

Awareness of HIV/AIDS among Saudi Community in 2012

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Abstract: Nowadays; estimated number of HIV patients approximately 36 million worldwide, South Africa is in the top of the list having the highest prevalence of AIDS patients in the world which is approximately 5.6 million (18% of the population of South Africa), in Saudi Arabia, the first case of AIDS was in 1984, the estimated number of AIDS patients in 2010 is 13926 (3538 citizens) which is considered to be lower than average worldwide.

Objectives: This study aim to study the level of awareness AIDS/HIV among Saudi citizens in Saudi Arabia and to increase the level of awareness of AIDS/HIV, and to evaluate the level of awareness of HIV among Saudi citizens.

Method: This study was carried out in November 2012 among three college (college of Business Administration / college of science / college of Arabic language) in Al Imam Mohammed bin Saud Islamic university in Saudi Arabia .The data were gathered by a self-administered questionnaire consisting of twenty questions with Three options (yes, no, I do not know).

Conclusion: The study has brought into light some of the important issues about awareness levels among Imam Mohammad bin Saud Universities' Students and the action strategies needed for making them aware and in changing their attitudes toward HIV/AIDS Because HIV infection is a dynamic process and could change as a function of time, more and more similar studies targeted at Students Particularly at IMBSU are needed at regular intervals to test the results of the preventive measures & efficacy of the existing policies.

Keywords: Awareness of AIDS/HIV.

1. INTRODUCTION

Since the first diagnosed patient with AIDS in 1959 (64 years ago), there have been a lot of concerns regarding AIDS globally, till today, we are still concerned about it, and still trying to limit the progression and spreading of the disease one of the ways to do that is education of the population regarding the disease, and how to properly avoid getting infected with HIV Virus, nowadays; estimated number of HIV patients approximately 36 million worldwide, South Africa is in the top of the list having the highest prevalence of AIDS patients in the world which is approximately 5.6 million (18% of the population of South Africa), inSaudi Arabia, the first case of AIDS was in 1984, the estimated number of AIDS patients in 2010 is 13926 (3538 citizens)[5] which is considered to be lower than average worldwide.

Several factors affect the prevalence of the disease in each country; some examples are the social/culture customs, Religion, the level of Awareness of the AIDS among the population and generally the level of Education.

In 2010 a research have been made in Nigeria investigating the level of awareness among university students revealed that despite the knowledge and awareness of HIV/AIDS and the consequences of engaging in risky behavior, the environment of poverty (28.6%) and economic issues (29%) are some of the major factors which would make it difficult for them to change in habituation of the youths. This is because studies have shown that people would engage in deviant behavior in other to satisfy their material needs [5], as well in Southern India a previous study showed that About 34% of study population had an education level of secondary school or below, and about52% had an education level of higher secondary school and above, About 7% of males and 18% of females admitted that they had never heard of HIV /AIDS, whereas for about 80% of respondents, the main source of information was television (media), About 69% of participants reported unsafe sex as the mode of transmission, and blood transfusion (53%),sharing of needles (51%) [2], and in most countries the level of awareness level of awareness of AIDS is generally high. In over half of the countries, at least 90

percent of the female population has heard of AIDS, and in more than three fourths of the countries, at least 90 per cent of the male population have heard of the disease. However, awareness remains low in a few countries. In Bangladesh and Nepal, less than one in three ever married women have heard of AIDS; awareness of AIDS is higher among men than women. This gender gap reaches 34 percentage points in the Niger and 28 percentage points in Chad. Also striking are the gender differences in AIDS awareness in Bangladesh (19 percentage points), Benin (13 percentage points), Eritrea (17 percentage points), Mali (19 percentage points), Mozambique (12 percentage points) and Nigeria (15 percentage points) [1]

Objectives of the research:

General objective:

To study the level of awareness AIDS/HIV among Saudi citizens in Saudi Arabia and to increase the level of awareness of AIDS/HIV

Specific objectives:

- 1- To evaluate the level of awareness of HIV among Saudi citizens
- 2- To define the defects in their knowledge about HIV/AIDS
- 3-to determine the best way to avoid HIV/AIDS awareness defects

Hypothesis:

The level of awareness of HIV/AIDS in Saudi Arabia is generally low, due to the low prevalence of disease among Saudi population, specifically the mode of transmission mostly are going to be the lowest of the correct answers, because most of Saudi populations obtain their information about AIDS from non-reliable sources like Friends/family or from the internet.

