Statistischer Anhang

zur Dissertation:

Dimensionen und Bestimmungsfaktoren
der HIV/AIDS-bezogenen Stigmatisierung in der Republik Südafrika.
Ergebnisse einer empirischen Untersuchung
unter Studenten in der Metropolregion Kapstadt

Ruhr-Universität Bochum

- Fakultät für Sozialwissenschaft -

vorgelegt von

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aus Herne

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1. Fragebogen zur Pilotstudie

RUHR UNIVERSITÄT BOCHUM RUB

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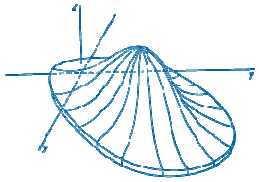
SA-GER CDRCJ
DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH DIVISION



Dear participant,
This survey is part of an investigation of general public opinions concerning a variety of social issues in South Africa. The survey is conducted for a PhD project at the Institute of Development Research and Development Policy at the Ruhr-University Bochum, Germany. Your responses are confidential and anonymous, and will be only used to calculate aggregate results. Your participation is voluntary and the information collected will not be revealed to a third party. There is no commercial value attached to the study as well. Some questions involve your attitudes and opinions towards HIV/AIDS and related topics. In this questionnaire, there are no "right" or "wrong" answers. I am just asking for your perceptions and opinions. Please take your time to consider each statement carefully. Once you have completed all questions please put the questionnaire into the envelope and return it to the interviewer. In case that you do not want to answer a particular question, just leave it out. Since this is a *pilot-study*, prior to my main survey, I kindly ask you to write comments next to questions that you find intangible or confusing in language or content. You will find an additional page attached that you can use for more detailed comments and suggestions.
If you are interested in the survey results, feel free to contact the researcher. (Stefan.Buchholz@rub.de ; 079 6028196).
Thanks a lot for your participation,
Stefan Buchholz

1.	**How do you agree or disagree with the following statements?**	**fully agree**	**agree**	**Neither /nor**	**disagree**	**fully disagree**
a.	I cannot do much to change most of the difficulties we face today	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b.	I often feel lonely	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c.	Life has become so complicated that I almost cannot find my way	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d.	In order to get ahead nowadays you are forced to do things that are not correct	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e.	Today, everything is so insecure and changes so fast, that one doesn't know what to orientate on	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
f.	Considering incidents during the last few years people become more and more insecure	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

2.	**How do you agree or disagree with the following statements?**	**fully agree**	**agree**	**Neither / nor**	**disagree**	**fully disagree**
a.	Generally Spoken, most people can be trusted	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b.	You cannot be "too careful" in dealing with people	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c.	I prefer to maintain a certain distance to other people	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d.	Whatever people may tell you, they mostly lookout for themselves	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e.	Nowadays, you hardly can rely on anybody, even friends will diddle you if you give them the chance	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

3. How do you agree or disagree with the following statements?	**fully agree**	**agree**	**Neither / nor**	**disagree**	**fully disagree**
a. I feel that I have a number of good qualities.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. I am able to do things as well as most other people.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. I feel I do not have much to be proud of.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. On the whole, I am satisfied with myself.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. I wish I could have more respect for myself.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
f. At times I think I am no good at all.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

4. How do you agree or disagree with the following statements?	**fully agree**	**agree**	**Neither / nor**	**disagree**	**fully disagree**
a. I believe that, by and large, I deserve what happens to me.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. I am usually treated fairly.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. I believe that I usually get what I deserve.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. Overall, events in my life are just.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. In my life, justice is the exception rather than the rule.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
f. Most of the things that happen in my life are fair.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

5. To the best of your knowledge: How do you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding HIV/AIDS?	**fully agree**	**agree**	**Neither / nor**	**disagree**	**fully disagree**
a. A person can contract HIV from getting blood from an HIV positive person into an open wound.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. You can contract HIV, even if you have sex with a person who has HIV only once.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. HIV can be transmitted through an exchange of human body fluids only.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. Coughing and sneezing do not spread HIV.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. A person can contract HIV by using a public toilet that had once been used by a person who has HIV	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
f. A person can contract HIV by sharing a glass of water with someone who has HIV.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
g. A person can contract HIV by having sex with a HIV positive person, using a condom correctly.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
h. Having sex with more than one partner can increase a person's chance to contract HIV.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
i. There is a female condom that can help decrease a woman's chance of getting HIV.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
j. If a girl is using the pill or injection, there is no need to use a condom when having sex	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
k. Showering, or washing one's genitals/private parts, after sex keeps a person from contracting HIV.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
l. A person will not contract HIV if she or he is taking antibiotics.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
m. If both partners have HIV, there is no need to use condoms.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
n. People, who once have contracted HIV, quickly show serious signs of being infected.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
o. Taking a test for HIV one week after having sex will tell a person if she or he is HIV positive or HIV negative	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

6. Have you ever heard of "Antiretroviral Drugs" or "ARVs"?	Yes ☐	No ☐

If yes, please proceed with Number. 7; if no, please proceed with Number 8

7. The following section is concerned with Antiretroviral Drugs. To the best of your knowledge: How do you agree or disagree with the following statements?	fully agree	agree	Neither / nor	disagree	fully disagree
a. People with HIV/AIDS, who regularly take ARV´s, can live relatively healthy for many years.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. ARVs can improve the health of people with HIV/AIDS, even if they already had developed AIDS related illness.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. ARVs can improve the life-quality of people with HIV/AIDS, even if they already had developed AIDS related illness	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. ARVs can cure HIV/AIDS	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. People with HIV/AIDS can stop taking ARVs, as soon as they get better.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
f. I already heard of many HIV positive people, who´s health strongly improved after taking ARVs	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
g. Most people with HIV/AIDS in South Africa have no access to ARVs at all	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
h. If a friend became sick of AIDS related illness, I would be able to explain him/her how he or she can access ARVs	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
i. ARVs do more harm to the human body than they help	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

8. To the best of your knowledge: How do you agree or disagree with the following statements?	fully agree	agree	Neither / nor	disagree	fully disagree
a. Medical doctors and scientists tell us the truth about HIV/AIDS	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. A lot information about HIV/AIDS is being held back from the public	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. There is a cure for HIV/AIDS, but it is being withheld from the poor	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. HIV was created by scientists to diminish disliked groups	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

9. How many times in your life did you have the experience that …	Very often	often	frequently	rarely	never
a. Somebody in your family, or a close friend contracted HIV?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. A family member or a close friend became sick of AIDS related illness?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. A family member or a close friend died of AIDS related illness?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

10. Thinking of situations in your life when a person with HIV/AIDS was around: How often did you feel …	**Very often**	**often**	**frequently**	**rarely**	**never**
a. Sympathy for hat person(s)?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. Fear of that person(s)?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. Admiration for that person(s)?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. Discomfort because of that person(s)?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

11. In how far do you agree or disagree with the following statements?	**agree**	**rather agree**	**Neither / nor**	**rather disagree**	**disagree**
a. I would not wear a shirt that was once worn by a HIV positive person	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. I would avoid touching an HIV positive person in order to not become infected with the virus	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. I would not eat a meal that was cooked by a HIV positive person	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. People with HIV should not work with children because they put them at risk of infection	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. In case of equal qualification, HIV negative job applicants should be preferred HIV positive applicants	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
f. Spending public funds on the health of people with AIDS related diseases is a waste of resources	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
g. In case of bed-shortage in hospitals, HIV negative patients should be preferred patients with AIDS related diseases	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
h. In case of drug-shortage, HIV negative patients should be preferred patients with AIDS related diseases	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
i. Spending public funds on the skills of HIV positive persons, is a waste of resources	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
j. Most HIV positive people do not care if they infect others with the virus	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
k. People who contracted HIV through sex have only themselves to blame	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
l. People who contracted HIV through sex have gotten what they deserve	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
m. HIV positive people should be ashamed	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
n. HIV positive people should be marked with skin tattoos so that their partners will know their status	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
o. The names of HIV positive people should be made public so that they can´t infect others with the virus	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
p. HIV positive people must expect some restrictions on their freedom	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
q. I would cancel a meeting with friends if I heard, that somebody would bring a HIV positive person	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
r. I would engage in activities to prevent a HIV positive person from moving next door	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
s. I would engage in activities to stop a HIV positive teacher from teaching my kid in school	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
t. I would engage in activities to stop a HIV positive lecturer from teaching myself at school or university	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
u. I would not eat food that was prepared by somebody who is working with HIV positive people every day	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
v. Caring voluntarily for someone with HAIDS related diseases is an honorable thing, no matter how that person contracted HIV.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
w. I would feel uncomfortable, if I had a flat mate, me who would deal with HIV positive people every day.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

12. What religious group do you belong to?	Please write down here

13. How often do you attend regular services of your religious community	As often as possible	often	frequently	rarely	never
	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

14. In how far do you agree or disagree with the following statements about religion?	Agree	rather agree	Neither / nor	rather disagree	disagree
a. When I have to make a decision, I take care that my plans are acceptable by my religious teachings	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. To lead the best, most meaningful life, one must belong to the one, fundamentally true religion.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. All of the religions in the world have flaws and wrong teachings. There is no perfectly true, right religion.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. No single book of religious teachings contains all the intrinsic, fundamental truths about life.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

15. How often do you do each of these activities in your spare time	Very often	often	frequently	rarely	never
Keeping up with current affairs on TV	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Keeping up with current affairs by reading quality newspapers	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Reading books that not concern your college work	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Going to Art Galleries or Museums	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Going to theatre	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

16. In how far do you agree or disagree with the following statements concerning traditional African healers and traditional practice?	Agree	rather agree	Neither / nor	rather disagree	disagree
Many people I know, regularly visit traditional healers	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Traditional African healers can improve the well being of people with severe diseases	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Traditional African healers can extend the lifetime of people with severe diseases	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Medical doctors can treat all kinds of disease better than traditional African healers.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Some people can use spirits and invisible forces to let things go well for themselves.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Some people can use spirits and invisible forces to harm others.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

17. What´s your year of birth?	**19 _____**

18. Please indicate your gender	**Female** ☐	**Male** ☐

19. Please indicate your current relationship status	**Single**	**Committed relationship**	**Engaged**	**Married**
	☐	☐	☐	☐

20. Please indicate your Citizenship	**South African** ☐	**Other (please note down)** ☐ _____

21. What would be your "population group" if you had to classify in a census today?	**African**	**Indian**	**Colored**	**White**	**Other**
	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

22. What language do you speak mostly when you are with your family?	**Please write down here**

23. There is a lot of talk about social classes these days. What class would you describe yourself as belonging to?	**Upper class**	**Upper Middle**	**Middle class**	**Lower middle**	**Lower class**
	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
24. And what class would you describe your family as belonging to?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

25. In your opinion, how have yours and your family´s economic condition developed during the last three years?	**Strongly improved**	**improved**	**Remained equally**	**declined**	**Strongly declined**
a. How has your personal economic situation developed during the last three years?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. How has your economic situation developed during the last three years compared to other students?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. How has the economic situation of your family developed during the last three years?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. How has the economic situation of your family developed during the last two years, compared to other people that live in your family's neighborhood?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

e. How do you rate your living conditions compared to those of other students?	**much better**	**better**	**equal**	**worse**	**much worse**
	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

26. How many minutes did it approximately take you to fill out the questionnaire?	**Please write down here**

Feel free to note down additional comments on the last page.

Which questions did you find difficult to answer? Which questions did you not understand?

Thanks a lot for your participation

Stefan Buchholz

2. Antworthäufigkeiten der Items zur Pilotstudie

1.	How do you agree or disagree with the following statements?	fully agree	agree	Neither /nor	disagree	fully disagree	fehlend
a.	I cannot do much to change most of the difficulties we face today	5	19	12	45	18	3
b.	I often feel lonely	8	20	14	30	33	1
c.	Life has become so complicated that I almost cannot find my way	5	12	20	45	23	1
d.	In order to get ahead nowadays you are forced to do things that are not correct	8	16	14	36	30	2
e.	Today, everything is so insecure and changes so fast, that one doesn't know what to orientate on	11	37	21	25	11	1
f.	Considering incidents during the last few years people become more and more insecure	26	54	13	8	2	3

2.	How do you agree or disagree with the following statements?	fully agree	agree	Neither /nor	disagree	fully disagree	fehlend
a.	Generally Spoken, most people can be trusted	10	14	15	43	23	1
b.	You cannot be "too careful" in dealing with people	24	43	15	14	8	2
c.	I prefer to maintain a certain distance to other people	16	47	15	19	6	3
d.	Whatever people may tell you, they mostly lookout for themselves	35	44	16	8	1	2
e.	Nowadays, you hardly can rely on anybody, even friends will diddle you if you give them the chance	24	42	14	21	4	1

3.	How do you agree or disagree with the following statements?	fully agree	agree	Neither /nor	disagree	fully disagree	fehlend
a.	I feel that I have a number of good qualities.	57	41	4	2	1	1
b.	I am able to do things as well as most other people.	54	39	7	4	1	1
c.	I feel I do not have much to be proud of.	1	9	11	45	35	5
d.	On the whole, I am satisfied with myself.	45	41	13	5	0	2
e.	I wish I could have more respect for myself.	19	28	16	20	21	2
f.	At times I think I am no good at all.	5	19	15	30	36	1

4.	How do you agree or disagree with the following statements?	fully agree	agree	Neither /nor	disagree	fully disagree	fehlend
a.	I believe that, by and large, I deserve what happens to me.	9	32	22	26	15	2
b.	I am usually treated fairly.	7	49	17	25	5	3
c.	I believe that I usually get what I deserve.	11	42	18	24	9	2
d.	Overall, events in my life are just.	14	40	22	22	5	3
e.	In my life, justice is the exception rather than the rule.	18	41	24	17	4	2
f.	Most of the things that happen in my life are fair.	18	35	19	24	8	2

5. To the best of your knowledge: How do you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding HIV/AIDS?	fully agree	agree	Neither /nor	disagree	fully disagree	fehlend
a. A person can contract HIV from getting blood from an HIV positive person into an open wound.	82	19	3	0	1	1
b. You can contract HIV, even if you have sex with a person who has HIV only once.	69	21	6	3	6	1
c. HIV can be transmitted through an exchange of human body fluids only.	40	14	4	22	25	1
d. Coughing and sneezing do not spread HIV.	56	31	8	4	5	2
e. A person can contract HIV by using a public toilet that had once been used by a person who has HIV	7	6	5	30	55	3
f. A person can contract HIV by sharing a glass of water with someone who has HIV.	8	6	5	27	59	1
g. A person can contract HIV by having sex with a HIV positive person, using a condom correctly.	8	15	12	29	41	1
h. Having sex with more than one partner can increase a person's chance to contract HIV.	73	20	3	3	6	1
i. There is a female condom that can help decrease a woman's chance of getting HIV.	49	32	10	6	7	2
j. If a girl is using the pill or injection, there is no need to use a condom when having sex	2	4	3	24	71	2
k. Showering, or washing one's genitals/private parts, after sex keeps a person from contracting HIV.	4	2	6	25	68	1
l. A person will not contract HIV if she or he is taking antibiotics.	1	4	11	27	62	1
m. If both partners have HIV, there is no need to use condoms.	4	6	9	22	63	2
n. People, who once have contracted HIV, quickly show serious signs of being infected.	7	18	11	33	36	1
o. Taking a test for HIV one week after having sex will tell a person if she or he is HIV positive or HIV negative	5	10	21	28	37	5

