What are your chances of having the AIDS virus?												
High	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Medium	3	4	2	2	4	2	2	3	3	2	3	3
Low	10	10	13	5	10	10	12	9	11	8	12	13
None	82	81	80	88	79	84	80	82	82	83	81	81
Don't know	4	4	4	4	6	3	4	4	3	7	2	1
37. What are your chances of getting the AIDS virus?												
High	1	1	1	—	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
Medium	3	4	3	2	4	3	3	4	3	4	3	3
Low	17	18	19	10	19	15	15	16	19	13	19	22
None	73	69	71	81	67	78	76	73	72	74	72	71
Don't know	5	6	4	5	7	3	4	5	5	8	3	3
N/A—High chance of already having the AIDS virus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
38. Have you ever personally known anyone with AIDS or the AIDS virus?												
Yes	15	13	18	13	13	16	30	10	19	9	15	26
No	83	85	81	86	85	82	67	89	79	89	84	73
Don't know	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	1	2	3	1	1
39. Are 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	2	1	3	2	4	2	3	2	2	3
No to all statements	97	96	98	99	97	98	96	98	97	97	98	97
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	—	1	—	—

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.

Table 2. Provisional estimates of the percent of white non-Hispanic 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, 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	Total	Age			Sex		Education		
		18-29 years	30-49 years	50 years and over	Male	Female	Less than 12 years	12 years	More than 12 years
Percent distribution									
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1. How much would you say you know about AIDS?									
A lot	19	23	23	13	18	19	9	14	28
Some	49	57	56	36	48	50	31	51	55
A little	23	18	19	31	24	22	32	28	15
Nothing	9	2	2	20	9	9	28	7	2
Don't know	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	78	79	78	77	79	77	74	78	79
Radio	31	37	34	23	35	27	21	29	37
Magazines	44	48	48	37	42	46	27	41	54
Newspapers	56	51	59	55	57	54	39	54	65
Street signs/billboards	11	16	12	6	12	9	6	9	14
Store displays/store distributed brochures	6	10	6	4	7	6	4	6	7
Bus/streetcar/subway displays	3	5	4	2	4	3	2	2	5
Health department brochures	17	24	17	11	16	18	11	16	20
Workplace distributed brochures	11	12	16	6	11	11	4	10	16
School distributed brochures	8	14	9	3	7	9	5	6	11
Church distributed brochures	4	3	4	3	4	3	2	3	4
Community organization	4	5	5	3	4	4	2	4	6
Friend/acquaintance	12	19	13	7	12	12	9	11	14
Other	3	4	4	2	3	3	1	2	5
Don't know	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
Received no AIDS information in past month	11	9	10	14	11	12	17	11	8
3. Have you heard the AIDS virus called HIV?									
Yes	76	82	83	63	75	76	52	73	88
No	22	17	15	33	23	21	44	25	11
Don't know	2	1	1	4	2	2	5	2	1
4a. AIDS can reduce the body's natural protection against disease.									
Definitely true	82	87	89	70	82	81	58	81	92
Probably true	9	8	7	13	9	9	16	11	5
Probably false	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	0
Definitely false	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	0
Don't know	7	3	2	13	6	7	20	6	2
4b. AIDS can damage the brain.									
Definitely true	42	40	44	42	43	42	39	42	44
Probably true	26	27	25	26	26	26	28	28	23
Probably false	8	11	9	5	8	8	4	7	10
Definitely false	4	6	5	2	5	4	3	3	6
Don't know	19	16	16	25	18	21	27	20	16
4c. AIDS is an infectious disease caused by a virus.									
Definitely true	70	80	78	56	72	68	54	68	79
Probably true	15	12	12	19	14	15	19	16	12
Probably false	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2
Definitely false	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Don't know	10	4	5	19	9	11	21	10	5
4d. A person can be infected with the AIDS virus and not have the disease AIDS.									
Definitely true	68	74	76	55	67	68	48	65	79
Probably true	16	14	14	20	17	16	20	18	13
Probably false	3	3	2	3	3	2	4	3	2
Definitely false	3	4	2	2	3	2	3	3	2
