

Supplementary Material

A national survey of HIV knowledge, sexual practices and attitude towards homosexuality for HIV elimination among young people in China

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Table S1. An 18-item scale for HIV knowledge assessment, China, 2017

Items	The number of correct response (N=1355)	Percentage correct
HIV and AIDS are the same things (False).	672	49.6%
HIV can be spread through sexual activity (True).	1100	81.2%
Hugging someone who carries HIV will be infected with HIV (False).	244	18.0%
It is possible to be infected with HIV by donating blood at an Official station (False).	746	55.1%
Sharing one needle will be infected with HIV (True).	1214	89.6%
Condomless anal sex with someone who carries HIV will be infected with HIV (True).	947	69.9%
Condomless oral sex with someone who carries HIV will be infected with HIV (True).	776	57.3%
Having sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner will increase the chance of HIV infection (True).	991	73.1%
HIV infection can be avoided if one doesn't ejaculate in the body (False).	735	54.2%
Using condoms prevent people from HIV infection (True).	740	54.6%
Showering or cleaning private parts can prevent HIV infection after sexual intercourse (False).	798	58.9%
Only one unsafe sexual intercourse couldn't be infected with HIV (False).	773	57.1%
Pregnant women who carry HIV will infect their babies (True).	1046	77.2%
Newly HIV infected people will show severe symptoms (False).	489	36.1%
HIV infected people have a healthy appearance (True).	804	59.3%
HIV is potentially latent in the human body for more than five years with no obvious symptoms (True).	662	48.9%
If a person is HIV-positive, the testing agency should inform him/her of all sexual partners (False).	663	48.9%
AIDS can be cured (False).	891	65.8%