Respondents who are married or know someone who is HIV positive are expected to have a higher level of awareness of AIDS.

Respondents who obtain their knowledge from proper source like media/newspapers expected to have a higher level of awareness of AIDS.

Most of the respondents will not recognize the different between HIV+ and AIDS patients.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) are increasing the likelihood of HIV transmission as well as having other reproductive health consequences such as chronic lower abdominal pain World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that at least one third of the 333 million new cases of curable sexually transmitted infections (STIs) each year occur among people under age 25 years.² It has been estimated that at the end of 2001, approximately 40 million people worldwide were living with HIV/AIDS.

Has been determined that the first incident of AIDS in the United States of America in 1981, and since Then the epidemic has spread all over the world, despite the increase in biological Epidemiological knowledge about the epidemic. There are a total of 36 million people Living with HIV / AIDS throughout the world, equivalent to 95% live in developing countries, on and off All regions in the world, sub-Saharan Africa suffer the most and B. HIV / AIDS (UNAIDS, 2008)In Saudi Arabia Between 1984 and 2001, it was found that 1285 HIV-positive cases were Saudis averaging 76 new cases per year. The reported HIV-positive person at the end of 2004 was 2005 cases. The rate of annual incidence of HIV-infection in Saudis was ranging 229-505 cases per year on 2001 - 2009. Between 2001 and 2009 the mean annual incidence of HIV-infection in Saudis was 342 cases per year. The last 8 years the new HIV infection in Saudis was 2734 cases only between early 2002 and end of 2009. The total number of HIV-positive Saudis on early 2010 was 4019 persons. Assessment of awareness levels in adolescents is important because it helps to determine the impact of previous awareness and prevention efforts made by the government and also to gauge the need for interventions. and to explore epidemiological determinants of awareness of HIV/AIDS among them.

According to previous research, called the "HIV / AIDS: awareness and behavior," which collected data from 39 countries, African, Asian and Latin America;(1)

In this research found that the level of awareness of AIDS is generally high. In more than half of the countries, had heard of at least 90 percent of the female population of AIDS. That the level of awareness of AIDS is higher among men than women. Sometimes the gap in knowledge of the difference between the sexes up to 34%. And that awareness of AIDS increases directly proportional to the spread, in countries where the spread of more than 5% of AIDS, and awareness of more than 90%. And also the level of awareness increases directly proportional to the level of education, 95% of females with at least secondary education have the knowledge about AIDS in some countries, the difference between groups of educated and there is nothing great, for example, in Indonesia, 88% of learners have heard for AIDS while educated individuals do not just 14% heard about AIDS. Awareness in countries such high as in Brazil, Malawi, Uganda, Zambia and 98% of nothing on the education of individuals may have heard of AIDS. As for the sources of information turns out that radio is the source of most of the time of knowledge about AIDS, and that 7 out of 10 men surveyed said they had heard about AIDS through the radio. The second most important source of knowledge about their friends and family, and that in African countries 50% of respondents were female they know about AIDS from friends and relatives. In countries with a lack of awareness, the school and teachers play a small base in raising awareness of AIDS, which is less than 10%. The majority of those polled female that AIDS patients die of disease, whereas in Jordan, Colombia, Mozambique, and 25% of the sample of females that never (or perhaps) fatal AIDS. Many participants in the world know about HIV and it's a way to transfer, and on this we must evaluate the level of awareness among the participants in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

And research has shown that knowledge about HIV \ AIDS is not useful to avoid this disease, I do not support this statement, we should be a survey to determine whether or not useful for Saudi nationals. We must evaluate the level of knowledge that people have the sense to avoid HIV \ AIDS. Identify the most common way that people think effective in avoiding HIV \ AIDS is critical to this issue.