Don't know	11	6	6	20	11	11	26	11	5
4e. ANY person with the AIDS virus can pass it on to someone else through sexual intercourse.									
Definitely true	88	93	91	82	87	89	82	88	90
Probably true	9	6	7	12	10	8	10	9	8
Probably false	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Definitely false	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Don't know	3	1	1	5	3	3	7	2	1
4f. A pregnant woman who has the AIDS virus can give it to her baby.									
Definitely true	86	90	89	80	84	88	77	86	90
Probably true	10	8	8	13	12	8	14	10	8
Probably false	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Definitely false	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know	4	2	2	6	4	3	8	3	2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Provisional estimates of the percent of white non-Hispanic 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, 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		Education		
		18-29 years	30-49 years	50 years and over	Male	Female	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	48	51	53	40	48	47	34	44	57
Probably true	27	26	27	29	27	27	25	30	26
Probably false	6	7	5	5	6	5	6	6	5
Definitely false	5	7	5	4	6	4	6	5	4
Don't know	14	10	9	22	13	15	30	15	7
4h. There is a vaccine available to the public that protects a person from getting the AIDS virus.									
Definitely true	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2
Probably true	3	3	2	3	3	3	5	3	2
Probably false	10	10	9	11	10	10	11	11	9
Definitely false	72	76	79	61	74	70	54	70	81
Don't know	14	9	8	23	12	16	28	15	7
4i. There is no cure for AIDS at present.									
Definitely true	87	90	91	82	87	87	78	87	92
Probably true	6	5	5	8	6	6	8	7	5
Probably false	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Definitely false	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1
Don't know	4	2	2	7	4	4	10	4	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	2	1	2	3	2	2	3	2	1
Somewhat likely	6	5	5	6	6	5	7	6	4
Somewhat unlikely	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	8
Very unlikely	42	42	43	41	43	41	38	41	44
Definitely not possible	36	41	39	31	35	38	30	35	40
Don't know	5	2	3	10	5	5	13	5	2
5b. Eating in a restaurant where the cook has the AIDS virus?									
Very likely	5	4	5	6	5	5	8	6	3
Somewhat likely	18	18	17	18	18	17	20	20	15
Somewhat unlikely	13	15	14	12	14	13	11	13	14
Very unlikely	34	36	37	30	34	34	26	32	39
Definitely not possible	21	23	22	18	20	21	17	19	24
Don't know	9	4	6	16	8	10	19	10	5
5c. Sharing plates, forks, or glasses with someone who has the AIDS virus?									
Very likely	10	8	10	11	10	10	13	11	7
Somewhat likely	21	19	21	22	22	20	23	22	19
Somewhat unlikely	14	16	14	13	14	13	11	14	15
Very unlikely	29	32	31	25	30	29	22	28	34
Definitely not possible	18	22	19	14	17	19	14	17	20
Don't know	8	4	5	14	8	9	17	8	5
5d. Using public toilets?									
Very likely	5	4	4	6	4	5	8	5	3
Somewhat likely	12	11	11	15	12	13	17	14	9
Somewhat unlikely	12	13	12	11	12	12	10	13	12
Very unlikely	37	37	40	34	39	36	28	36	42
Definitely not possible	26	30	29	20	26	26	19	24	31
Don't know	7	4	4	13	7	8	16	7	4
5e. Sharing needles for drug use with someone who has the AIDS virus?									
Very likely	96	98	98	93	96	96	91	97	98
Somewhat likely	2	1	1	3	2	2	3	2	1
Somewhat unlikely	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Very unlikely	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Definitely not possible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know	2	0	0	4	1	2	5	1	1
5f. Being coughed or sneezed on by someone who has the AIDS virus?									
Very likely	8	6	7	10	7	8	11	8	6
Somewhat likely	20	17	19	23	20	20	21	21	18
Somewhat unlikely	15	16	16	13	15	14	12	14	16
Very unlikely	31	35	34	26	32	30	23	30	36
Definitely not possible	17	21	18	12	16	17	13	16	19
Don't know	10	5	6	17	9	11	19	10	5
5g. Attending school with a child who has the AIDS virus?									