6. Have you ever heard of "Antiretroviral Drugs" or "ARVs"?	Yes	No	Fehlend
	96	9	1

7. The following section is concerned with Antiretroviral Drugs. To the best of your knowledge: How do you agree or disagree with the following statements?	fully agree	agree	Neither /nor	disagree	fully disagree	fehlend
a. People with HIV/AIDS, who regularly take ARV´s, can live relatively healthy for many years.	66	28	0	1	1	10
b. ARVs can improve the health of people with HIV/AIDS, even if they already had developed AIDS related illness.	43	28	9	11	5	10
c. ARVs can improve the life-quality of people with HIV/AIDS, even if they already had developed AIDS related illness	35	32	15	11	2	11
d. ARVs can cure HIV/AIDS	3	1	3	22	67	10
e. People with HIV/AIDS can stop taking ARVs, as soon as they get better.	2	4	1	22	67	10
f. I already heard of many HIV positive people, who´s health strongly improved after taking ARVs	30	24	22	12	6	12
g. Most people with HIV/AIDS in South Africa have no access to ARVs at all	10	35	17	19	15	10
h. If a friend became sick of AIDS related illness, I would be able to explain him/her how he or she can access ARVs	25	34	14	14	9	10
i. ARVs do more harm to the human body than they help	6	8	23	29	30	10

8. To the best of your knowledge: How do you agree or disagree with the following statements?	fully agree	agree	Neither /nor	disagree	fully disagree	fehlend
a. Medical doctors and scientists tell us the truth about HIV/AIDS	29	35	15	9	4	14
b. A lot information about HIV/AIDS is being held back from the public	15	20	17	25	15	14
c. There is a cure for HIV/AIDS, but it is being withheld from the poor	5	9	17	30	31	14
d. HIV was created by scientists to diminish disliked groups	7	9	18	23	34	15

9. How many times in your life did you have the experience that …	Very often	often	frequently	rarely	never	fehlend
a. Somebody in your family, or a close friend contracted HIV?	4	10	6	28	56	2
b. A family member or a close friend became sick of AIDS related illness?	8	6	8	23	59	2
c. A family member or a close friend died of AIDS related illness?	5	9	7	19	65	1

10. Thinking of situations in your life when a person with HIV/AIDS was around: How often did you feel …	Very often	often	frequently	rarely	never	fehlend
a. Sympathy for hat person(s)?	39	27	16	16	2	6
b. Fear of that person(s)?	11	14	9	28	39	5
c. Admiration for that person(s)?	19	23	19	23	16	6
d. Discomfort because of that person(s)?	9	11	9	30	42	5

11. In how far do you agree or disagree with the following statements?	**agree**	**rather agree**	**Neither / nor**	**rather disagree**	**disagree**	**fehlend**
a. I would not wear a shirt that was once worn by a HIV positive person	12	8	15	13	56	2
b. I would avoid touching an HIV positive person in order to not become infected with the virus	5	6	9	18	65	3
c. I would not eat a meal that was cooked by a HIV positive person	7	6	9	19	64	1
d. People with HIV should not work with children because they put them at risk of infection	11	7	15	16	56	1
e. In case of equal qualification, HIV negative job applicants should be preferred HIV positive applicants	13	7	14	14	56	2
f. Spending public funds on the health of people with AIDS related diseases is a waste of resources	1	7	10	19	68	1
g. In case of bed-shortage in hospitals, HIV negative patients should be preferred patients with AIDS related diseases	1	8	17	16	53	5
h. In case of drug-shortage, HIV negative patients should be preferred patients with AIDS related diseases	8	5	20	21	47	5
i. Spending public funds on the skills of HIV positive persons, is a waste of resources	5	5	7	16	69	4
j. Most HIV positive people do not care if they infect others with the virus	11	12	23	28	29	3
k. People who contracted HIV through sex have only themselves to blame	21	10	20	19	33	3
l. People who contracted HIV through sex have gotten what they deserve	5	9	16	18	55	3
m. HIV positive people should be ashamed	1	6	7	22	69	1
n. HIV positive people should be marked with skin tattoos so that their partners will know their status	2	5	5	17	75	2
o. The names of HIV positive people should be made public so that they can´t infect others with the virus	3	2	9	14	76	2
p. HIV positive people must expect some restrictions on their freedom	2	7	7	19	70	1
q. I would cancel a meeting with friends if I heard, that somebody would bring a HIV positive person	1	5	9	15	75	1
r. I would engage in activities to prevent a HIV positive person from moving next door	5	5	9	13	72	2
s. I would engage in activities to stop a HIV positive teacher from teaching my kid in school	4	3	11	17	70	1
t. I would engage in activities to stop a HIV positive lecturer from teaching myself at school or university	4	3	11	17	70	1
u. I would not eat food that was prepared by somebody who is working with HIV positive people every day	5	6	12	15	67	1
v. Caring voluntarily for someone with HAIDS related diseases is an honorable thing, no matter how that person contracted HIV.	55	13	12	12	12	2
w. I would feel uncomfortable, if I had a flat mate, me who would deal with HIV positive people every day.	10	9	16	16	54	1

12. What religious group do you belong to?	Christ.	Islam	Sonstige	Keine	fehlend
	70	16	8	3	9

13. How often do you attend regular services of your religious community	As often as poss.	often	frequently	rarely	never	fehlend
	41	21	18	19	5	2

14. In how far do you agree or disagree with the following statements about religion?	Agree	rather agree	Neither / nor	rather disagree	disagree	fehlend
a. When I have to make a decision, I take care that my plans are acceptable by my religious teachings	54	23	13	6	8	2
b. To lead the best, most meaningful life, one must belong to the one, fundamentally true religion.	48	19	21	9	7	2
c. All of the religions in the world have flaws and wrong teachings. There is no perfectly true, right religion.	31	12	18	10	33	2
d. No single book of religious teachings contains all the intrinsic, fundamental truths about life.	32	8	18	12	34	2

15. How often do you do each of these activities in your spare time	Very often	often	frequently	rarely	never	fehlend
a. Keeping up with current affairs on TV	25	25	31	20	3	2
b. Keeping up with current affairs by reading quality newspapers	15	25	28	26	9	3
c. Reading books that not concern your college work	21	24	25	24	10	2
d. Going to Art Galleries or Museums	5	3	19	38	39	2
e. Going to theatre	8	10	18	35	33	2

16. In how far do you agree or disagree with the following statements concerning traditional African healers and traditional practice?	Agree	rather agree	Neither / nor	rather disagree	disagree	fehlend
a. Many people I know, regularly visit traditional healers	18	22	13	16	35	2
b. Traditional African healers can improve the well being of people with severe diseases	8	14	27	15	38	4
c. Traditional African healers can extend the lifetime of people with severe diseases	3	12	22	16	50	3
d. Medical doctors can treat all kinds of disease better than traditional African healers.	38	23	26	9	7	3
e. Some people can use spirits and invisible forces to let things go well for themselves.	19	14	29	13	28	3
f. Some people can use spirits and invisible forces to harm others.	36	19	24	6	19	2

17. What´s your year of birth?	Ø Alter	vor 1985	1985-1990	1990-1992	1993+1994	fehlend
	22,8	11	16	38	39	2

18. Please indicate your gender	Female	Male	fehlend
	59	46	1

19. Please indicate your current relationship status	Single	Committed rel.	Engaged	Married	fehlend
	66	30	4	4	2

20. Please indicate your Citizenship	South African	Sonstige	fehlend
	99	4	3

21. What would be your "population group" if you had to classify in a census today?	African	Indian	Colored	Other	fehlend
	46	5	51	2	2

22. What language do you speak mostly when you are with your family to?	English	Afrikaans	Xhosa	Sonstige	fehlend
	35	28	22	15	6

There is a lot of talk about social classes these days. …	Upper class	Upper Middle	Middle class	Lower middle	Lower class	fehlend
23. What class would you describe yourself as belonging to?	3	10	65	20	6	2
24. And what class would you describe your family as belonging to?	6	14	53	25	5	3

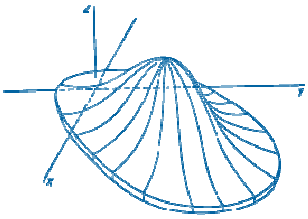
25. In your opinion, how have yours and your family´s economic condition developed during the last three years?	Strongly improved	improved	Remained equally	declined	Strongly declined	fehlend
f. How has your personal economic situation developed during the last three years?	11	49	32	11	1	2
g. How has your economic situation developed during the last three years compared to other students?	8	36	45	11	3	3
h. How has the economic situation of your family developed during the last three years?	10	41	33	15	4	3
i. How has the economic situation of your family developed during the last two years, compared to other people that live in your family's neighborhood?	11	35	35	19	4	2

j. How do you rate your living conditions compared to those of other students?	much better	better	equal	worse	much worse	fehlend
	18	29	40	15	2	2

26. How many minutes did it approximately take you to fill out the questionnaire?	Ø Berarb. Zeit	Weniger als 15 Minuten	15-19 Minuten	20-29 Minuten	30 Minuten und länger	fehlend
	17,07	34	25	26	10	11

3. Fragebogen zur Hauptbefragung

RUHR UNIVERSITÄT BOCHUM RUB



Dear Participant,
This survey is part of an investigation of general public opinions concerning a variety of social issues in South Africa. The survey is conducted for a MA thesis project at Faculty of Social Science at Ruhr-University Bochum, Germany.

Some questions involve your attitudes and opinions towards life in general. Some other questions involve HIV/AIDS and related topics.

Your responses will be handled anonymously and confidentially. There is no commercial value attached to this study.

Your participation is voluntary.
If you feel that you don´t like to complete the questionnaire, you are free to withdraw from participation without giving any reasons and without any negative consequences. If you feel that you cannot- or do not want to answer a question, just leave it out.
Questions 4, 5 and 7 offer an "I don't know option".

In this questionnaire, there do exist no "right" or "wrong" answers. I am just asking for your perceptions and opinions. Please take your time to consider each statement carefully. Once you have completed all questions please fold the questionnaire and return it to the interviewer. You are welcome to ask me for a debriefing after you have returned the questionnaire. Your critical feedback on my work is appreciated as well.

If you are interested in the survey results, you are welcome to send me an Email (Stefan.Buchholz@rub.de), or to contact me via cell phone: 079 – 6028196.

Thanks a lot for your participation,
Stefan Buchholz (Thesis Researcher)

1.	**How do you agree or disagree with the following statements?**	**fully agree**	**agree**	**Neither / nor**	**disagree**	**fully disagree**
a.	I feel that I have a number of good qualities.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b.	I am able to do things as well as most other people.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c.	I feel I do not have much to be proud of.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d.	On the whole, I am satisfied with myself.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e.	I wish I could have more respect for myself.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
f.	At times I think I am no good at all.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

2.	**How do you agree or disagree with the following statements?**	**fully agree**	**agree**	**Neither / nor**	**disagree**	**fully disagree**
a.	I cannot do much to change most of the difficulties we face today.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b.	I often feel lonely.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c.	Life has become so complicated that I almost cannot find my way.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d.	In order to get ahead nowadays you are forced to do things that are not correct.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e.	Today, everything is so insecure and changes so fast, that one doesn't know what to orientate on.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
f.	Considering incidents during the last few years people become more and more insecure.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

3.	**How do you agree or disagree with the following statements?**	**fully agree**	**agree**	**Neither / nor**	**disagree**	**fully disagree**
a.	Generally spoken, most people can be trusted.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b.	You cannot be "too careful" in dealing with people.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c.	I prefer to maintain a certain distance to other people.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d.	Whatever people may tell you, they mostly lookout for themselves.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e.	Nowadays, you hardly can rely on anybody; even friends will diddle you if you give them the chance.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

The following section is considered with questions of HIV/AIDS.
For the case that you don't know the answers, questions 4, 5 and 7 offer you an "I don't know option" here.

4.	**To the best of your knowledge: In how far do you agree or disagree with the following statements?**	**fully agree**	**agree**	**disagree**	**fully disagree**		**I don't know**
a.	AIDS is a serious health condition that result of an infection with a virus called "HIV".	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐
b.	If the result of an HIV test is "HIV positive" this means that the person who took the test is infected with HIV.	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐
c.	A person who has HIV can infect others with the virus even if he/she looks healthy.	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐
d.	Showering or washing one's genitals/private parts, after sex can keep a person from getting HIV.	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐
e.	People, who once have contracted HIV, quickly show serious signs of being infected.	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐
f.	All pregnant women who have HIV will have babies with HIV.	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐
g.	A person won't get HIV, if he/she is taking antibiotics.	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐
h.	If both partners have HIV, there is no need to use condoms.	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐
i.	You cannot get HIV by having sex with partner who has HIV, if a condom is used correctly.	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐

5.	**To the best of your knowledge: In how far do you agree or disagree with the following statements?**	**fully agree**	**agree**	**disagree**	**fully disagree**		**I don't know**
a.	You can get HIV if you share a glass of water with someone who has HIV.	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐
b.	You can get HIV, even if you only once have sex with somebody who has HIV without using a condom.	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐
c.	You can get HIV if you have skin contact with the sweat of a person who has HIV.	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐
d.	You can get HIV if you get a tattoo and the equipment was not cleaned properly.	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐
e.	Performing oral sex to a woman who has HIV can pose a risk of infection.	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐
f.	Performing oral sex to a man who has HIV can pose a risk of infection.	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐
g.	You can get HIV if you use a toilet that recently had been used by somebody who has HIV.	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐
h.	A mother who has HIV can infect her new born baby by giving breast.	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐

6.	**To the best of your knowledge: How would you answer the following questions about people with HIV/AIDS?**		
a.	Do you personally know somebody who has HIV?	☐ yes	☐ no
b.	Do you personally know more than one person who has HIV?	☐ yes	☐ no
c.	Do you personally know somebody who became sick of HIV/AIDS related illness?	☐ yes	☐ no
d.	Did you personally know somebody who died of HIV/AIDS- related illness?	☐ yes	☐ no
e.	Do you personally feel well informed about HIV/AIDS?	☐ yes	☐ no
f.	Have you ever taken an HIV test?	☐ yes	☐ no

g.	How would you estimate your personal risk of getting infected with HIV during the next 12 months?	Very high ☐	High ☐	Medium ☐	Low ☐	Very Low ☐

7. The following section is concerned with Antiretroviral Drugs (ARVs)		
a. Have you ever heard of "Antiretroviral Drugs" or "ARVs"?	☐ yes	☐ no
➔ If your answer to **7a** is "**no**", please skip section 7b to 7f and **proceed with section 8**		

To the best of your knowledge: In how far do you agree or disagree with the following statements?	**fully agree**	**agree**	**disagree**	**fully disagree**		**I don't know**
b. ARVs can improve the health of people with HIV/AIDS, even if they already had developed serious illness.	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐
c. People with HIV/AIDS do not need to take ARVs as long as they eat and live healthily.	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐
d. People with HIV/AIDS can stop taking ARVs, as soon as they feel better.	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐
e. People with HIV/AIDS, who regularly take ARV´s, can live relatively healthily for many years.	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐
f. If a woman with HIV/AIDS is pregnant, taking ARVs can reduce her risk of infecting the baby.	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐

8. To the best of your knowledge: How do you agree or disagree with the following statements?	**fully agree**	**agree**	**Neither / nor**	**disagree**	**fully disagree**
a. Doctors and scientists tell us the truth about HIV/AIDS.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. The media tell us the truth about HIV/AIDS.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. Lots of information about HIV/AIDS is being held back from the public.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. There is a cure for HIV/AIDS, but it is being withheld from the poor.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. HIV/AIDS was created by western scientists to kill disliked groups.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

9. Thinking of situations in your life when a person with HIV/AIDS was around: How often did you feel …	**Very often**	**often**	**frequently**	**rarely**	**never**
a. … discomfort because of that person(s)?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. … fear of that person(s)?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. … empathy for that person(s)?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. … angry on that person(s)?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. … compassion for that person(s)?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

10. In how far do you agree or disagree with the following statements?	**fully agree**	**agree**	**Neither / nor**	**disagree**	**fully disagree**
a. In case of equal qualifications, job applicants who don't have HIV/AIDS should be preferred over job applicants who have HIV/AIDS.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. Spending public funds on a job-training for people with HIV/AIDS is a waste of public resources.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. In case of bed shortages in hospitals, people who don't have HIV/AIDS should be preferred over people who have HIV/AIDS.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. Spending public funds on the health of people with HIV/AIDS is a waste of public resources.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. People with HIV/AIDS should have the same rights to access public resources as anyone else.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
f. If a good friend was too ill to go to work permanently because of HIV/AIDS related illness, I would share my own resources (e.g. money, food, clothes or accommodation) with him/her.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

11. In how far do you agree or disagree with the following statements?	fully agree	agree	Neither / nor	disagree	fully disagree
a. Many people with HIV/AIDS do not care if they infect others.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. People with HIV/AIDS have not only themselves to blame for being infected.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. People with HIV/AIDS should feel ashamed.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. People who became infected with HIV/AIDS through sex have gotten what they deserve.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. HIV/AIDS is god´s punishment for acting against his rules.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

12. In how far do you agree or disagree with the following statements?	fully agree	agree	Neither / nor	disagree	fully disagree
a. I would wear a shirt that was once worn by somebody who has HIV/AIDS.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. I would eat a meal that was cooked by somebody who has HIV/AIDS.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. I would avoid touching somebody who has HIV/AIDS in order to not become infected.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. I would not share my workplace (e.g. an office room) with somebody who has HIV/AIDS.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. I would not eat fresh fruits or vegetables that were bought from a grocer or shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

13. In how far do you agree or disagree with the following statements?	fully agree	agree	Neither / nor	disagree	fully disagree
a. I would care for a relative or friend who is sick of HIV/AIDS related illness as much as I can	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. I would take action to stop a teacher who has HIV/AIDS from teaching my child in school.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. I would take action to keep a person who has HIV/AIDS from moving next door.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. I would cancel a meeting with friends if I heard that somebody would bring a person who has HIV/AIDS.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. If I found out that one of my friends has HIV/AIDS, I would still be friends with him/her.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

14. What religious group do you belong to? (If "other, please specify)	**Christianity** ☐	**Islam** ☐	**Other** _____	**None** ☐

15. How often do you …	**As often as possible**	**often**	**frequently**	**rarely**	**never**
a. … attend regular services of your religious community?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. … spend time in other private religious activities such as prayer, meditation or Bible study / Koran study?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

16. In how far do you agree or disagree with the following statements about religion?	**fully agree**	**agree**	**Neither / nor**	**disagree**	**fully disagree**
a. In my life, I experience the presence of the divine (i.e. God)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. My religious beliefs are what really lie behind my whole approach to life.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. I try hard to carry my religion over into all other dealings in life.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. All religions in the world have flaws and wrong teachings. There is no perfectly true, right religion.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. To live the best and most meaningful life, one must belong to the one, fundamentally true religion.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

17. How often do you usually spend your spare time / leisure time with the following activities?	**Very often**	**often**	**frequently**	**rarely**	**never**
a. Going to museums or art galleries?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. Going to theaters or student theatres?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. Keeping up with current affairs watching TV?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. Keeping up with current affairs by reading quality newspapers or online news channels?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. Reading "a good book"? (E.g. a novel or another book that is not related to studies.)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
f. Practicing sports together with others? (E.g. in a sports club, in a group or with friends.)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
g. Meeting friends for social gatherings? (E.g. go for drinks, eat out or meet at home.)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

18. In how far do you agree or disagree with the following statements concerning traditional African healers and traditional practice?	**fully agree**	**agree**	**Neither / nor**	**disagree**	**fully disagree**
a. Many people that I know regularly visit traditional healers.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. Traditional African healers can improve the well being of people with minor complaints.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. Traditional African healers can extend the lifetime of people with serious illness.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. Medical doctors can treat all kinds of disease better than traditional African healers.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. Some people can use spirits and invisible forces to let things go well for themselves.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
f. Some people can use spirits and invisible forces to harm others.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

19. Please indicate your gender:	**Female** ☐	**Male** ☐

20. What´s your year of birth?	**19 _____**

21. In what year did you start your studies at this University?	**20 _____**

22. What faculty are you registered in?	**_____**

23. Are you undergrad or post grad student?	**undergrad** ☐	**post grad** ☐	**Other (Please specify)**

24. Please indicate your current relationship status	**No relationship**	**Casual relationship (s)**	**Committed relationship**	**Engaged**	**Married**
	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

25. Please indicate your Citizenship	**South African Citizenship** ☐	**Other Citizenship (please specify)** _____

26. Please indicate the province of South Africa that you grew up in.	**Western Cape** ☐	**Other province (please specify)** _____

27. What would be your "population group" if you had to classify in a census today? (If "other, please specify)	**African**	**Indian**	**Colored**	**White**	**Other**
	☐	☐	☐	☐	_____

28. There is a lot talk about social classes these days…	**Highest class**	**Upper class**	**Upper Middle class**	**Lower middle class**	**Lower class**	**Lowest class**
a. What social class would you currently consider yourself as belonging to?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. What social class would you currently consider your family as belonging to? *The term "family" here refers to the people that live or have lived in the household that you grew up in.(E.g. parents, siblings, grandparents, others)*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

29. How would you consider your economic situation?	**Strongly improved**	**Improved**	**Remained equally**	**Declined**	**Strongly declined**
a. How has your personal economic situation developed during the last two years?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. How would you rate your personal economic situation compared to the economic situation of other students?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

	much better	**better**	**equal**	**worse**	**much worse**
c. How do you rate your current living conditions compared to the living conditions of other students?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

30. How many minutes did it approximately take you to complete this questionnaire?	**_____ minutes**

Thanks a lot for your participation!

You are welcome to ask me for debriefing now or later. I appreciate your critical feedback as well.

4. Antworthäufigkeiten der Items zur Hauptbefragung

1.	**How do you agree or disagree with the following statements?**	**fully agree**	**agree**	**Neither / nor**	**disagree**	**fully disagree**	**fehlend**
a.	I feel that I have a number of good qualities.	623	606	24	9	1	4
b.	I am able to do things as well as most other people.	466	688	82	24	4	3
c.	I feel I do not have much to be proud of.	46	139	103	560	408	11
d.	On the whole, I am satisfied with myself.	439	600	132	75	8	13
e.	I wish I could have more respect for myself.	198	338	199	320	198	14
f.	At times I think I am no good at all.	79	325	189	346	321	7

2.	**How do you agree or disagree with the following statements?**	**fully agree**	**agree**	**Neither / nor**	**disagree**	**fully disagree**	**fehlend**
a.	I cannot do much to change most of the difficulties we face today.	70	347	230	498	115	7
b.	I often feel lonely.	95	373	188	425	182	4
c.	Life has become so complicated that I almost cannot find my way.	57	244	231	491	236	8
d.	In order to get ahead nowadays you are forced to do things that are not correct.	56	255	210	451	289	6
e.	Today, everything is so insecure and changes so fast, that one doesn't know what to orientate on.	98	499	272	301	90	7
f.	Considering incidents during the last few years people become more and more insecure.	231	659	220	109	38	10

3.	**How do you agree or disagree with the following statements?**	**fully agree**	**agree**	**Neither / nor**	**disagree**	**fully disagree**	**fehlend**
a.	Generally spoken, most people can be trusted.	47	250	253	532	182	3
b.	You cannot be "too careful" in dealing with people.	209	658	152	171	66	11
c.	I prefer to maintain a certain distance to other people.	134	546	274	258	42	13
d.	Whatever people may tell you, they mostly lookout for themselves.	237	683	206	117	15	9
e.	Nowadays, you hardly can rely on anybody; even friends will diddle you if you give them the chance.	200	502	238	265	59	3

4.	**To the best of your knowledge: In how far do you agree or disagree with the following statements?**	**fully agree**	**agree**	**disagree**	**fully disagree**	**I don't know / fehlend**
a.	AIDS is a serious health condition that result of an infection with a virus called "HIV".	878	330	23	20	16
b.	If the result of an HIV test is "HIV positive" this means that the person who took the test is infected with HIV.	844	278	55	69	21
c.	A person who has HIV can infect others with the virus even if he/she looks healthy.	867	298	47	32	23
d.	Showering or washing one's genitals/private parts, after sex can keep a person from getting HIV.	23	47	172	949	76
e.	People, who once have contracted HIV, quickly show serious signs of being infected.	42	65	473	565	122
f.	All pregnant women who have HIV will have babies with HIV.	67	115	446	540	99
g.	A person won't get HIV, if he/she is taking antibiotics.	28	31	324	767	117
h.	If both partners have HIV, there is no need to use condoms.	35	56	255	822	99
i.	You cannot get HIV by having sex with partner who has HIV, if a condom is used correctly.	263	417	263	209	115

5. **To the best of your knowledge: In how far do you agree or disagree with the following statements?**	**fully agree**	**agree**	**disagree**	**fully disagree**	**I don't know / fehlend**
a. You can get HIV if you share a glass of water with someone who has HIV.	39	37	298	857	36
b. You can get HIV, even if you only once have sex with somebody who has HIV without using a condom.	794	308	45	77	3
c. You can get HIV if you have skin contact with the sweat of a person who has HIV.	37	52	383	653	142
d. You can get HIV if you get a tattoo and the equipment was not cleaned properly.	559	465	75	44	124
e. Performing oral sex to a woman who has HIV can pose a risk of infection.	459	459	83	42	224
f. Performing oral sex to a man who has HIV can pose a risk of infection.	444	457	86	50	230
g. You can get HIV if you use a toilet that recently had been used by somebody who has HIV.	21	60	442	630	114
h. A mother who has HIV can infect her new born baby by giving breast.	378	455	125	79	230

6. To the best of your knowledge: How would you answer the following questions about people with HIV/AIDS?	**yes**	**no**	**fehlend**
a. Do you personally know somebody who has HIV?	529	737	1
b. Do you personally know more than one person who has HIV?	366	900	1
c. Do you personally know somebody who became sick of HIV/AIDS related illness?	478	789	0
d. Did you personally know somebody who died of HIV/AIDS- related illness?	489	775	3
e. Do you personally feel well informed about HIV/AIDS?	1046	219	2
f. Have you ever taken an HIV test?	805	459	3

g. How would you estimate your personal risk of getting infected with HIV during the next 12 months?	**Very high**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Very Low**	**fehlend**
	29	45	145	310	728	10

7. The following section is concerned with Antiretroviral Drugs (ARVs)	**yes**	**no**	**fehlend**
a. Have you ever heard of "Antiretroviral Drugs" or "ARVs"?	1152	115	0

To the best of your knowledge: In how far do you agree or disagree with the following statements?	**fully agree**	**agree**	**disagree**	**fully disagree**	**I don't know / fehlend**
b. ARVs can improve the health of people with HIV/AIDS, even if they already had developed serious illness.	371	590	64	12	230
c. People with HIV/AIDS do not need to take ARVs as long as they eat and live healthily.	25	88	443	533	178
d. People with HIV/AIDS can stop taking ARVs, as soon as they feel better.	15	29	321	749	153
e. People with HIV/AIDS, who regularly take ARV´s, can live relatively healthily for many years.	610	451	34	27	145
f. If a woman with HIV/AIDS is pregnant, taking ARVs can reduce her risk of infecting the baby.	363	407	75	39	383

8. To the best of your knowledge: How do you agree or disagree with the following statements?	fully agree	agree	Neither / nor	disagree	fully disagree	fehlend
a. Doctors and scientists tell us the truth about HIV/AIDS.	287	549	271	106	41	13
b. The media tell us the truth about HIV/AIDS.	166	468	392	180	47	14
c. Lots of information about HIV/AIDS is being held back from the public.	131	300	336	366	118	16
d. There is a cure for HIV/AIDS, but it is being withheld from the poor.	101	111	296	401	340	18
e. HIV/AIDS was created by western scientists to kill disliked groups.	69	65	293	325	494	21

9. Thinking of situations in your life when a person with HIV/AIDS was around: How often did you feel …	Very often	often	frequently	rarely	never	fehlend
a. … discomfort because of that person(s)?	53	117	106	383	536	72
b. … fear of that person(s)?	39	78	81	290	703	76
c. … empathy for that person(s)?	277	353	225	156	178	78
d. … angry on that person(s)?	17	23	38	237	872	80
e. … compassion for that person(s)?	320	307	248	132	175	85

10. In how far do you agree or disagree with the following statements?	fully agree	agree	Neither / nor	disagree	fully disagree	fehlend
a. In case of equal qualifications, job applicants who don't have HIV/AIDS should be preferred over job applicants who have HIV/AIDS.	63	112	197	374	515	6
b. Spending public funds on a job-training for people with HIV/AIDS is a waste of public resources.	22	65	169	506	501	4
c. In case of bed shortages in hospitals, people who don't have HIV/AIDS should be preferred over people who have HIV/AIDS.	14	56	150	429	612	6
d. Spending public funds on the health of people with HIV/AIDS is a waste of public resources.	19	34	106	460	640	8
e. People with HIV/AIDS should have the same rights to access public resources as anyone else.	781	308	61	55	52	10
f. If a good friend was too ill to go to work permanently because of HIV/AIDS related illness, I would share my own resources (e.g. money, food, clothes or accommodation) with him/her.	437	506	220	68	32	4

11. In how far do you agree or disagree with the following statements?	fully agree	agree	Neither / nor	disagree	fully disagree	fehlend
a. Many people with HIV/AIDS do not care if they infect others.	95	384	419	309	52	8
b. People with HIV/AIDS have not only themselves to blame for being infected.	140	461	297	219	137	13
c. People with HIV/AIDS should feel ashamed.	17	47	160	522	511	10
d. People who became infected with HIV/AIDS through sex have gotten what they deserve.	23	68	179	474	512	11
e. HIV/AIDS is god´s punishment for acting against his rules.	46	50	158	285	716	12