Figuring out a way to implement this study in favor of raising the level of awareness and a change in the lives of people in how to avoid this disease is important. Determine the percentage of the impact that this study will be on people's lives is important to see whether the intervention was more important or not. Consistent with this research study, which has worked in India in more ages injury and that there is an acceptable degree of awareness . According to study in India called **Awareness and attitude of youth toward HIV/ AIDS in rural Southern India.2012(2)**. In this study, they found HIV / AIDS, which affects mainly young people in the age group of 15-24 years who are in the most productive age of life. Also in this study found that very little of the respondents (20%) that females are more likely to be infected with HIV / AIDS, male, and most of their information about the ways of transmission. In this study, there was a considerable number of adolescents (55-65%) are aware of the different methods for the prevention and treatment of HIV /AIDS. And reflect the results of the study that it is though that a large number of teenagers have accurate information about HIV / AIDS, but it lacks the deep details about the disease. Also there is study done in India indicate that the percentage of awareness of good and I there are ways to spread the infection were not known when a large segment of young people. And this study called **Awareness of HIV/AIDS among rural youth in India: A community based cross-sectional study(3)** . The study found that knowledge regarding the transmission of the disease was generally good but variable for different situations among young people who have heard of HIV. The information adolescents are less aware of the role of injection as one of the methods of transmission of the disease when compared with other methods of transmission of the disease. Study results also showed that there is variation in the awareness of HIV / AIDS at the provincial level. As noted in the study that a significant number of young people were aware of the modes of transmission of HIV / AIDS and prevention, but there were misconceptions.

According to sources of information have compatibility study worked in Nigeria with the previous study HIV / AIDS: awareness and behavior," which collected data from 39 countries, African, Asian and Latin America that the Internet is the best source of information about AIDS, but he got the lowest rate for the sources of information young people about AIDS in developing countries, but that does not apply to Saudi Arabia because Development of the Internet in recent years and also ,More group used the Internet in Saudi Arabia are young people aged between 15 to 25 years .**Awareness and opinions about HIV/AIDS amongsecondary school teachers in Ogun State, Nigeria(4)**In this study, they found that the most important sources of learning for students awareness about HIV / AIDS is a teacher in addition that there were other sources of learning, including newspapers, friends and family. He came the Internet and which is now a very powerful source of information in last place among the sources of information on HIV. In this study, found that there are misunderstandings in particular on the possibility of HIV transmission during sex by mouth, from donated blood, from mother to child during pregnancy and while breast feeding.

At the university level there are still misconceptions about modes of transmission of AIDS has been explained in this study **Knowledge and Beliefs about HIV/AIDS among Male and Female Students of Nigerian Universities(5)**

Results of the study indicate that knowledge and awareness about HIV / AIDS transmission is generally high among the students due to the fact that most universities in Nigeria and there are a lot of HIV / AIDS. There was a good number of students who have misconceptions about modes of transmission. Although knowledge of HIV / AIDS is much higher in female students. Although it is clear that the prevention of transmission of HIV depends on the behavior change.

3. MATERIALS & METHODS

This study was carried out in November 2012 among three college (college of Business Administration / college of science / college of Arabic language) in Al Imam Mohammed bin Saud Islamic university in Saudi Arabia. The data were gathered by a self-administered questionnaire consisting of twenty questions with Three options (yes, no, I do not know) and questionnaire consisting of; questions about knowledge about the HIV, modes of HIV transmission, prevention of HIV, weather if it can be treated or not and also questions about the source of the information. The size of sample is 100 students. The purpose of the study was described to the students. 4 students had participated in data collection. Data was analyzed using SPSS version 20.

4. RESULTS

In Table 1. It shows 26% of the tested individuals are in the age of 19 while the minimum age was 18 with a percentage of 2% and the maximum was 27 with a percentage of 1%. The ages of the Tested individuals ranges from 18-27 .

As for which collage had the most tested individual was Collage of Arabic Language with 58%, comes second the Collage of Sciences with 27% and lastly the Collage of business administration 2% all that can be observed in Table 2.