Very likely	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1
Somewhat likely	5	4	4	6	5	4	7	5	4
Somewhat unlikely	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8
Very unlikely	43	43	45	42	44	42	37	43	46
Definitely not possible	36	43	38	30	35	37	30	36	39
Don't know	6	1	3	12	5	6	15	5	2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Provisional estimates of the percent of white non-Hispanic 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, 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		Education		
		18-29 years	30-49 years	50 years and over	Male	Female	Less than 12 years	12 years	More than 12 years
Percent distribution									
5h. Mosquitoes or other insects?									
Very likely	9	10	8	8	10	8	12	10	6
Somewhat likely	18	21	17	16	19	17	20	20	15
Somewhat unlikely	8	10	9	7	9	8	6	8	10
Very unlikely	26	26	28	24	27	25	20	24	31
Definitely not possible	20	20	22	18	19	21	13	18	24
Don't know	19	13	15	26	17	21	28	20	14
8. Have you ever discussed AIDS with any of your children aged 10-17? ²									
Yes	69	58	71	62	58	80	58	66	76
No	31	41	29	37	42	20	42	34	24
Don't know	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
9. Have any or all of your children aged 10-17 had instruction at school about AIDS? ²									
Yes	74	60	74	74	70	77	66	73	76
No	9	19	9	7	8	10	13	10	8
Don't know	17	21	17	18	22	13	21	17	16
10. Have you ever donated blood?									
Yes	43	36	46	43	54	32	31	38	52
No	57	64	54	56	45	68	69	62	48
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11a. Have you donated blood since March 1985?									
Yes	17	26	21	8	21	13	7	15	24
No	82	74	79	92	78	86	92	85	76
Don't know	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
11b. Have you donated blood in the past 12 months?									
Yes	7	11	9	3	9	5	3	6	10
No	92	89	90	96	90	94	97	93	89
Don't know	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
12. How many times have you donated blood since March 1985?									
Once	5	10	5	2	5	5	3	5	6
Twice	3	5	4	1	4	2	1	3	4
Three times or more	9	11	12	4	11	6	3	7	13
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Did not donate blood since March 1985 ³	83	74	79	92	79	87	93	85	76
13. How many times have you donated blood in the past 12 months?									
Once	4	7	5	2	5	3	2	4	5
Twice	2	2	2	1	2	1	0	1	3
Three times or more	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	2
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Did not donate blood in the past 12 months ⁴	93	89	91	97	91	94	97	94	90
14. Have you ever heard of a blood test that can detect the AIDS virus infection?									
Yes	81	87	89	69	82	80	64	80	90
No	16	12	9	26	16	17	32	17	9
Don't know	2	1	1	5	2	3	4	3	1
15. To the best of your knowledge, are blood donations routinely tested for the AIDS virus infection?									
Yes	71	80	79	57	72	71	52	69	81
No	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	4	4
Don't know	6	5	5	8	6	6	8	7	5
Never heard of test ⁵	19	13	11	31	18	20	36	20	10
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	1	2	1	3	2	2
No	84	84	86	78	83	86	73	80	87
Don't know	0	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0
Never heard of test ⁵	8	8	6	14	8	8	18	11	5
17. Except for blood donations since 1985, have you had your blood tested for the AIDS virus infection?									
Yes	9	15	12	3	11	8	7	8	12
No	70	70	75	63	69	70	55	70	76
Don't know	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	3
Never heard of test ⁵	19	13	11	31	18	20	36	20	10
18. How many times have you had your blood tested for the AIDS virus infection, not including blood donations?									
Once	6	10	8	2	7	6	4	5	8
Twice	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	2
Three times or more	1	2	2	0	2	1	1	1	2
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Never heard of/had test ⁷	91	85	89	97	89	92	93	92	88