12. In how far do you agree or disagree with the following statements?	fully agree	agree	Neither / nor	disagree	fully disagree	fehlend
a. I would wear a shirt that was once worn by somebody who has HIV/AIDS.	361	461	216	144	75	10
b. I would eat a meal that was cooked by somebody who has HIV/AIDS.	400	526	180	98	56	7
c. I would avoid touching somebody who has HIV/AIDS in order to not become infected.	46	97	144	508	462	10
d. I would not share my workplace (e.g. an office room) with somebody who has HIV/AIDS.	25	51	69	473	639	10
e. I would not eat fresh fruits or vegetables that were bought from a grocer or shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS.	36	83	108	417	613	10

13. In how far do you agree or disagree with the following statements?	fully agree	agree	Neither / nor	disagree	fully disagree	fehlend
a. I would care for a relative or friend who is sick of HIV/AIDS related illness as much as I can	689	508	36	18	11	5
b. I would take action to stop a teacher who has HIV/AIDS from teaching my child in school.	22	48	91	449	645	12
c. I would take action to keep a person who has HIV/AIDS from moving next door.	23	40	58	456	682	8
d. I would cancel a meeting with friends if I heard that somebody would bring a person who has HIV/AIDS.	10	19	60	443	728	7
e. If I found out that one of my friends has HIV/AIDS, I would still be friends with him/her.	852	307	34	34	31	9

14. What religious group do you belong to?	Christ.	Islam	Sonstige	Keine	fehlend
	902	167	30	144	24

15. How often do you …	As often as poss.	often	frequently	rarely	never	fehlend
a. … attend regular services of your religious community?	382	238	222	258	156	11
b. … spend time in other private religious activities such as prayer, meditation or Bible study / Koran study?	205	213	244	360	226	19

16. In how far do you agree or disagree with the following statements about religion?	fully agree	agree	Neither / nor	disagree	fully disagree	fehlend
a. In my life, I experience the presence of the divine (i.e. God)	577	434	125	49	69	13
b. My religious beliefs are what really lie behind my whole approach to life.	439	427	178	121	84	18
c. I try hard to carry my religion over into all other dealings in life.	386	478	183	114	88	18
d. All religions in the world have flaws and wrong teachings. There is no perfectly true, right religion.	223	286	249	205	278	26
e. To live the best and most meaningful life, one must belong to the one, fundamentally true religion.	325	285	266	178	196	17

17. How often do you usually spend your spare time / leisure time with the following activities?	Very often	often	frequently	rarely	never	fehlend
a. Going to museums or art galleries?	25	91	133	586	425	7
b. Going to theaters or student theatres?	62	176	251	523	241	14
c. Keeping up with current affairs watching TV?	261	353	345	233	55	20
d. Keeping up with current affairs by reading quality newspapers or online news channels?	231	349	320	296	59	12
e. Reading "a good book"? (E.g. a novel or another book that is not related to studies.)	226	303	261	353	115	9
f. Practicing sports together with others? (E.g. in a sports club, in a group or with friends.)	223	230	250	376	181	7
g. Meeting friends for social gatherings? (E.g. go for drinks, eat out or meet at home.)	512	420	189	122	17	7

18. In how far do you agree or disagree with the following statements concerning traditional African healers and traditional practice?	fully agree	agree	Neither / nor	disagree	fully disagree	fehlend
a. Many people that I know regularly visit traditional healers.	78	220	258	357	345	9
b. Traditional African healers can improve the well being of people with minor complaints.	44	259	440	247	265	12
c. Traditional African healers can extend the lifetime of people with serious illness.	25	90	392	350	393	17
d. Medical doctors can treat all kinds of disease better than traditional African healers.	278	386	389	134	65	15
e. Some people can use spirits and invisible forces to let things go well for themselves.	68	245	410	226	308	10
f. Some people can use spirits and invisible forces to harm others.	137	310	359	198	252	11

19. Please indicate your gender	Female	Male	fehlend
	729	532	6

20. What´s your year of birth?	Ø Alter	vor 1975	1975-1979	1980-1984	1985-1989	1990-1992	Nach 1992	fehlend
	21,94	17	19	35	146	503	541	6

21. In what year did you start your studies at this University?	Vor 2008	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	fehlend
	35	35	84	176	201	291	442	3

22. What faculty are you registered in?	Health Sc, Naturel Sc. Dentistry	Economics, Commerce + Management	Law	Engineering , Innormatics	Humanities, Arts, Education	Sonstige / Nicht spezif.
	264	314	56	199	240	194

23. Are you undergrad or post grad student?	undergrad	post grad	Other	fehlend
	946	321	0	0

24. Please indicate your current relationship status	no relationship	casual relationship	committed relationship	engaged	married	fehlend
	551	225	410	29	39	13

25. Please indicate your Citizenship	South African	Sonstige	fehlend
	1116	148	3

26. Please indicate the province of South Africa that you grew up in.	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Gauteng	Sonstige	Outside South Africa	fehlend
	792	123	75	151	120	6

27. What would be your "population group" if you had to classify in a census today?	African	Indian	Colored	White	Other	fehlend
	540	79	428	174	31	15

28. There is a lot talk about social classes these days…	highest class	upper class	upper middle cl.	lower middle cl.	lower class	lowest class	fehlend
a. What social class would you currently consider yourself as belonging to?	41	95	715	324	48	21	23
b. What social class would you currently consider your family as belonging to?	34	128	689	321	51	19	25

29. How would you consider your economic situation?	Strongly improved	improved	Remained equally	declined	Strongly declined	fehlend
a. How has your personal economic situation developed during the last two years?	72	505	510	154	24	2
b. How would you rate your personal economic situation compared to the economic situation of other students?	56	434	561	157	44	15

c. How do you rate your current living conditions compared to the living conditions of other students?	much better	better	equal	worse	much worse	fehlend
	158	400	589	98	14	8

30. How many minutes did it approximately take you to fill out the questionnaire?	Ø Berarb. Zeit	Weniger als 15 Minuten	15-19 Minuten	20-29 Minuten	30 Minuten und länger	fehlend
	16,60	354	486	307	82	38

5. Forschungsgenehmigungen

5.1 University of the Western Cape

UNIVERSITY of the WESTERN CAPE

OFFICE OF THE DEAN
DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT

05 December 2012

To Whom It May Concern

I hereby certify that the Senate Research Committee of the University of the Western Cape has approved the methodology and ethics of the following research project by:
Mr S Buchholz (Institute for Social Development & Ruhr University, Bochum)

Research Project:	Determining factors of HIV/AIDS related stigma among South African students.
Registration no:	13/1/1

Any amendments, extension or other modifications to the protocol must be submitted to the Ethics Committee for approval.

The Committee must be informed of any serious adverse event and/or termination of the study.

Ms Patricia Josias
Research Ethics Committee Officer
University of the Western Cape

Private Bag X17, Bellville 7535, South Africa
T: +27 21 959 2988/2948 . F: +27 21 959 3170
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5.2 University of Cape Town

higher education
& training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Private Bag X174, PRETORIA, 0001, 123 Schoeman Street, PRETORIA, 0002, South Africa
Tel: (012) 312 5911, Fax: (012) 321 6770
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Tel: (021) 469 5175, Fax: (021) 461 4761

Enquiries: Nomakholwa Makaluza Email: makaluza.n@dhet.gov.za Telephone: 012 312 5243

Mr Stefan Buchholz
22 Alma Road
Rosebank
CAPE TOWN
8000

By fax: 021 9593170

Dear Mr Buchholz

REQUEST FOR PERMISSION TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN FET CAMPUSES

I acknowledge receipt of your request for permission to conduct research in Further Education and Training (FET) Campuses as part of your studies towards a PhD degree at the Ruhr University Bochum, Institute of Social Development in Germany, hosted by the University of the Western Cape.

The Department has evaluated your request and grants you permission to undertake the research. You are advised to obtain further permission from the Principal of the FET College concerned before commencing any research activities.

You are reminded to provide the approved research report to the Department as soon as it is available.

I wish you all of the best in your studies.

Yours sincerely

Mr GF Qonde
Director-General
Date: 18/01/2013

5.3 Cape Peninsula University of Technology

Cape Peninsula
University of Technology

HEALTH AND WELLNESS SCIENCES RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE (HW-REC)
Registration Number NHREC: REC- 230408-014

P.O. Box 1906 • Bellville 7535 South Africa
Symphony Road Bellville 7535
•Tel: +27 21 959 6352 • Fax +27 21 953 8490
Email: danielso@cput.ac.za

13 March 2013
CPUT/HW-REC 2013/H16 EX

Ruhr University Bochum
Institute of Development Research and Development Policy (IEE)

Dear Stefan Buchholz

APPLICATION TO THE HW-REC FOR ETHICAL CLEARANCE

Approval was granted on 13th of March 2013 by the Health and Wellness Sciences-REC to Stefan Buchholz for your Ethical Clearance application. This approval is for research activities related to a Doctoral Degree in Social Science at Ruhr University Bochum.

TITLE: Determining Factors of HIV/AIDS related Stigma among South African Students

Comment:
Approval will not extend beyond 12th March 2014. An extension should be applied for 6 weeks before this expiry date should data collection and use/analysis of data, information and/or samples for this study continue beyond this date.

Note:
The investigator(s) should understand the conditions under which they are authorized to carry out this study and they should be compliant to these conditions. **It is required that the investigator(s) complete an annual progress report that should be submitted to the HW-REC in December of that particular year, for the HW-REC to be kept informed of the progress and of any problems you may encounter.**

Kind Regards

Zuleika Nortje
CHAIRPERSON – FACULTY RESEARCH COMMITTEE
FACULTY OF HEALTH AND WELLNESS SCIENCES

6. Informationen über die Stundentenschaft

6.1 University of the Western Cape

UNDERGRADUATE STATISTICS

Year:2013

	UnderGrad Total	UnderGrad Male	UnderGrad Female	UnderGra New Std	UnderGra SD	UnderGra Full T	UnderGra Part T	UnderGra Sp	UnderGra Coloured	UnderGra African	UnderGra Asian	UnderGra Whi	UnderGrad Other
COMMUNITY AND HEALTH SCIENCES	2588	676	1911	578	139	2588	0	0	1074	1147	91	254	22
ECONOMIC & MANAGEMENT SCIENCES	3424	1571	1853	657	74	3152	272	0	1580	1597	183	42	22
FACULTY OF ARTS	3071	957	2114	1032	297	2953	118	0	1709	1212	74	59	17
FACULTY OF DENTISTRY	500	173	327	98	1	500	0	0	129	98	145	121	7
FACULTY OF EDUCATION	545	148	397	75	172	475	70	0	360	173	6	3	3
FACULTY OF LAW	1923	797	1126	422	55	1774	149	0	993	770	82	56	22
FACULTY OF SCIENCE	2339	1134	1205	580	75	2339	0	0	835	1236	148	100	20
Grand Totals	**14390**	**5456**	**8933**	**3442**	**813**	**13781**	**609**	**0**	**6680**	**6233**	**729**	**635**	**113**

GRADUATE STATISTICS

Year:2013

	PostGrad Total	PostGrad Male	PostGrad Female	PostGrad New Std	PostGrad SD	PostGrad Full T	PostGrad Part T	PostGrad Sp	PostGrad Coloured	PostGrad African	PostGrad Asian	PostGrad Whi	PostGrad Other
COMMUNITY AND HEALTH SCIENCES	422	162	260	0	5	209	213	0	144	194	27	43	14
ECONOMIC & MANAGEMENT SCIENCES	1126	631	495	0	10	400	726	0	600	374	73	74	5
FACULTY OF ARTS	339	135	204	0	5	289	50	0	160	139	10	18	12
FACULTY OF DENTISTRY	114	51	63	0	0	27	87	0	9	24	28	50	3
FACULTY OF EDUCATION	482	178	304	0	10	247	235	0	259	189	20	7	7
FACULTY OF LAW	168	87	81	0	2	129	39	0	57	92	9	10	0
FACULTY OF SCIENCE	603	335	268	0	3	555	48	0	168	350	24	41	20
Grand Totals	**3254**	**1579**	**1675**	**0**	**35**	**1856**	**1398**	**0**	**1397**	**1362**	**191**	**243**	**61**

OVERALL COURSE STATISTICS

Year:2013

FACULTY OF DENTISTRY

	Total	**Male**	**Female**	**New Std**	**SD**	**Full T**	**Part T**	**Coloured**	**African**	**Asian**	**Whi**	**Other**
B.CH.D (6YR) I	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
B.CH.D II	58	25	33	0	0	58	0	14	10	19	15	0
B.CH.D III	41	11	30	0	0	41	0	14	12	12	3	0
B.CH.D IV	33	16	17	0	0	33	0	10	4	13	5	1
B.CH.D.I	85	24	61	68	0	85	0	19	19	24	21	2
B.ORAL HEALTH I	36	13	23	29	0	36	0	13	16	3	3	1
B.ORAL HEALTH II	23	4	19	0	0	23	0	4	15	2	1	1
B.ORAL HEALTH III	14	1	13	0	1	14	0	7	3	0	4	0
BCHD V	44	19	25	0	0	44	0	12	2	22	8	0
DIPLOMA IN ORAL HEALTH II	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
M.CH.D (1ST ENROLM)	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
M.CH.D (2ND ENROLM)	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
M.CH.D (3RD ENROLM)	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
M.CH.D (4TH ENROLM)	6	4	2	0	0	6	0	1	3	1	1	0
M.CH.D (A) (1ST ENROLM)	3	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	0
M.SC. (DENT)(1ST ENROLM)	3	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0
M.SC. (DENT)(2ND ENROLM)	4	2	2	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	2	0
M.SC.(DENT)	6	3	3	0	0	1	5	0	1	2	3	0
P/G DIPLOMA IN DENT (IMPLANT) I	9	5	4	0	0	1	8	2	0	4	3	0
P/G DIPLOMA IN DENT (PAIN & SED) I	13	3	10	0	0	1	12	0	1	1	11	0
P/G DIPLOMA IN DENT (PAIN & SED) II	10	5	5	0	0	0	10	0	1	1	8	0
P/G DIPLOMA IN DENTISTRY I	30	14	16	0	0	1	29	2	4	12	11	1
P/G DIPLOMA IN DENTISTRY II	17	6	11	0	0	0	17	4	2	5	5	1
PH.D (2ND ENROLMENT)	8	6	2	0	0	3	5	0	3	0	4	1
GRAND TOTAL	**449**	**164**	**285**	**97**	**1**	**363**	**86**	**102**	**106**	**123**	**110**	**8**

6.2 University of Cape Town

Die Informationen zur Größe und Zusammensetzung der UCT-Studentenschaft entstammen einer offenen Internetdatenbank des Centre for Higher Education and Transformation (CHET) der Universität Pretoria, die im Jahr 2010 erhoben worden waren. Sie wurden abgerufen auf der Internetseite des CHET URL: http://chet.org.za/data/sahe-open-data# (Abgerufen am 24.2.2014)

Enrolments by gender (Percentage)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2013 planned
UCT: Female	47	48	49	49	50	51	51	50	50	50	52	52
UCT: Male	53	52	51	51	50	49	49	50	50	50	48	48