Of course there was only one city Table 3. in which the research was applied and that was Riyadh with a percentage of 100%

As for the Level of Education in Table 4. It ranges from Level 1 – 7 with the highest being level 1 45%, the least was level 7 with 5% only which shows a very low number of students in this study

Going further more. The Marital status Table 5. was dominated by "single" with 96% which means that these results were taken from individuals that are not exposed to relationships first hand. Married status took a percentage of 3% only.

The Citizenship were made sure to be only that of Saudi meaning it was a percentage of 100% to show the understanding among this population only with no comparison what so ever to other populations in regards. That can be observed in Table 6.

Table 7. showed that most of the tested individuals 47% did Not know if there is any difference between HIV and AIDS. 46% of those got the correct answers. The rest obviously got the wrong answer is the table explains

Signs and symptoms associated with AIDS in Table 8. was an easy point for the tested individuals cause 70% got the correct answers meaning they knew and 7% did not know while other in-between chose "I don't know" the answer of this question.

Contaminated syringes also was a positive question with an 80% of correct answers at to a cause of transmission and the rest equally answered the other choices which reflect the presences of good knowledge regarding the dangers of such transmission route, Table 9.

As for Table 10. And Table 11. The majority answered the correct answers that is gladly a signs of awareness in this sample.

Table 12. dealt with the "random sexual relationships" in being a risk factor for transmission. 51% chose the wrong choice. As we mentioned previously most of those are single and does not have the sufficient knowledge in regards to Sexual relationship. In those two tables Table 13. And Table 14. The correct choices and the wrong ones were equal respectively which shows an emphases on the understanding of the tested individuals. While the wrong answers varied.

Mesquite bite is an important question demonstrated in Table 15. As to is it a route of infection sadly 38% chose the wrong choice which is yes and 36% chose no which is the correct answer while the rest in-between did not know. This reflect on how mesquite bites occupies the thoughts of many in regards to infections

Again in Table 16. 17. 20. Most chose the correct choice while others chose the wrong choice in a percentage that varies for the correct from 52% to 79%.

Blood scanning in Table 21. is a hot topic for most individual that helped those in choosing the correct answer with 59% and there was 18% chose the wrong answer which means that there's still a room for bringing the attention of those to such a topic.

In Table 22. 67% did not anyone with AIDS normally 79% in Table 23. Did not know also now anyone that died from the disease which leads a person to think of the obscurity of such illness in a huge population meaning this disease needs further investigation.

32% - 43% in regard to close contact in Table 24. 25. 26. 27. Chose the wrong the answer which explains the presence of phobia in this sample from AIDS and the presence of rumors that can be easily believed. Which need an intensive care to such a problem to relief some of the stress for those affected with AIDS.

5. DISCUSSION

1. Showed that most of the tested individuals 47% did Not know if there is any difference between HIV and AIDS. 46% of those got the correct answers. The rest obviously got the wrong answers because we don't have health education classes more than half don't know the difference between HIV and AIDS. And it's not lack in the result **In India [2]** the demographic profile of the study population is as shows About 34% of study population had an education level of secondary school or below and about 52% had an education level of higher secondary school and above.

Signs and symptoms associated with AIDS in Table 8. was an easy point for the tested individuals cause 70% got the correct answers meaning they knew and 7% did not know while other in-between chose "I don't know" the answer of this question. And this is the same result found in

However **worldwide [1]**, where national awareness is very high, even those with no education have heard of AIDS. In 14 countries with high awareness, 90 per cent or more of those with no education have heard of AIDS. In Brazil, Malawi, Uganda and Zambia, fully 98 per cent of those with no education say they know about AIDS; Contaminated syringes also was a positive question with an 80% of correct answers at to a cause of transmission and the rest equally answered the other choices which reflect the presences of good knowledge regarding the dangers of such transmission route, Table 9. As for Table 10. And Table 11. The majority answered the correct answers that is gladly a signs of awareness in this sample. And it's same result in