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Provisional estimates of the percent of white non-Hispanic 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, 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		Education		
		18-29 years	30-49 years	50 years and over	Male	Female	Less than 12 years	12 years	More than 12 years
19. How many times in the past 12 months have you had your blood tested for the AIDS virus infection, not including blood donations?	Percent distribution								
None	5	7	6	2	5	4	3	4	6
Once	4	7	5	1	5	3	3	4	5
Twice	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Three times or more	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Never heard of/had test ⁷	91	85	88	97	89	92	93	92	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	52	55	51	47	55	48	51	50	54
All volunteered	43	41	44	48	40	47	46	45	41
Some of each	4	3	4	2	4	3	2	4	4
Don't know	1	0	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
20b. Were any of the blood tests required for: ⁸									
Hospitalization or a surgical procedure?	12	11	10	22	9	16	22	13	10
Health insurance?	4	2	6	2	5	2	3	3	5
Life insurance?	10	6	14	8	13	6	4	6	14
Employment?	7	8	7	5	7	6	4	6	8
Military induction or military service?	11	19	7	5	18	3	3	13	12
Immigration?	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
Other	13	16	13	8	9	18	18	14	11
Don't know	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. When was your last blood test for the AIDS virus infection? ⁸									
1990	28	28	29	27	29	28	32	30	27
1989	35	38	33	31	35	34	30	34	36
1988	17	18	16	16	16	18	18	16	17
1987	10	8	11	11	10	10	8	11	10
1986	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
1985	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2
Don't know	3	2	2	6	3	3	4	2	3
22a. Was your last test required or did you go for it voluntarily? ⁸									
Required	54	57	53	48	57	50	52	52	56
Voluntary	44	42	46	48	41	48	46	47	43
Don't know	1	0	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
22b. Was the test required for: ⁸									
Hospitalization or a surgical procedure?	12	11	10	21	8	16	21	13	9
Health insurance?	4	2	6	2	5	3	2	3	5
Life insurance?	10	5	13	7	13	6	4	6	13
Employment?	6	7	6	5	7	6	4	6	7
Military induction or military service?	11	18	7	5	17	3	3	13	11
Immigration?	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
Other	12	14	11	8	8	16	17	13	10
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	3	3	4	3	3	3	2	4
Clinic run by employer	3	2	4	2	4	3	2	3	4
Doctor/HMO	31	29	32	34	27	35	30	29	33
Public health department	6	7	5	3	5	7	9	6	5
Hospital/emergency room/outpatient clinic	26	23	25	36	21	31	37	29	21
STD clinic	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0
Family planning clinic	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1
Prenatal clinic	0	1	0	—	0	1	2	0	—
Tuberculosis clinic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other clinic	5	5	5	4	5	5	3	4	6
Drug treatment facility	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0
Military induction/service site	11	18	7	6	18	3	3	14	11
Immigration site	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Other	13	9	16	10	16	9	10	11	15
Don't know	0	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	0
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									
Yes	38	40	41	24	40	36	34	39	39
No	60	59	58	75	59	63	64	61	59
Don't know	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25. Did you get the results of your last test? ⁸									
Yes	75	76	75	73	74	77	73	76	75
No	24	23	24	26	25	22	26	24	24
Don't know	1	1	0	0	1	0	—	0	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Provisional estimates of the percent of white non-Hispanic 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, 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		Education		
		18-29 years	30-49 years	50 years and over	Male	Female	Less than 12 years	12 years	More than 12 years
Percent distribution									
26. Did you want the results of your last test? ⁹									
Yes	33	36	34	19	34	30	42	27	34
No	64	60	63	74	62	66	53	71	62
Don't know	4	4	3	7	4	4	5	3	4
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	24	30	23	13	23	25	27	26	22