Enrolments by race group (Percentage)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2013 target
UCT: African	27	27	27	27	28	28	30	30	31	32	32	35
UCT: Coloured	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	15	16	17	17	21
UCT: Indian	7	7	7	7	8	8	9	9	9	8	8	9
UCT: White	53	52	52	52	50	50	47	46	44	42	43	36

6.3 Cape Peninsula University of Technology

CPUT_ENROLMENT BY GENDER 2013

Gender	Total
F	17.794
M	15.100
Grand Total	**32.894**

ENROLMENT BY ETHNIC GROUP NAME 2013

Ethnic Group Name	Total
AFRICAN	18.834
COLOURED	9.294
INDIAN	391
WHITE	4.375
Grand Total	**32.894**

CPUT_ENROLMENT BY AGE GROUP 2013

AGE GROUP	Total
17 - 20 years	7.708
21 - 25 years	15.757
26 - 30 years	4.726
31 - 35 years	2.097
36 - 40 years	1.210
41 - 45 years	670
46 - 50 years	399
51 - 55 years	210
56 - 60 years	77
61 - 66 years	32
67 - 71 years	3
#NV	5
Grand Total	**32.894**

7. Prüfung der Repräsentativität

7.1 University of the Western Cape

7.1.1 Geschlecht

	n	%	N	%	Bi	Ei	Bi-Ei	(Bi-Ei)^2	((Bi-Ei))^2 / Ei
Männlich	178,00	0,40	7035,00	0,40	178,00	179,04	-1,04	1,07	0,01
Weiblich	271,00	0,60	10608,00	0,60	271,00	269,96	1,04	1,07	0,00
Summe	**449,00**	**1,00**	**17643,00**	**1,00**	**449,00**	**449,00**	**0,00**	**χ^2=**	**0,01**

7.1.2 Bevölkerungsruppen

	n	%	N	%	Bi	Ei	Bi-Ei	(Bi-Ei)^2	((Bi-Ei))^2 / Ei
Afrikaner	196,00	0,44	7595,00	0,43	196,00	192,85	3,15	9,95	0,05
Indischstämmige	25,00	0,06	920,00	0,05	25,00	23,36	1,64	2,69	0,12
Farbige	192,00	0,43	8077,00	0,46	192,00	205,08	-13,08	171,18	0,83
Weiße	30,00	0,07	878,00	0,05	30,00	22,29	7,71	59,39	2,66
Sonstige	5,00	0,01	174,00	0,01	5,00	4,42	0,58	0,34	0,08
Summe	**448,00**	**1,00**	**17644,00**	**1,00**	**448,00**	**448,00**	**0,00**	**χ^2=**	**3,74**

7.2 University of Cape Town

7.2.1 Geschlecht

	n	%	N	%	Bi	Ei	Bi-Ei	(Bi-Ei)^2	((Bi-Ei))^2 / Ei
Männlich	178,00	0,43	12528,00	0,48	178,00	198,24	-20,24	409,66	2,07
Weiblich	235,00	0,57	13572,00	0,52	235,00	214,76	20,24	409,66	1,91
Summe	**413,00**	**1,00**	**26100,00**	**1,00**	**413,00**	**413,00**	**0,00**	**χ^2=**	**3,97**

7.2.2 Bevölkerungsgruppen

	n	%	N	%	Bi	Ei	Bi-Ei	(Bi-Ei)^2	((Bi-Ei))^2 / Ei
Afrikaner	133,00	0,34	9135,00	0,35	133,00	135,45	-2,45	6,00	0,04
Indischstämmige	49,00	0,13	2349,00	0,09	49,00	34,83	14,17	200,79	5,76
Farbige	97,00	0,25	5481,00	0,21	97,00	81,27	15,73	247,43	3,04
Weiße	108,00	0,28	9396,00	0,36	108,00	139,32	-31,32	980,94	7,04
Sonstige	17,00								
Summe	**387,00**	**1,00**	**26100,00**	**1,01**	**387,00**	**390,87**	**-3,87**	**χ^2=**	**15,89**

7.3 Cape Peninsula University of Technology

7.3.1 Geschlecht

	n	%	N	%	Bi	Ei	Bi-Ei	(Bi-Ei)^2	(Bi-Ei))^2 / Ei
Männlich	176,00	0,44	15100,00	0,46	176,00	183,16	-7,16	51,28	0,28
Weiblich	223,00	0,56	17794,00	0,54	223,00	215,84	7,16	51,28	0,24
Summe	**399,00**	**1,00**	**32894,00**	**1,00**	**399,00**	**399,00**	**0,00**	**χ^2=**	**0,52**

7.3.2 Bevölkerungsgruppen

	n	%	N	%	Bi	Ei	Bi-Ei	(Bi-Ei)^2	((Bi-Ei))^2 / Ei
Afrikaner	211,00	0,54	18834,00	0,57	211,00	223,87	-12,87	165,73	0,74
Indischstämmige	5,00	0,01	391,00	0,01	5,00	4,65	0,35	0,12	0,03
Farbige	139,00	0,36	9294,00	0,28	139,00	110,47	28,53	813,69	7,37
Weiße	36,00	0,09	4375,00	0,13	36,00	52,00	-16,00	256,13	4,93
Sonstige	9,00								
Summe	**391,00**	**1,00**	**32894,00**	**1,00**	**391,00**	**391,00**	**16,00**	**χ^2=**	**13,06**

7.3.3 Altersklassen

	n	%	N	%	Bi	Ei	Bi-Ei	(Bi-Ei)^2	((Bi-Ei))^2 / Ei
Jünger als 21 Jahre	161,00	0,40	7708,00	0,23	161,00	93,98	67,02	4491,68	47,79
21 bis 25 Jahre	219,00	0,55	15757,00	0,48	219,00	192,12	26,88	722,66	3,76
26 bis 30 Jahre	18,00	0,04	4726,00	0,14	18,00	57,62	-39,62	1569,89	27,24
älter als 30 Jahre	3,00	0,01	4698,00	0,14	3,00	57,28	-54,28	2946,37	51,44
Summe	**401,00**	**1,00**	**32889,00**	**1,00**	**401,00**	**401,00**	**0,00**	**χ^2=**	**130,24**

7.3.4 Durchschnittsalter

Statistik bei einer Stichprobe

	H	Mittelwert	Standardabweichung	Standardfehler Mittelwert
Alter	401	21,48	2,329	,116

Test bei einer Stichprobe

	Testwert = 24.88					
					95% Konfidenzintervall der Differenz	
	t	df	Sig. (2-seitig)	Mittelwertdifferenz	Unterer	Oberer
Alter	-29,241	400	,000	-3,401	-3,63	-3,17

7.4 Gesamtstichprobe

7.4.1 Universitätszugehörigkeit

	n	%	N	%	Bi	Ei	Bi-Ei	(Bi-Ei)^2	((Bi-Ei))^2 / Ei
UWC	451	0,36	17644,00	0,23	451,00	291,70	159,30	25377,97	87,00
UCT	414	0,33	26100,00	0,34	414,00	431,49	-17,49	305,98	0,71
CPUT	402	0,32	32894,00	0,43	402,00	543,81	-141,81	20110,77	36,98
Summe	**1267**	**1,00**	**76638,00**	**1,00**	**1267,00**	**1267,00**	**0,00**	**χ^2=**	**124,69**

7.4.2 Geschlecht

	n	%	N	%	Bi	Ei	Bi-Ei	(Bi-Ei)^2	(Bi-Ei))^2 / Ei
Männlich	532,00	0,42	34663,00	0,45	532,00	570,35	-38,35	1470,85	2,58
Weiblich	729,00	0,58	41974,00	0,55	729,00	690,65	38,35	1470,85	2,13
Summe	**1261,00**	**1,00**	**76637,00**	**1,00**	**1261,00**	**1261,00**	**0,00**	**χ^2=**	**4,71**

7.4.3 Bevölkerungsgruppen

	n	%	N	%	Bi	Ei	Bi-Ei	(Bi-Ei)^2	(Bi-Ei))^2 / Ei
Afrikaner	540,00	0,44	35564,00	0,46	540,00	565,96	-25,96	674,17	1,19
Indischstämmige	79,00	0,06	3660,00	0,05	79,00	58,25	20,75	430,76	7,40
Farbige	428,00	0,35	22852,00	0,30	428,00	363,67	64,33	4138,83	11,38
Weiße	174,00	0,14	14649,00	0,19	174,00	233,12	-59,12	3495,63	14,99
Sonstige	31,00								
Summe	**1221,00**	**1,00**	**76725,00**	**1,00**	**1221,00**	**1221,00**	**0,00**	**χ^2=**	**34,96**

7.4.4 Altersklassen

Unter der Annahme: Grundgesamtheit = Teilgesamtheit der CPUT

	n	%	N	%	Bi	Ei	Bi-Ei	(Bi-Ei)^2	((Bi-Ei))^2 / Ei
Jünger als 21 Jahre	541,00	0,43	7708,00	0,23	541,00	295,53	245,47	60254,00	203,88
21 bis 25 Jahre	608,00	0,48	15757,00	0,48	608,00	604,14	3,86	14,90	0,02
26 bis 30 Jahre	58,00	0,05	4726,00	0,14	58,00	181,20	-123,20	15178,23	83,77
älter als 30 Jahre	54,00	0,04	4698,00	0,14	54,00	180,13	-126,13	15907,88	88,32
Summe	**1261,00**	**1,00**	**32889,00**	**1,00**	**1261,00**	**1261,00**	**0,00**	**χ^2=**	**375,99**

7.4.5 Durchschnittsalter

Unter der Annahme: Grundgesamtheit = Teilgesamtheit der CPUT

Statistik bei einer Stichprobe

	H	Mittelwert	Standardabweichung	Standardfehler Mittelwert
Alter	1261	21,94	4,060	,114

Test bei einer Stichprobe

	Testwert = 24.88					
					95% Konfidenzintervall der Differenz	
	t	df	Sig. (2-seitig)	Mittelwertdifferenz	Unterer	Oberer
Alter	-25,745	1260	,000	-2,943	-3,17	-2,72

8. Itemanalyse der abhängigen Variablen

8.1 Vergleich der Korrelationskoeffizienten

8.1.1 Affektives Stigma

Correlations

		… discomfort because of that person (s)?	… fear of that person(s)?	… angry on that person (s)?
… discomfort because of that person(s)?	Pearson Correlation	1	,757**	,338**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000	,000
	N	1195	1191	1187
… fear of that person(s)?	Pearson Correlation	,757**	1	,385**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000		,000
	N	1191	1191	1183
… angry on that person (s)?	Pearson Correlation	,338**	,385**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	
	N	1187	1183	1187

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Correlations

			… discomfort because of that person (s)?	… fear of that person(s)?	… angry on that person (s)?
Spearman's rho	… discomfort because of that person(s)?	Correlation Coefficient	1,000	,730**	,365**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	,000	,000
		N	1195	1191	1187
	… fear of that person(s)?	Correlation Coefficient	,730**	1,000	,449**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	.	,000
		N	1191	1191	1183
	… angry on that person (s)?	Correlation Coefficient	,365**	,449**	1,000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	.
		N	1187	1183	1187

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

8.1.2 Ressourcenbasiertes Stigma

Correlations

		In case of equal qualifications, job applicants who don't have HIV/AIDS should be preferred over job applicants who have HIV/AIDS.	Spending public funds on a job-training for people with HIV/AIDS is a waste of public resources.	In case of bed shortages in hospitals, people who don't have HIV/AIDS should be preferred over people who have HIV/AIDS.	Spending public funds on the health of people with HIV/AIDS is a waste of public resources.	People with HIV/AIDS should have the same rights to access public resources as anyone else.	If a good friend was too ill to go to work permanently because of HIV/AIDS related illness, I would share my own resources (e. g. money, food, clothes or accommodation) with him/her.
In case of equal qualifications, job applicants who don't have HIV/AIDS should be preferred over job applicants who have HIV/AIDS.	Pearson Correlation	1	,440**	,493**	,426**	,196**	,205**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000	,000	,000	,000	,000
	N	1261	1259	1256	1254	1253	1258
Spending public funds on a job-training for people with HIV/AIDS is a waste of public resources.	Pearson Correlation	,440**	1	,465**	,627**	,187**	,199**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000		,000	,000	,000	,000
	N	1259	1263	1259	1256	1254	1260
In case of bed shortages in hospitals, people who don't have HIV/AIDS should be preferred over people who have HIV/AIDS.	Pearson Correlation	,493**	,465**	1	,586**	,228**	,189**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000		,000	,000	,000
	N	1256	1259	1261	1254	1252	1258
Spending public funds on the health of people with HIV/AIDS is a waste of public resources.	Pearson Correlation	,426**	,627**	,586**	1	,241**	,184**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000		,000	,000
	N	1254	1256	1254	1259	1250	1256
People with HIV/AIDS should have the same rights to access public resources as anyone else.	Pearson Correlation	,196**	,187**	,228**	,241**	1	,300**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	,000		,000
	N	1253	1254	1252	1250	1257	1255
If a good friend was too ill to go to work permanently because of HIV/AIDS related illness, I would share my own resources (e.g. money, food, clothes or accommodation) with him/her.	Pearson Correlation	,205**	,199**	,189**	,184**	,300**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000	
	N	1258	1260	1258	1256	1255	1263

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Correlations

			In case of equal qualifications, job applicants who don't have HIV/AIDS should be preferred over job applicants who have HIV/AIDS.	Spending public funds on a job-training for people with HIV/AIDS is a waste of public resources.	In case of bed shortages in hospitals, people who don't have HIV/AIDS should be preferred over people who have HIV/AIDS.	Spending public funds on the health of people with HIV/AIDS is a waste of public resources.	People with HIV/AIDS should have the same rights to access public resources as anyone else.	If a good friend was too ill to go to work permanently because of HIV/AIDS related illness, I would share my own resources (e. g. money, food, clothes or accommodation) with him/her.
Spearman's rho	In case of equal qualifications, job applicants who don't have HIV/AIDS should be preferred over job applicants who have HIV/AIDS.	Correlation Coefficient	1,000	,525**	,546**	,495**	,342**	,232**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000
		N	1261	1259	1256	1254	1253	1258
	Spending public funds on a job-training for people with HIV/AIDS is a waste of public resources.	Correlation Coefficient	,525**	1,000	,575**	,678**	,351**	,263**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	.	,000	,000	,000	,000
		N	1259	1263	1259	1256	1254	1260
	In case of bed shortages in hospitals, people who don't have HIV/AIDS should be preferred over people who have HIV/AIDS.	Correlation Coefficient	,546**	,575**	1,000	,697**	,399**	,242**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	.	,000	,000	,000
		N	1256	1259	1261	1254	1252	1258
	Spending public funds on the health of people with HIV/AIDS is a waste of public resources.	Correlation Coefficient	,495**	,678**	,697**	1,000	,446**	,264**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	.	,000	,000
		N	1254	1256	1254	1259	1250	1256
	People with HIV/AIDS should have the same rights to access public resources as anyone else.	Correlation Coefficient	,342**	,351**	,399**	,446**	1,000	,370**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	,000	.	,000
		N	1253	1254	1252	1250	1257	1255
	If a good friend was too ill to go to work permanently because of HIV/AIDS related illness, I would share my own resources (e.g. money, food, clothes or accommodation) with him/her.	Correlation Coefficient	,232**	,263**	,242**	,264**	,370**	1,000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000	.
		N	1258	1260	1258	1256	1255	1263