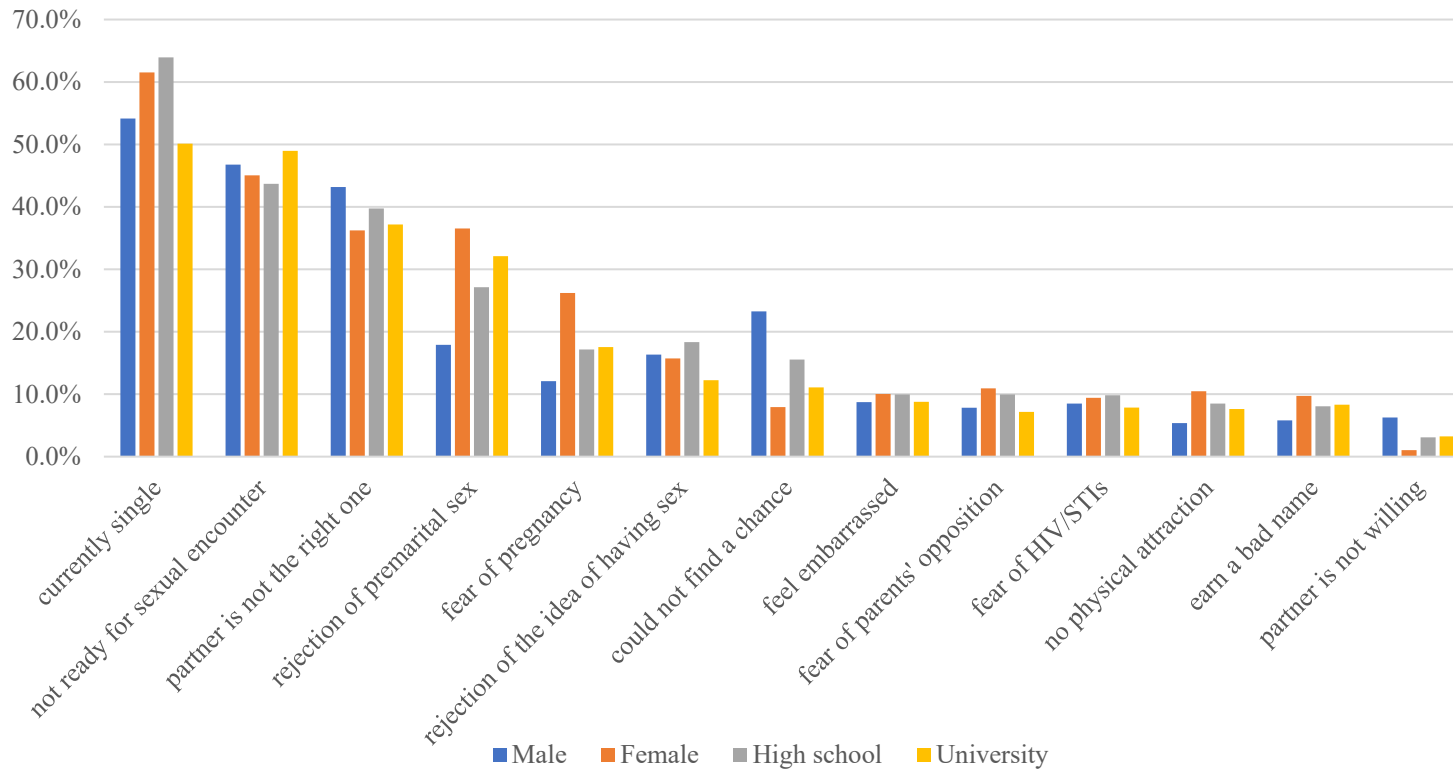


Fig. S1. Reasons for not having sexual intercourse among 1355 study participants, China, 2017