No	75	70	77	86	76	74	72	74	77
Don't know	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	0	1
28. Were the results given in person, by telephone, by mail, or in some other way? ¹⁰									
In person	58	60	53	66	57	58	71	62	52
By telephone	19	17	21	16	17	21	13	17	21
By mail	16	15	18	13	18	14	10	15	18
Other	7	9	7	4	8	6	4	6	3
Don't know	1	0	1	2	1	0	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	91	93	90	91	90	93	90	92	91
No	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3
Don't know	5	4	6	6	6	4	6	5	5
30. Do you expect to have a blood test for the AIDS virus infection in the next 12 months?									
Yes	5	10	5	2	6	4	5	5	6
No	73	73	81	65	73	74	56	72	82
Don't know	3	4	3	2	3	3	3	3	3
Never heard of test ⁵	19	13	11	31	18	20	36	20	10
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	58	64	55	43	54	63	67	63	51
As part of a blood donation	28	27	28	30	30	25	24	27	30
As part of a hospitalization or surgical procedure	10	9	10	18	9	13	13	12	9
As a requirement for health insurance	8	9	8	8	9	8	11	10	6
As a requirement for life insurance	7	7	7	9	8	6	9	7	7
As a requirement for a job, other than military	13	12	14	9	12	13	11	13	12
As a requirement for the military	11	14	10	5	15	5	10	11	12
As a requirement for immigration	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	1
As a required part of some other activity that includes a blood sample and automatic AIDS testing	15	17	13	11	14	15	15	14	15
32. Where will you go to have a blood test for the AIDS virus infection? ¹¹									
AIDS clinic/counseling/testing site	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
Clinic run by employer	3	2	4	3	4	1	1	3	3
Doctor/HMO	38	40	35	41	37	39	35	44	34
Hospital/emergency room/outpatient clinic	19	18	20	18	16	23	27	18	18
Other clinic	5	7	4	3	4	7	6	4	6
Public health department	6	8	5	4	5	8	12	7	4
Red Cross/blood bank	12	7	15	18	14	9	6	10	15
Other	11	11	12	9	14	7	6	9	14
Don't know	4	5	3	3	4	4	5	4	4
33. Did you have a blood transfusion at any time between 1977 and 1985?									
Yes	6	3	5	8	6	6	7	5	5
No	93	97	94	90	93	93	91	94	94
Don't know	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1
34. Do you think the present supply of blood is safe for transfusions?									
Yes	50	58	53	41	54	46	36	47	58
No	28	26	28	30	25	31	33	31	25
Don't know	22	16	19	28	20	23	31	22	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	33	30	20	30	24	17	25	33
Somewhat effective	54	57	57	50	54	55	46	55	57
Not at all effective	4	4	4	4	3	5	6	4	3
Don't know how effective	13	6	8	22	11	15	25	13	7
Don't know method	2	1	1	4	2	2	5	2	1
36. What are your chances of having the AIDS virus?									
High	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medium	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
Low	16	24	18	9	18	14	10	14	21
None	81	72	79	88	78	82	85	83	77
Don't know	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Provisional estimates of the percent of white non-Hispanic 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, 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	Age			Sex		Education			
	Total	18-29 years	30-49 years	50 years and over	Male	Female	Less than 12 years	12 years	More than 12 years
37. What are your chances of getting the AIDS virus?	Percent distribution								
High	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medium	3	4	3	2	3	2	3	3	3
Low	22	31	26	13	25	20	12	19	30
None	73	63	69	82	70	75	81	76	66
Don't know	2	1	1	2	2	1	4	1	1
N/A—High chance of already having the AIDS virus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38. Have you ever personally known anyone with AIDS or the AIDS virus?									
Yes	15	14	19	11	14	16	7	11	21
No	84	84	80	88	84	83	91	87	77
Don't know	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	2
39. Are 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.									
j. 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	2	1	3	2	2	2	2
No to all statements	98	96	97	99	97	98	98	98	98
Don't know	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 residing in the United States 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 2,501