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

8.1.3 Symbolisches Stigma

Correlations

		Many people with HIV/AIDS do not care if they infect others.	People with HIV/AIDS have not only themselves to blame for being infected.	People with HIV/AIDS should feel ashamed.	People who became infected with HIV/AIDS through sex have gotten what they deserve.	HIV/AIDS is god´s punishment for acting against his rules.
Many people with HIV/AIDS do not care if they infect others.	Pearson Correlation	1	-,116**	,171**	,128**	,137**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000	,000	,000	,000
	N	1259	1252	1255	1254	1253
People with HIV/AIDS have not only themselves to blame for being infected.	Pearson Correlation	-,116**	1	-,069*	-,087**	-,063*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000		,014	,002	,026
	N	1252	1254	1250	1250	1248
People with HIV/AIDS should feel ashamed.	Pearson Correlation	,171**	-,069*	1	,519**	,327**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,014		,000	,000
	N	1255	1250	1257	1252	1251
People who became infected with HIV/AIDS through sex have gotten what they deserve.	Pearson Correlation	,128**	-,087**	,519**	1	,427**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,002	,000		,000
	N	1254	1250	1252	1256	1251
HIV/AIDS is god´s punishment for acting against his rules.	Pearson Correlation	,137**	-,063*	,327**	,427**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,026	,000	,000	
	N	1253	1248	1251	1251	1255

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Correlations

			Many people with HIV/AIDS do not care if they infect others.	People with HIV/AIDS have not only themselves to blame for being infected.	People with HIV/AIDS should feel ashamed.	People who became infected with HIV/AIDS through sex have gotten what they deserve.	HIV/AIDS is god´s punishment for acting against his rules.
Spearman's rho	Many people with HIV/AIDS do not care if they infect others.	Correlation Coefficient	1,000	-,120**	,158**	,117**	,123**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	,000	,000	,000	,000
		N	1259	1252	1255	1254	1253
	People with HIV/AIDS have not only themselves to blame for being infected.	Correlation Coefficient	-,120**	1,000	-,039	-,055	-,020
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	.	,167	,053	,474
		N	1252	1254	1250	1250	1248
	People with HIV/AIDS should feel ashamed.	Correlation Coefficient	,158**	-,039	1,000	,568**	,402**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,167	.	,000	,000
		N	1255	1250	1257	1252	1251
	People who became infected with HIV/AIDS through sex have gotten what they deserve.	Correlation Coefficient	,117**	-,055	,568**	1,000	,497**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,053	,000	.	,000
		N	1254	1250	1252	1256	1251
	HIV/AIDS is god´s punishment for acting against his rules.	Correlation Coefficient	,123**	-,020	,402**	,497**	1,000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,474	,000	,000	.
		N	1253	1248	1251	1251	1255

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

8.1.4 Instrumentelles Stigma

Correlations

		I would wear a shirt that was once worn by somebody who has HIV/AIDS.	I would eat a meal that was cooked by somebody who has HIV/AIDS.	I would avoid touching somebody who has HIV/AIDS in order to not become infected.	I would not share my workplace (e. g. an office room) with somebody who has HIV/AIDS.	I would not eat fresh fruits or vegetables that were bought from a grocer or shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS.
I would wear a shirt that was once worn by somebody who has HIV/AIDS.	Pearson Correlation	1	,698**	,386**	,385**	,434**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000	,000	,000	,000
	N	1257	1255	1254	1253	1253
I would eat a meal that was cooked by somebody who has HIV/AIDS.	Pearson Correlation	,698**	1	,390**	,432**	,523**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000		,000	,000	,000
	N	1255	1260	1255	1255	1255
I would avoid touching somebody who has HIV/AIDS in order to not become infected.	Pearson Correlation	,386**	,390**	1	,572**	,571**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000		,000	,000
	N	1254	1255	1257	1255	1254
I would not share my workplace (e.g. an office room) with somebody who has HIV/AIDS.	Pearson Correlation	,385**	,432**	,572**	1	,701**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000		,000
	N	1253	1255	1255	1257	1254
I would not eat fresh fruits or vegetables that were bought from a grocer or shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS.	Pearson Correlation	,434**	,523**	,571**	,701**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	,000	
	N	1253	1255	1254	1254	1257

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Correlations

			I would wear a shirt that was once worn by somebody who has HIV/AIDS.	I would eat a meal that was cooked by somebody who has HIV/AIDS.	I would avoid touching somebody who has HIV/AIDS in order to not become infected.	I would not share my workplace (e. g. an office room) with somebody who has HIV/AIDS.	I would not eat fresh fruits or vegetables that were bought from a grocer or shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS.
Spearman's rho	I would wear a shirt that was once worn by somebody who has HIV/AIDS.	Correlation Coefficient	1,000	,731**	,461**	,468**	,497**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	,000	,000	,000	,000
		N	1257	1255	1254	1253	1253
	I would eat a meal that was cooked by somebody who has HIV/AIDS.	Correlation Coefficient	,731**	1,000	,497**	,524**	,562**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	.	,000	,000	,000
		N	1255	1260	1255	1255	1255
	I would avoid touching somebody who has HIV/AIDS in order to not become infected.	Correlation Coefficient	,461**	,497**	1,000	,670**	,647**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	.	,000	,000
		N	1254	1255	1257	1255	1254
	I would not share my workplace (e.g. an office room) with somebody who has HIV/AIDS.	Correlation Coefficient	,468**	,524**	,670**	1,000	,805**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	.	,000
		N	1253	1255	1255	1257	1254
	I would not eat fresh fruits or vegetables that were bought from a grocer or shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS.	Correlation Coefficient	,497**	,562**	,647**	,805**	1,000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	,000	.
		N	1253	1255	1254	1254	1257

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

8.1.5 Soziale Ausgrenzungsbereitschaft

Correlations

		I would care for a relative or friend who is sick of HIV/AIDS related illness as much as I can	I would take action to stop a teacher who has HIV/AIDS from teaching my child in school.	I would take action to keep a person who has HIV/AIDS from moving next door.	I would cancel a meeting with friends if I heard that somebody would bring a person who has HIV/AIDS.	If I found out that one of my friends has HIV/AIDS, I would still be friends with him/her.
I would care for a relative or friend who is sick of HIV/AIDS related illness as much as I can	Pearson Correlation	1	,348**	,277**	,362**	,350**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000	,000	,000	,000
	N	1262	1255	1259	1260	1258
I would take action to stop a teacher who has HIV/AIDS from teaching my child in school.	Pearson Correlation	,348**	1	,655**	,723**	,378**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000		,000	,000	,000
	N	1255	1255	1252	1253	1251
I would take action to keep a person who has HIV/AIDS from moving next door.	Pearson Correlation	,277**	,655**	1	,758**	,315**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000		,000	,000
	N	1259	1252	1259	1258	1256
I would cancel a meeting with friends if I heard that somebody would bring a person who has HIV/AIDS.	Pearson Correlation	,362**	,723**	,758**	1	,397**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000		,000
	N	1260	1253	1258	1260	1257
If I found out that one of my friends has HIV/AIDS, I would still be friends with him/her.	Pearson Correlation	,350**	,378**	,315**	,397**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	,000	
	N	1258	1251	1256	1257	1258

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Correlations

			I would care for a relative or friend who is sick of HIV/AIDS related illness as much as I can	I would take action to stop a teacher who has HIV/AIDS from teaching my child in school.	I would take action to keep a person who has HIV/AIDS from moving next door.	I would cancel a meeting with friends if I heard that somebody would bring a person who has HIV/AIDS.	If I found out that one of my friends has HIV/AIDS, I would still be friends with him/her.
Spearman's rho	I would care for a relative or friend who is sick of HIV/AIDS related illness as much as I can	Correlation Coefficient	1,000	,450**	,407**	,455**	,461**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	,000	,000	,000	,000
		N	1262	1255	1259	1260	1258
	I would take action to stop a teacher who has HIV/AIDS from teaching my child in school.	Correlation Coefficient	,450**	1,000	,769**	,795**	,513**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	.	,000	,000	,000
		N	1255	1255	1252	1253	1251
	I would take action to keep a person who has HIV/AIDS from moving next door.	Correlation Coefficient	,407**	,769**	1,000	,859**	,501**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	.	,000	,000
		N	1259	1252	1259	1258	1256
	I would cancel a meeting with friends if I heard that somebody would bring a person who has HIV/AIDS.	Correlation Coefficient	,455**	,795**	,859**	1,000	,556**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	.	,000
		N	1260	1253	1258	1260	1257
	If I found out that one of my friends has HIV/AIDS, I would still be friends with him/her.	Correlation Coefficient	,461**	,513**	,501**	,556**	1,000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	,000	.
		N	1258	1251	1256	1257	1258

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

8.2 Faktorenanalyse zur Prüfung der Dimensionalität der Stigma-Indikatoren

Communalities

	Initial	Extraction
… discomfort because of that person(s)?	1,000	,788
… fear of that person(s)?	1,000	,809
… angry on that person (s)?	1,000	,594
In case of equal qualifications, job applicants who don't have HIV/AIDS should be preferred over job applicants who have HIV/AIDS.	1,000	,537
Spending public funds on a job-training for people with HIV/AIDS is a waste of public resources.	1,000	,691
In case of bed shortages in hospitals, people who don't have HIV/AIDS should be preferred over people who have HIV/AIDS.	1,000	,638
Spending public funds on the health of people with HIV/AIDS is a waste of public resources.	1,000	,703
People with HIV/AIDS should have the same rights to access public resources as anyone else.	1,000	,598
If a good friend was too ill to go to work permanently because of HIV/AIDS related illness, I would share my own resources (e.g. money, food, clothes or accommodation) with him/her.	1,000	,567
Many people with HIV/AIDS do not care if they infect others.	1,000	,404
People with HIV/AIDS have not only themselves to blame for being infected.	1,000	,723
People with HIV/AIDS should feel ashamed.	1,000	,557
People who became infected with HIV/AIDS through sex have gotten what they deserve.	1,000	,668
HIV/AIDS is god´s punishment for acting against his rules.	1,000	,604
I would wear a shirt that was once worn by somebody who has HIV/AIDS.	1,000	,738
I would eat a meal that was cooked by somebody who has HIV/AIDS.	1,000	,743
I would avoid touching somebody who has HIV/AIDS in order to not become infected.	1,000	,554
I would not share my workplace (e.g. an office room) with somebody who has HIV/AIDS.	1,000	,696
I would not eat fresh fruits or vegetables that were bought from a grocer or shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS.	1,000	,670
I would care for a relative or friend who is sick of HIV/AIDS related illness as much as I can	1,000	,511
I would take action to stop a teacher who has HIV/AIDS from teaching my child in school.	1,000	,697
I would take action to keep a person who has HIV/AIDS from moving next door.	1,000	,685
I would cancel a meeting with friends if I heard that somebody would bring a person who has HIV/AIDS.	1,000	,795
If I found out that one of my friends has HIV/AIDS, I would still be friends with him/her.	1,000	,432

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	7,490	31,207	31,207	7,490	31,207	31,207	3,909	16,286	16,286
2	1,690	7,040	38,247	1,690	7,040	38,247	2,671	11,129	27,415
3	1,617	6,738	44,985	1,617	6,738	44,985	2,212	9,216	36,632
4	1,358	5,660	50,645	1,358	5,660	50,645	1,978	8,240	44,871
5	1,171	4,880	55,525	1,171	4,880	55,525	1,887	7,861	52,733
6	1,065	4,436	59,961	1,065	4,436	59,961	1,599	6,664	59,397
7	1,012	4,216	64,177	1,012	4,216	64,177	1,147	4,780	64,177
8	,901	3,753	67,930						
9	,785	3,270	71,200						
10	,754	3,141	74,340						
11	,717	2,986	77,326						
12	,686	2,857	80,183						
13	,618	2,574	82,757						
14	,602	2,507	85,264						
15	,528	2,200	87,464						
16	,479	1,996	89,461						
17	,454	1,893	91,354						
18	,409	1,704	93,059						
19	,337	1,402	94,461						
20	,323	1,347	95,808						
21	,300	1,251	97,059						
22	,261	1,088	98,147						
23	,228	,951	99,098						
24	,216	,902	100,000						

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Component Matrix[a]

	Component						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
… discomfort because of that person(s)?	,463	,343	,656	,044	-,154	-,018	-,007
… fear of that person(s)?	,501	,357	,632	,058	-,161	-,008	,029
… angry on that person (s)?	,298	-,036	,528	,096	-,174	,323	,285
In case of equal qualifications, job applicants who don't have HIV/AIDS should be preferred over job applicants who have HIV/AIDS.	,542	-,344	,149	,245	,083	-,099	-,162
Spending public funds on a job-training for people with HIV/AIDS is a waste of public resources.	,545	-,401	,135	,326	,229	-,228	-,064
In case of bed shortages in hospitals, people who don't have HIV/AIDS should be preferred over people who have HIV/AIDS.	,599	-,424	,126	,234	,049	-,158	-,034
Spending public funds on the health of people with HIV/AIDS is a waste of public resources.	,619	-,495	,055	,215	,095	-,127	,025
People with HIV/AIDS should have the same rights to access public resources as anyone else.	,376	-,060	-,018	,133	,341	,521	,218
If a good friend was too ill to go to work permanently because of HIV/AIDS related illness, I would share my own resources (e.g. money, food, clothes or accommodation) with him/her.	,442	,210	-,161	,205	,345	,372	-,045
Many people with HIV/AIDS do not care if they infect others.	,159	-,123	,339	-,305	,181	,011	-,351
People with HIV/AIDS have not only themselves to blame for being infected.	-,054	,079	-,156	,382	-,088	-,201	,704
People with HIV/AIDS should feel ashamed.	,608	-,207	,025	-,322	,153	,004	,129
People who became infected with HIV/AIDS through sex have gotten what they deserve.	,536	-,123	-,015	-,515	,205	,006	,240
HIV/AIDS is god´s punishment for acting against his rules.	,382	-,163	,073	-,552	,175	,030	,300
I would wear a shirt that was once worn by somebody who has HIV/AIDS.	,559	,465	-,107	,111	,345	-,259	,007
I would eat a meal that was cooked by somebody who has HIV/AIDS.	,600	,449	-,049	,057	,328	-,259	,017
I would avoid touching somebody who has HIV/AIDS in order to not become infected.	,671	,201	-,096	-,121	-,081	-,152	-,100
I would not share my workplace (e.g. an office room) with somebody who has HIV/AIDS.	,761	,129	-,217	-,080	-,195	-,093	,009
I would not eat fresh fruits or vegetables that were bought from a grocer or shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS.	,749	,199	-,162	-,111	-,084	-,155	-,013
I would care for a relative or friend who is sick of HIV/AIDS related illness as much as I can	,483	,215	-,190	,165	,111	,332	-,213
I would take action to stop a teacher who has HIV/AIDS from teaching my child in school.	,757	-,007	-,179	-,018	-,296	,041	-,043
I would take action to keep a person who has HIV/AIDS from moving next door.	,695	-,111	-,205	-,080	-,363	,095	-,002
I would cancel a meeting with friends if I heard that somebody would bring a person who has HIV/AIDS.	,778	-,111	-,220	-,012	-,351	,065	-,034
If I found out that one of my friends has HIV/AIDS, I would still be friends with him/her.	,526	-,003	-,150	,145	-,125	,301	-,075

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

a. 7 components extracted.