In india [3] Among the respondents, 92.42% knew that the disease was transmitted through sexual intercourse, 91.11% knew about transmission through blood transfusion, 87.84% knew about transmission through the sharing of needles/syringes, and about 83.66% knew about transmission of HIV from mother to child, Mesquite bite is an important question demonstrated in Table 15. As to is it a route of infection sadly 38% chose the wrong choice which is yes and 36% chose no which is the correct answer while the rest in-between did not know. This reflects on how mesquite bites occupies the thoughts of many in regards to infections. here big difference between our value and the result in

Among these, 92.42% knew that the disease was transmitted through sexual intercourse, 91.11% knew about transmission through blood transfusion, 87.84% knew about transmission through the sharing of needles/syringes, and about 83.66% knew about transmission of HIV from mother to child

5. In Table 22. 67% did not anyone with AIDS normally 79% in Table 23. Did not know also now anyone that died from the disease. that because this disease not common in our contras. and it is do not appears until late stage.

6. 32% - 43% in regard to close contact in Table 24. 25. 26. 27. Chose the wrong the answer which explains the presence of phobia in this sample from AIDS and the presence of rumors that can be easily believed. Which need an intensive care to such a problem to relief some of the stress for those affected with AIDS.

6. CONCLUSION

The study has brought into light some of the important issues about awareness levels among Imam Mohammad bin Saud Universities' Students and the action strategies needed for making them aware and in changing their attitudes toward HIV/AIDS. Because HIV infection is a dynamic process and could change as a function of time, more and more similar studies targeted at Students Particularly at IMBSU are needed at regular intervals to test the results of the preventive measures & efficacy of the existing policies.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1- After viewing the result, overall correct answers from the entire respondent was 46%, which shows a low level of awareness among the individuals, therefore we recommend increasing the awareness by giving classes in pre-universal education to ensure that most of individuals who graduate from high school have a proper source of their knowledge rather than the internet.
- 2- Also there should be seminars for adults; the seminars are presented by doctors about AIDS and the ways to prevent the spread, symptoms of AIDS and the importance of blood screening to limit the disease progression.
- 3- 80% of the respondents knew that shared contaminated needles can transmit the Virus, which is a good percentage but there should be more awareness about that since sharing needles is the 2nd most common cause of HIV/AIDS.
- 4- Only 36% of respondent knew that socializing with AIDS patient (Eg: eating with/talking to them) will not cause the transmission of the virus, but 64% didn't know or had the wrong idea about it which might lead them to avoid socializing with AIDS patients which this might lead to bad emotional impact on them, therefore we highly recommend that the route of transmission of AIDS should be cleared to everyone.

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APPENDIX - A

Table 1. Age Distribution among tested individuals

Age	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
18	2	2.0	2.0	2.0
19	26	26.0	26.0	28.0
20	17	17.0	17.0	45.0
21	22	22.0	22.0	67.0
22	11	11.0	11.0	78.0
23	13	13.0	13.0	91.0
24	6	6.0	6.0	97.0
25	2	2.0	2.0	99.0
27	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table2. Collage Distribution

College		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	College of science	27	27.0	27.0	27.0
	College of arabic	64	64.0	64.0	91.0
Valid	College of business administration	9	9.0	9.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table3.City where the Research took place

City		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Riyadh	100	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table4.Level of Education among Tested Individuals

Education		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	level 1	50	50.0	50.0	50.0
	level 2	13	13.0	13.0	63.0
	level 3	12	12.0	12.0	75.0
Valid	level 4	13	13.0	13.0	88.0
	level 5	7	7.0	7.0	95.0
	level 7	5	5.0	5.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table5.The marital Status of Individuals

Marital		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Single	96	96.0	97.0	97.0
Valid	Married	3	3.0	3.0	100.0
	Total	99	99.0	100.0	
Missing	System	1	1.0		
Total		100	100.0		

Table6.Citizenship of those tested

Citizenship		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Citizen	100	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table7.Is there a Difference between HIV and AIDS

Question1		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Correct Answer	46	46.0	46.0	46.0
	Wrong Answer	7	7.0	7.0	53.0
Valid	Does not know	47	47.0	47.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table8.is there any specific S\S for AIDS

Question2

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Correct Answer	70	70.0	70.0	70.0
Wrong Answer	7	7.0	7.0	77.0
Does not know	23	23.0	23.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table9.does Contaminated syringes transmit the disease