Hispanic and 30,996 non-Hispanic white individuals, about 87 percent of eligible respondents.

Table I contains the estimated population size of each of the demographic subgroups included in tables 1 and 2 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 Hispanic women 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. Tables II and III show approximate standard errors for most of the estimates presented in tables 1 and 2. The reader is cautioned about comparing estimates when the denominator is small (for example, when looking only

at those persons who did not receive the results of their HIV antibody test). Both the estimates in tables 1 and 2 and the standard errors in tables II and III are provisional. They may differ slightly from estimates made using the final 1990 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 1990 data collection period will be available at the end of 1991.

Table I. Hispanic and non-Hispanic white sample sizes for the 1990 National Health Interview Survey of AIDS Knowledge and Attitudes and estimated Hispanic and non-Hispanic white adult populations 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 1990

Characteristic	Sample size		Estimated population in thousands	
	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic White	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic White
All adults	2,501	30,996	13,361	140,451
Age				
18-29 years	851	6,666	5,154	32,918
30-49 years	1,138	12,159	5,424	55,521
50 years and over	512	12,171	2,782	52,012
Sex				
Male	1,026	13,292	6,106	67,116
Female	1,475	17,704	7,254	73,336
Education				
Less than 12 years	1,101	5,545	6,085	24,319
12 years	751	12,055	3,979	56,256
More than 12 years	640	13,318	3,249	59,498
Hispanic origin				
Puerto Rican	326	---	1,465	---
Mexican	1,375	---	7,730	---
Other Hispanic	789	---	4,117	---

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

Estimated percent	Age			Sex		Education			Hispanic origin			
	Total	18-29 years	30-49 years	50 years and over	Male	Female	Less than 12 years	12 years	More than 12 years	Puerto Rican	Mexican	Other Hispanic
5 or 95	0.6	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.6	0.8	1.0
10 or 90	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.5	2.1	1.0	1.4
15 or 85	0.9	1.6	1.4	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.8	2.5	1.2	1.6
20 or 80	1.0	1.8	1.5	2.3	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.9	1.4	1.8
25 or 75	1.1	1.9	1.7	2.5	1.7	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.2	3.1	1.5	2.0
30 or 70	1.2	2.0	1.7	2.6	1.8	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.3	3.3	1.6	2.1
35 or 65	1.2	2.1	1.8	2.7	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.4	3.4	1.7	2.2
40 or 60	1.3	2.2	1.9	2.8	2.0	1.6	1.9	2.3	2.5	3.5	1.7	2.2
45 or 55	1.3	2.2	1.9	2.8	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.5	3.5	1.7	2.3
50	1.3	2.2	1.9	2.8	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.5	3.6	1.7	2.3

Table III. Standard errors, expressed in percentage points, of estimated percents for non-Hispanic white adults from the 1990 National Health Interview Survey of AIDS Knowledge and Attitudes, by selected characteristics: United States, 1990

Estimated percent	Age			Sex		Education			
	Total	18-29 years	30-49 years	50 years and over	Male	Female	Less than 12 years	12 years	More than 12 years
5 or 95	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2
10 or 90	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3
15 or 85	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4
20 or 80	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4
25 or 75	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5
30 or 70	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.5
35 or 65	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.5
40 or 60	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.5
45 or 55	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.6
50	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.6

Symbols

- Data not available
 - ... Category not applicable
 - Quantity zero
 - 0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05
 - Z Quantity more than zero but less than 500 where numbers are rounded to thousands
 - * Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision
 - # Figure suppressed to comply with confidentiality requirements
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