Rotated Component Matrix[a]

	Component						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
… discomfort because of that person(s)?	,150	,093	,256	,820	,019	-,011	,137
… fear of that person(s)?	,184	,096	,271	,826	,032	,014	,097
… angry on that person (s)?	,070	,141	-,229	,663	,154	,207	-,104
In case of equal qualifications, job applicants who don't have HIV/AIDS should be preferred over job applicants who have HIV/AIDS.	,219	,663	,080	,122	,025	,108	,127
Spending public funds on a job-training for people with HIV/AIDS is a waste of public resources.	,102	,796	,173	,061	,067	,092	,016
In case of bed shortages in hospitals, people who don't have HIV/AIDS should be preferred over people who have HIV/AIDS.	,262	,731	,057	,115	,119	,058	,014
Spending public funds on the health of people with HIV/AIDS is a waste of public resources.	,267	,761	,026	,040	,195	,107	-,029
People with HIV/AIDS should have the same rights to access public resources as anyone else.	,032	,162	-,016	,101	,252	,699	-,090
If a good friend was too ill to go to work permanently because of HIV/AIDS related illness, I would share my own resources (e.g. money, food, clothes or accommodation) with him/her.	,156	,084	,297	,020	,020	,668	,029
Many people with HIV/AIDS do not care if they infect others.	-,069	,146	,030	,150	,201	-,036	,559
People with HIV/AIDS have not only themselves to blame for being infected.	-,064	,042	,070	,039	-,010	-,048	-,842
People with HIV/AIDS should feel ashamed.	,296	,289	,128	,073	,581	,118	,111
People who became infected with HIV/AIDS through sex have gotten what they deserve.	,241	,110	,160	,033	,746	,086	,087
HIV/AIDS is god´s punishment for acting against his rules.	,120	,050	,036	,072	,758	,023	,067
I would wear a shirt that was once worn by somebody who has HIV/AIDS.	,178	,118	,798	,086	,079	,196	-,057
I would eat a meal that was cooked by somebody who has HIV/AIDS.	,196	,129	,786	,143	,138	,174	-,028
I would avoid touching somebody who has HIV/AIDS in order to not become infected.	,546	,128	,426	,131	,171	,027	,103
I would not share my workplace (e.g. an office room) with somebody who has HIV/AIDS.	,706	,160	,340	,094	,201	,075	-,037
I would not eat fresh fruits or vegetables that were bought from a grocer or shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS.	,611	,149	,454	,113	,226	,060	,013
I would care for a relative or friend who is sick of HIV/AIDS related illness as much as I can	,365	,052	,246	,031	-,091	,536	,138
I would take action to stop a teacher who has HIV/AIDS from teaching my child in school.	,757	,226	,145	,125	,137	,131	,002
I would take action to keep a person who has HIV/AIDS from moving next door.	,769	,201	-,003	,081	,187	,104	-,014
I would cancel a meeting with friends if I heard that somebody would bring a person who has HIV/AIDS.	,817	,279	,056	,083	,150	,129	-,016
If I found out that one of my friends has HIV/AIDS, I would still be friends with him/her.	,497	,161	,018	,089	-,013	,388	,016

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

a. Rotation converged in 6 iterations.

Component Transformation Matrix

Component	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	,650	,442	,368	,267	,314	,270	,061
2	,040	-,661	,629	,308	-,234	,110	-,066
3	-,391	,188	-,113	,838	,052	-,161	,262
4	-,099	,440	,057	,095	-,724	,287	-,422
5	-,624	,213	,445	-,265	,293	,431	,160
6	,074	-,294	-,498	,140	,022	,788	,138
7	-,135	-,086	-,084	,182	,482	,028	-,837

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

8.3 Itemanalysen zur Konstruktion der Stigma-Summenindizes

8.3.1 Index *affektives Stigma*

8.3.1.1 Berechnung der Itemschwierigkeit

A1	How often did you feel discomfort because of that person(s)?				
Code x(i)	**f(i)**	**x(i) * f(i)**		Zähler	1158
0	536	0		Nenner	4780
1	383	383			
2	106	212		**p(i) =**	**0,24**
3	117	351			
4	53	212			
n=	**1195**	1158			

A2	How often did you feel fear of that person(s)?				
Code x(i)	**f(i)**	**x(i) * f(i)**		Zähler	842
0	703	0		Nenner	4764
1	290	290			
2	81	162		**p(i) =**	**0,18**
3	78	234			
4	39	156			
n=	**1191**	842			

A3	How often did you feel angry on that person(s)?				
Code x(i)	**f(i)**	**x(i) * f(i)**		Zähler	450
0	872	0		Nenner	4748
1	237	237			
2	38	76		**p(i) =**	**0,09**
3	23	69			
4	17	68			
n=	**1187**	450			

8.3.1.2 Reliabilitätsanalyse

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
,860	,862	2

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	1191	94,0
	Excluded[a]	76	6,0
	Total	1267	100,0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Scale Statistics

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
1,67	4,299	2,073	2

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
… discomfort because of that person(s)?	,71	1,130	,757	,573	.
… fear of that person(s)?	,96	1,320	,757	,573	.

8.3.1.3 Berechnung der Item-Trennschärfe

Correlations

		Index Affektives Stigma	… discomfort because of that person (s)?	… fear of that person(s)?
Index Affektives Stigma	Pearson Correlation	1	,942**	,932**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000	,000
	N	1191	1191	1191
… discomfort because of that person(s)?	Pearson Correlation	,942**	1	,757**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000		,000
	N	1191	1195	1191
… fear of that person(s)?	Pearson Correlation	,932**	,757**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	
	N	1191	1191	1191

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

8.3.1.4 Beurteilung der Verteilungseigenschaften

Statistics

Index Affektives Stigma

N	Valid	1191
	Missing	76
Mean		1,67
Std. Deviation		2,073

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Index Affektives Stigma
N		1191
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	1,67
	Std. Deviation	2,073
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,215
	Positive	,215
	Negative	-,210
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		7,434
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,000

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

Index Affektives Stigma

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	507	40,0	42,6	42,6
	1	185	14,6	15,5	58,1
	2	215	17,0	18,1	76,2
	3	79	6,2	6,6	82,8
	4	59	4,7	5,0	87,7
	5	50	3,9	4,2	91,9
	6	49	3,9	4,1	96,1
	7	19	1,5	1,6	97,6
	8	28	2,2	2,4	100,0
	Total	1191	94,0	100,0	
Missing	System	76	6,0		
Total		1267	100,0		

8.3.2 Index *ressourcenbasiertes Stigma*

8.3.2.1 Berechnung der Itemschwierigkeit

R1	… job applicants who don't have HIV/AIDS should be preferred …				
Code x(i)	**f(i)**	**x(i) * f(i)**		Zähler	1356
0	515	0		Nenner	5044
1	374	374			
2	197	394		**p(i) =**	**0,27**
3	112	336			
4	63	252			
n=	**1261**	1356			

R2	Spending public funds on a job-training … is a waste of … resources.				
Code x(i)	**f(i)**	**x(i) * f(i)**		Zähler	1127
0	501	0		Nenner	5052
1	506	506			
2	169	338		**p(i) =**	**0,22**
3	65	195			
4	22	88			
n=	**1263**	1127			

R3	In case of bed shortages … people who don't have HIV/AIDS should be preferred …				
Code x(i)	**f(i)**	**x(i) * f(i)**		Zähler	953
0	612	0		Nenner	5044
1	429	429			
2	150	300		**p(i) =**	**0,19**
3	56	168			
4	14	56			
n=	**1261**	953			

R4	Spending public funds on the health … is a waste of public resources.				
Code x(i)	**f(i)**	**x(i) * f(i)**		Zähler	850
0	640	0		Nenner	5036
1	460	460			
2	106	212		**p(i) =**	**0,17**
3	34	102			
4	19	76			
n=	**1259**	850			

8.3.2.2 Reliabilitätsanalyse

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
,792	,804	4

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	1248	98,5
	Excluded[a]	19	1,5
	Total	1267	100,0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Scale Statistics

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
3,38	9,313	3,052	4

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
In case of equal qualifications, job applicants who don't have HIV/AIDS should be preferred over job applicants who have HIV/AIDS.	2,31	5,105	,538	,302	,790
Spending public funds on a job-training for people with HIV/AIDS is a waste of public resources.	2,49	5,686	,614	,431	,734
In case of bed shortages in hospitals, people who don't have HIV/AIDS should be preferred over people who have HIV/AIDS.	2,63	5,755	,632	,422	,727
Spending public funds on the health of people with HIV/AIDS is a waste of public resources.	2,71	5,862	,665	,503	,716

8.3.2.3 Berechnung der Item-Trennschärfe

Correlations

		Index Ressourcenbasiertes Stigma	In case of equal qualifications, job applicants who don't have HIV/AIDS should be preferred over job applicants who have HIV/AIDS.	Spending public funds on a job-training for people with HIV/AIDS is a waste of public resources.	In case of bed shortages in hospitals, people who don't have HIV/AIDS should be preferred over people who have HIV/AIDS.	Spending public funds on the health of people with HIV/AIDS is a waste of public resources.
Index Ressourcenbasiertes Stigma	Pearson Correlation	1	,781**	,787**	,793**	,806**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000	,000	,000	,000
	N	1248	1248	1248	1248	1248
In case of equal qualifications, job applicants who don't have HIV/AIDS should be preferred over job applicants who have HIV/AIDS.	Pearson Correlation	,781**	1	,440**	,493**	,426**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000		,000	,000	,000
	N	1248	1261	1259	1256	1254
Spending public funds on a job-training for people with HIV/AIDS is a waste of public resources.	Pearson Correlation	,787**	,440**	1	,465**	,627**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000		,000	,000
	N	1248	1259	1263	1259	1256
In case of bed shortages in hospitals, people who don't have HIV/AIDS should be preferred over people who have HIV/AIDS.	Pearson Correlation	,793**	,493**	,465**	1	,586**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000		,000
	N	1248	1256	1259	1261	1254
Spending public funds on the health of people with HIV/AIDS is a waste of public resources.	Pearson Correlation	,806**	,426**	,627**	,586**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	,000	
	N	1248	1254	1256	1254	1259

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

8.3.2.4 Beurteilung der Verteilungseigenschaften

Statistics

Index Ressourcenbasiertes Stig

N	Valid	1248
	Missing	19
Mean		3,38
Std. Deviation		3,052

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Index Ressourcenbasiertes Stigma
N		1248
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	3,38
	Std. Deviation	3,052
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,139
	Positive	,139
	Negative	-,134
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		4,897
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,000

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

Index Ressourcenbasiertes Stigma

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	340	26,8	27,2	27,2
	1	97	7,7	7,8	35,0
	2	105	8,3	8,4	43,4
	3	83	6,6	6,7	50,1
	4	241	19,0	19,3	69,4
	5	105	8,3	8,4	77,8
	6	89	7,0	7,1	84,9
	7	48	3,8	3,8	88,8
	8	65	5,1	5,2	94,0
	9	23	1,8	1,8	95,8
	10	23	1,8	1,8	97,7
	11	12	,9	1,0	98,6
	12	10	,8	,8	99,4
	13	3	,2	,2	99,7
	14	2	,2	,2	99,8
	15	1	,1	,1	99,9
	16	1	,1	,1	100,0
	Total	1248	98,5	100,0	
Missing	System	19	1,5		
Total		1267	100,0		

8.3.3 Index *symbolisches Stigma*

8.3.3.1 Berechnung der Itemschwierigkeit

S3	People with HIV/AIDS should feel ashamed.				
Code x(i)	f(i)	x(i) * f(i)		Zähler	1051
0	511	0		Nenner	5028
1	522	522			
2	160	320		p(i) =	0,21
3	47	141			
4	17	68			
n=	1257	1051			

S4	People who became infected with HIV/AIDS ... have gotten what they deserve.				
Code x(i)	f(i)	x(i) * f(i)		Zähler	1128
0	512	0		Nenner	5024
1	474	474			
2	179	358		p(i) =	0,22
3	68	204			
4	23	92			
n=	1256	1128			

S5	HIV/AIDS is god´s punishment for acting against his rules.				
Code x(i)	f(i)	x(i) * f(i)		Zähler	935
0	716	0		Nenner	5020
1	285	285			
2	158	316		p(i) =	0,19
3	50	150			
4	46	184			
n=	1255	935			

8.3.3.2 Reliabilitätsanalyse

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
,682	,687	3

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	1247	98,4
	Excluded[a]	20	1,6
	Total	1267	100,0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Scale Statistics

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
2,47	5,140	2,267	3

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
People with HIV/AIDS should feel ashamed.	1,63	2,875	,496	,284	,592
People who became infected with HIV/AIDS through sex have gotten what they deserve.	1,57	2,498	,572	,342	,486
HIV/AIDS is god´s punishment for acting against his rules.	1,73	2,571	,432	,194	,683

8.3.3.3 Berechnung der Item-Trennschärfe

Correlations

		Index Symbolisches Stigma	People with HIV/AIDS should feel ashamed.	People who became infected with HIV/AIDS through sex have gotten what they deserve.	HIV/AIDS is god´s punishment for acting against his rules.
Index Symbolisches Stigma	Pearson Correlation	1	,760**	,820**	,770**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000	,000	,000
	N	1247	1247	1247	1247
People with HIV/AIDS should feel ashamed.	Pearson Correlation	,760**	1	,519**	,327**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000		,000	,000
	N	1247	1257	1252	1251
People who became infected with HIV/AIDS through sex have gotten what they deserve.	Pearson Correlation	,820**	,519**	1	,427**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000		,000
	N	1247	1252	1256	1251
HIV/AIDS is god´s punishment for acting against his rules.	Pearson Correlation	,770**	,327**	,427**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	
	N	1247	1251	1251	1255

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

8.3.3.4 Beurteilung der Verteilungseigenschaften

Statistics

Index Symbolisches Stigma

N	Valid	1247
	Missing	20
Mean		2,47
Std. Deviation		2,267

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Index Symbolisches Stigma
N		1247
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	2,47
	Std. Deviation	2,267
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,141
	Positive	,141
	Negative	-,138
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		4,966
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,000

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

Index Symbolisches Stigma

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	342	27,0	27,4	27,4
	1	156	12,3	12,5	39,9
	2	174	13,7	14,0	53,9
	3	237	18,7	19,0	72,9
	4	105	8,3	8,4	81,3
	5	88	6,9	7,1	88,4
	6	74	5,8	5,9	94,3
	7	32	2,5	2,6	96,9
	8	26	2,1	2,1	99,0
	9	8	,6	,6	99,6
	10	3	,2	,2	99,8
	12	2	,2	,2	100,0
	Total	1247	98,4	100,0	
Missing	System	20	1,6		
Total		1267	100,0		

8.3.4 Index *instrumentelles Stigma*

8.3.4.1 Berechnung der Itemschwierigkeit

I1	I would wear a shirt that was once worn by somebody ….				
Code x(i)	**f(i)**	**x(i) * f(i)**		Zähler	1625
0	361	0		Nenner	5028
1	461	461			
2	216	432		**p(i) =**	**0,32**
3	144	432			
4	75	300			
n=	**1257**	1625			

I2	I would eat a meal that was cooked by somebody who …				
Code x(i)	**f(i)**	**x(i) * f(i)**		Zähler	1404
0	400	0		Nenner	5040
1	526	526			
2	180	360		**p(i) =**	**0,28**
3	98	294			
4	56	224			
n=	**1260**	1404			

8.3.4.2 Reliabilitätsanalyse

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
,820	,822	2

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	1255	99,1
	Excluded[a]	12	,9
	Total	1267	100,0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Scale Statistics

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
2,41	4,293	2,072	2

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
I would wear a shirt that was once worn by somebody who has HIV/AIDS.	1,12	1,161	,698	,487	.
I would eat a meal that was cooked by somebody who has HIV/AIDS.	1,29	1,371	,698	,487	.