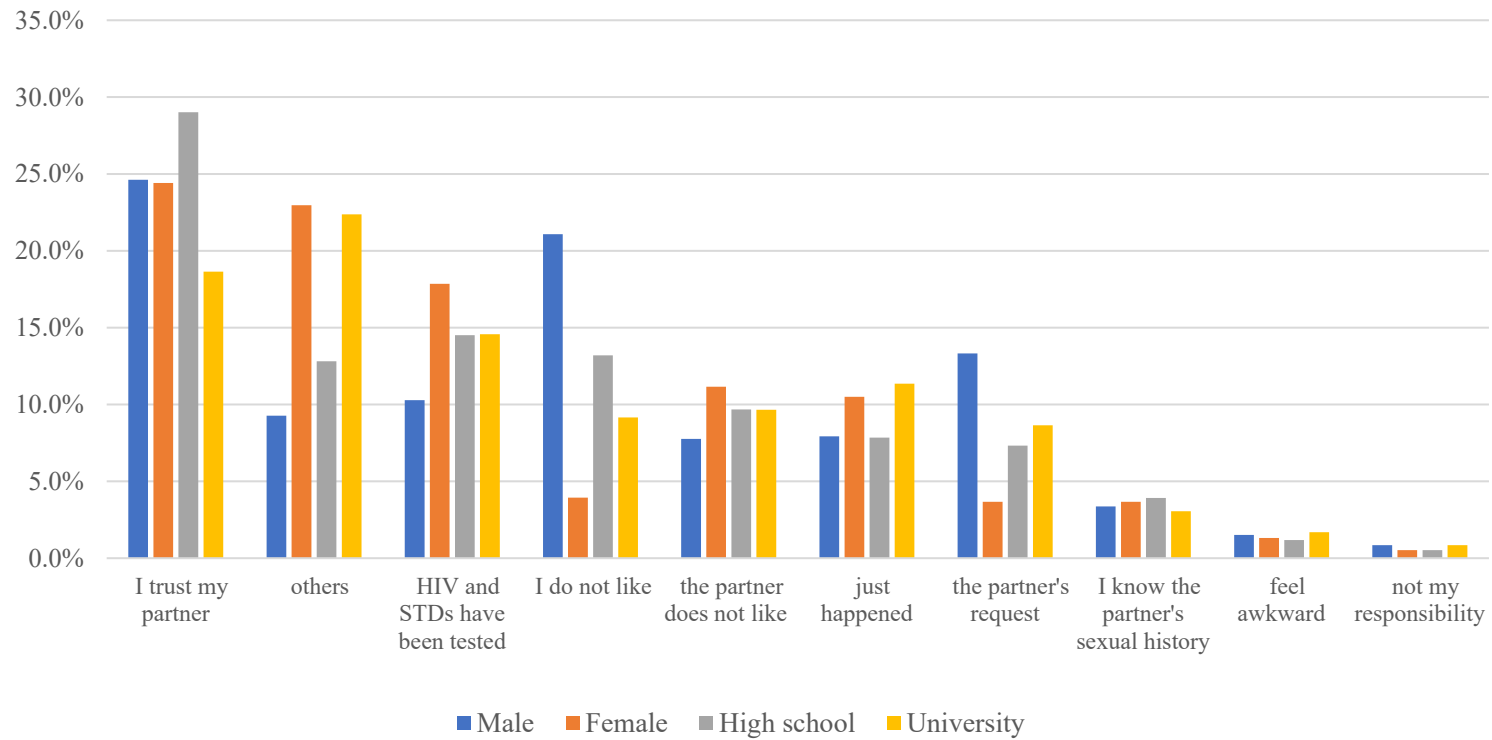


Fig. S2. Reasons for not using condoms among 1355 study participants, China, 2017

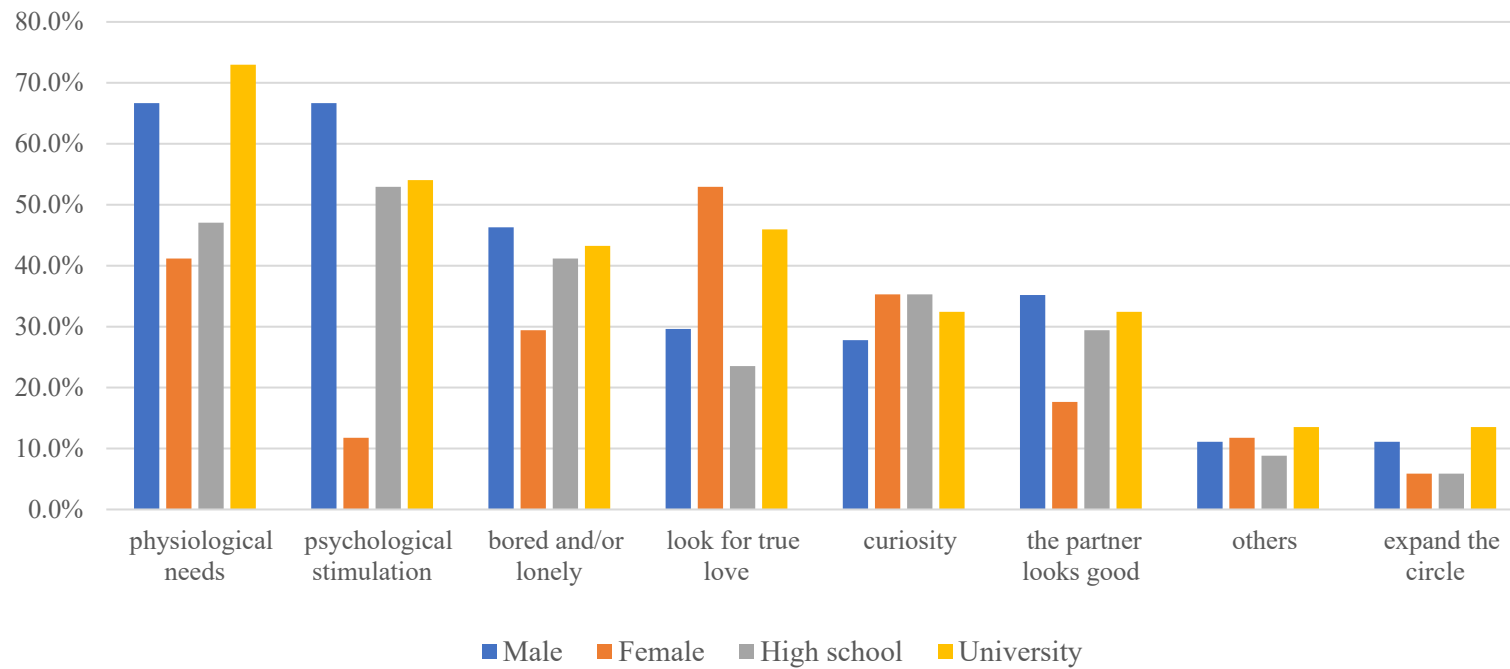


Fig. S3. The reasons for casual sex among 1355 study participants, China, 2017