Question3

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Correct Answer	80	80.0	80.0	80.0
Wrong Answer	10	10.0	10.0	90.0
Does not know	10	10.0	10.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table10.Does Contaminated blood transmit the disease

Question4

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Correct Answer	85	85.0	85.0	85.0
Wrong Answer	7	7.0	7.0	92.0
Does not know	8	8.0	8.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table11.Does the pregnant mother transmit the disease to the infant

Question5

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Correct Answer	50	50.0	50.0	50.0
Wrong Answer	19	19.0	19.0	69.0
Does not know	31	31.0	31.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table12.Does random sexual relationship increase the chance of transmission

Question6

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Correct Answer	40	40.0	40.0	40.0
Wrong Answer	51	51.0	51.0	91.0
Does not know	9	9.0	9.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table13.does a healthy individual transmit the Disease

Question7

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Correct Answer	45	45.0	45.0	45.0
Wrong Answer	24	24.0	24.0	69.0
Does not know	31	31.0	31.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table14.Does sharing meal supplies transmit the disease

Question8

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Correct Answer	36	36.0	36.0	36.0
Wrong Answer	45	45.0	45.0	81.0
Does not know	19	19.0	19.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table15.Does mesquite bite transmit the disease

Question9

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Correct Answer	36	36.0	36.0	36.0
Wrong Answer	38	38.0	38.0	74.0
Does not know	26	26.0	26.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table16.Can the disease be prevented

Question10

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Correct Answer	79	79.0	79.0	79.0
Wrong Answer	8	8.0	8.0	87.0
Does not know	13	13.0	13.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table17.Is there a cure for AIDS

Question11

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Correct Answer	39	39.0	39.0	39.0
Wrong Answer	26	26.0	26.0	65.0
Does not know	35	35.0	35.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table18.Does Sexual intercourse with someone other than "Wives" lead to AIDS

Question12

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Correct Answer	31	31.0	31.0	31.0
Wrong Answer	50	50.0	50.0	81.0
Does not know	19	19.0	19.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table19.Does prevention of table 18. Decrease the chance of getting the disease

Question13

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Correct Answer	29	29.0	29.0	29.0
Wrong Answer	43	43.0	43.0	72.0
Does not know	28	28.0	28.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table20.Is there any chance of transmission in healthy partners

Question14

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Correct Answer	52	52.0	52.0	52.0
Valid Wrong Answer	30	30.0	30.0	82.0
Valid Does not know	18	18.0	18.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table21.Does Blood Scanning help control the disease

Question15

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Correct Answer	59	59.0	59.0	59.0
Valid Wrong Answer	18	18.0	18.0	77.0
Valid Does not know	23	23.0	23.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table22.Do you know anyone with AIDS

Question16

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid He knows someone	20	20.0	20.0	20.0
Valid He doesn't know anyone	67	67.0	67.0	87.0
Valid Does not know	13	13.0	13.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table23.Do you know anyone That died from AIDS

Question17

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid He knows someone	9	9.0	9.0	9.0
Valid He doesn't know anyone	79	79.0	79.0	88.0
Valid Does not know	12	12.0	12.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table24.Does sitting with an AIDS patient increase the risk of transmission

Question18

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Correct Answer	36	36.0	36.0	36.0
Valid Wrong Answer	26	26.0	26.0	62.0
Valid Does not know	38	38.0	38.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table25.Does hand shaking an individual with AIDS increase the risk of transmission

Question19

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Correct Answer	43	43.0	43.0	43.0
Valid Wrong Answer	27	27.0	27.0	70.0
Valid Does not know	30	30.0	30.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table26.Does eating with AIDS patient increase the risk of transmission

Qestion20

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Correct Answer	32	32.0	32.0	32.0
Wrong Answer	32	32.0	32.0	64.0
Does not know	36	36.0	36.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table27.Does swimming with AIDS patients without scars increase the risk of transmission

Question21

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Correct Answer	37	37.0	37.0	37.0
Wrong Answer	25	25.0	25.0	62.0
Does not know	38	38.0	38.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	