8.3.4.3 Berechnung der Item-Trennschärfe

Correlations

		Index Instrumentelles stigma	I would wear a shirt that was once worn by somebody who has HIV/AIDS.	I would eat a meal that was cooked by somebody who has HIV/AIDS.
Index Instrumentelles stigma	Pearson Correlation	1	,928**	,914**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000	,000
	N	1255	1255	1255
I would wear a shirt that was once worn by somebody who has HIV/AIDS.	Pearson Correlation	,928**	1	,698**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000		,000
	N	1255	1257	1255
I would eat a meal that was cooked by somebody who has HIV/AIDS.	Pearson Correlation	,914**	,698**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	
	N	1255	1255	1260

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

8.3.4.4 Beurteilung der Verteilungseigenschaften

Statistics

Index Instrumentelles stigma

N	Valid	1255
	Missing	12
Mean		2,4072
Std. Deviation		2,07186

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Index Instrumentelles stigma
N		1255
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	2,4072
	Std. Deviation	2,07186
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,192
	Positive	,192
	Negative	-,123
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		6,810
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,000

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

Index Instrumentelles stigma

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	,00	325	25,7	25,9	25,9
	1,00	69	5,4	5,5	31,4
	2,00	377	29,8	30,0	61,4
	3,00	138	10,9	11,0	72,4
	4,00	161	12,7	12,8	85,3
	5,00	65	5,1	5,2	90,4
	6,00	65	5,1	5,2	95,6
	7,00	15	1,2	1,2	96,8
	8,00	40	3,2	3,2	100,0
	Total	1255	99,1	100,0	
Missing	System	12	,9		
Total		1267	100,0		

8.3.5 Index *soziale Ausgrenzungsbereitschaft*

8.3.5.1 Berechnung der Itemschwierigkeit

I3	I would avoid touching somebody who has HIV/AIDS ...				
Code x(i)	f(i)	x(i) * f(i)		Zähler	1271
0	462	0		Nenner	5028
1	508	508			
2	144	288		p(i) =	0,25
3	97	291			
4	46	184			
n=	1257	1271			

I4	I would not share ... workplace ...with somebody who has HIV ...				
Code x(i)	f(i)	x(i) * f(i)		Zähler	864
0	639	0		Nenner	5028
1	473	473			
2	69	138		p(i) =	0,17
3	51	153			
4	25	100			
n=	1257	864			

I5	I would not eat fresh fruits or vegetables ...				
Code x(i)	f(i)	x(i) * f(i)		Zähler	1026
0	613	0		Nenner	5028
1	417	417			
2	108	216		p(i) =	0,20
3	83	249			
4	36	144			
n=	1257	1026			

V2	I would take action to stop a teacher who has HIV/AIDS ...				
Code x(i)	f(i)	x(i) * f(i)		Zähler	863
0	645	0		Nenner	5020
1	449	449			
2	91	182		p(i) =	0,17
3	48	144			
4	22	88			
n=	1255	863			

V3	I would ... keep a person who has HIV/AIDS from moving next door.				
Code x(i)	f(i)	x(i) * f(i)		Zähler	784
0	682	0		Nenner	5036
1	456	456			
2	58	116		p(i) =	0,16
3	40	120			
4	23	92			
n=	1259	784			

8.3.5.2 Reliabilitätsanalyse

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
,857	,860	5

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	1241	97,9
	Excluded[a]	26	2,1
	Total	1267	100,0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Scale Statistics

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
3,82	14,375	3,791	5

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
I would avoid touching somebody who has HIV/AIDS in order to not become infected.	2,81	9,292	,613	,399	,846
I would not share my workplace (e.g. an office room) with somebody who has HIV/AIDS.	3,13	9,469	,747	,583	,809
I would not eat fresh fruits or vegetables that were bought from a grocer or shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS.	3,00	8,947	,714	,556	,816
I would take action to stop a teacher who has HIV/AIDS from teaching my child in school.	3,13	9,733	,685	,524	,824
I would take action to keep a person who has HIV/AIDS from moving next door.	3,19	10,206	,622	,473	,840

8.3.5.3 Berechnung der Item-Trennschärfe

Correlations

		Index Soziale Ausgrenzung	I would avoid touching somebody who has HIV/AIDS in order to not become infected.	I would not share my workplace (e. g. an office room) with somebody who has HIV/AIDS.	I would not eat fresh fruits or vegetables that were bought from a grocer or shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS.	I would take action to stop a teacher who has HIV/AIDS from teaching my child in school.	I would take action to keep a person who has HIV/AIDS from moving next door.
Index Soziale Ausgrenzung	Pearson Correlation	1	,772**	,842**	,834**	,801**	,752**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000	,000	,000	,000	,000
	N	1241	1241	1241	1241	1241	1241
I would avoid touching somebody who has HIV/AIDS in order to not become infected.	Pearson Correlation	,772**	1	,572**	,571**	,477**	,400**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000		,000	,000	,000	,000
	N	1241	1257	1255	1254	1249	1253
I would not share my workplace (e.g. an office room) with somebody who has HIV/AIDS.	Pearson Correlation	,842**	,572**	1	,701**	,562**	,535**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000		,000	,000	,000
	N	1241	1255	1257	1254	1249	1253
I would not eat fresh fruits or vegetables that were bought from a grocer or shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS.	Pearson Correlation	,834**	,571**	,701**	1	,545**	,475**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000		,000	,000
	N	1241	1254	1254	1257	1249	1253
I would take action to stop a teacher who has HIV/AIDS from teaching my child in school.	Pearson Correlation	,801**	,477**	,562**	,545**	1	,655**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	,000		,000
	N	1241	1249	1249	1249	1255	1252
I would take action to keep a person who has HIV/AIDS from moving next door.	Pearson Correlation	,752**	,400**	,535**	,475**	,655**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000	
	N	1241	1253	1253	1253	1252	1259

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

8.3.5.4 Beurteilung der Verteilungseigenschaften

Statistics

Index Soziale Ausgrenzung

N	Valid	1241
	Missing	26
Mean		3,82
Std. Deviation		3,791

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Index Soziale Ausgrenzung
N		1241
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	3,82
	Std. Deviation	3,791
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,157
	Positive	,156
	Negative	-,157
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		5,532
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,000

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

Index Soziale Ausgrenzung

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	373	29,4	30,1	30,1
	1	105	8,3	8,5	38,5
	2	62	4,9	5,0	43,5
	3	102	8,1	8,2	51,7
	4	59	4,7	4,8	56,5
	5	198	15,6	16,0	72,4
	6	81	6,4	6,5	79,0
	7	77	6,1	6,2	85,2
	8	41	3,2	3,3	88,5
	9	45	3,6	3,6	92,1
	10	25	2,0	2,0	94,1
	11	22	1,7	1,8	95,9
	12	18	1,4	1,5	97,3
	13	9	,7	,7	98,1
	14	2	,2	,2	98,2
	15	6	,5	,5	98,7
	16	9	,7	,7	99,4
	17	2	,2	,2	99,6
	18	1	,1	,1	99,7
	19	1	,1	,1	99,8
	20	3	,2	,2	100,0
	Total	1241	97,9	100,0	
Missing	System	26	2,1		
Total		1267	100,0		

8.3.6 Index *Aberkennung von Freundschaft und Solidarität*

8.3.6.1 Faktorenanalyse über die vier verwendeten Items zur Berechnung des Index *Aberkennung von Freundschaft und Solidarität*

Kommunalitäten

	Anfänglich	Extraktion
People with HIV/AIDS should have the same rights to access public resources as anyone else.	1,000	,344
If a good friend was too ill to go to work permanently because of HIV/AIDS related illness, I would share my own resources (e.g. money, food, clothes or accommodation) with him/her.	1,000	,511
I would care for a relative or friend who is sick of HIV/AIDS related illness as much as I can	1,000	,514
If I found out that one of my friends has HIV/AIDS, I would still be friends with him/her.	1,000	,448

Extraktionsmethode: Analyse der Hauptkomponente.

Komponentenmatrix[a]

	Komponente
	1
People with HIV/AIDS should have the same rights to access public resources as anyone else.	,586
If a good friend was too ill to go to work permanently because of HIV/AIDS related illness, I would share my own resources (e.g. money, food, clothes or accommodation) with him/her.	,715
I would care for a relative or friend who is sick of HIV/AIDS related illness as much as I can	,717
If I found out that one of my friends has HIV/AIDS, I would still be friends with him/her.	,670

Extraktionsmethode: Analyse der Hauptkomponente.

a. 1 Komponenten extrahiert.

Erklärte Gesamtvarianz

	Anfängliche Eigenwerte			Extrahierte Summen von quadrierten Ladungen		
Komponente	Gesamtsumme	% der Varianz	Kumulativ %	Gesamtsumme	% der Varianz	Kumulativ %
1	1,817	45,435	45,435	1,817	45,435	45,435
2	,877	21,916	67,352			
3	,711	17,764	85,116			
4	,595	14,884	100,000			

Extraktionsmethode: Analyse der Hauptkomponente.

8.3.6.2 Berechnung der Itemschwierigkeit

R5	People with HIV/AIDS should … access public resources as anyone else.				
Code x(i)	f(i)	x(i) * f(i)		Zähler	803
0	781	0		Nenner	5028
1	308	308			
2	61	122		p(i) =	0,16
3	55	165			
4	52	208			
n=	1257	803			

R6	If a good friend was too ill to go to work … I would share my own resources …				
Code x(i)	f(i)	x(i) * f(i)		Zähler	1278
0	437	0		Nenner	5052
1	506	506			
2	220	440		p(i) =	0,25
3	68	204			
4	32	128			
n=	1263	1278			

V1	I would care for a relative or friend … as much as I can				
Code x(i)	f(i)	x(i) * f(i)		Zähler	678
0	689	0		Nenner	5048
1	508	508			
2	36	72		p(i) =	0,13
3	18	54			
4	11	44			
n=	1262	678			

V5	If I found out … I would still be friends with him/her.				
Code x(i)	f(i)	x(i) * f(i)		Zähler	601
0	852	0		Nenner	5032
1	307	307			
2	34	68		p(i) =	0,12
3	34	102			
4	31	124			
n=	1258	601			

8.3.6.3 Reliabilitätsanalyse

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
,584	,597	4

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	1246	98,3
	Excluded[a]	21	1,7
	Total	1267	100,0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Scale Statistics

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
2,65	5,836	2,416	4

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
People with HIV/AIDS should have the same rights to access public resources as anyone else.	2,01	3,514	,317	,111	,561
If a good friend was too ill to go to work permanently because of HIV/AIDS related illness, I would share my own resources (e.g. money, food, clothes or accommodation) with him/her.	1,64	3,388	,417	,184	,468
I would care for a relative or friend who is sick of HIV/AIDS related illness as much as I can	2,11	4,169	,405	,195	,499
If I found out that one of my friends has HIV/AIDS, I would still be friends with him/her.	2,18	3,884	,354	,156	,521

8.3.6.4 Berechnung der Item-Trennschärfe

Correlations

		Index Aberkennung von Freundschaft	People with HIV/AIDS should have the same rights to access public resources as anyone else.	If a good friend was too ill to go to work permanently because of HIV/AIDS related illness, I would share my own resources (e. g. money, food, clothes or accommodation) with him/her.	I would care for a relative or friend who is sick of HIV/AIDS related illness as much as I can	If I found out that one of my friends has HIV/AIDS, I would still be friends with him/her.
Index Aberkennung von Freundschaft	Pearson Correlation	1	,677**	,721**	,634**	,646**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000	,000	,000	,000
	N	1246	1246	1246	1246	1246
People with HIV/AIDS should have the same rights to access public resources as anyone else.	Pearson Correlation	,677**	1	,300**	,179**	,196**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000		,000	,000	,000
	N	1246	1257	1255	1252	1248
If a good friend was too ill to go to work permanently because of HIV/AIDS related illness, I would share my own resources (e.g. money, food, clothes or accommodation) with him/her.	Pearson Correlation	,721**	,300**	1	,333**	,238**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000		,000	,000
	N	1246	1255	1263	1258	1254
I would care for a relative or friend who is sick of HIV/AIDS related illness as much as I can	Pearson Correlation	,634**	,179**	,333**	1	,350**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000		,000
	N	1246	1252	1258	1262	1258
If I found out that one of my friends has HIV/AIDS, I would still be friends with him/her.	Pearson Correlation	,646**	,196**	,238**	,350**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	,000	
	N	1246	1248	1254	1258	1258

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

8.3.6.6 Beurteilung der Verteilungseigenschaften

Statistics

Index Aberkennung von Freunds

N	Valid	1246
	Missing	21
Mean		2,65
Std. Deviation		2,416

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Index Aberkennung von Freundschaft
N		1246
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	2,65
	Std. Deviation	2,416
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,160
	Positive	,160
	Negative	-,136
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		5,655
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,000

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

Index Aberkennung von Freundschaft

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	302	23,8	24,2	24,2
	1	206	16,3	16,5	40,8
	2	165	13,0	13,2	54,0
	3	134	10,6	10,8	64,8
	4	180	14,2	14,4	79,2
	5	100	7,9	8,0	87,2
	6	71	5,6	5,7	92,9
	7	38	3,0	3,0	96,0
	8	24	1,9	1,9	97,9
	9	12	,9	1,0	98,9
	10	9	,7	,7	99,6
	11	3	,2	,2	99,8
	13	1	,1	,1	99,9
	14	1	,1	,1	100,0
	Total	1246	98,3	100,0	
Missing	System	21	1,7		
Total		1267	100,0		

8.4 Vergleich der Mittelwerte der normierten Stigma-Indizes

8.4.1 Gesamtstichprobe

Statistiken

		Index affektives Stigma (normiert)	Index ressourcenbasiertes Stigma (normiert)	Index symbolisches Stigma (normiert)	Index instrumentelles Stigma (normiert)	Index soziale Ausgrenzung (normiert)	Index Aberkennung von Freundschaft (normiert)
N	Gültig	1191	1248	1247	1255	1241	1246
	Fehlend	76	19	20	12	26	21
Mittelwert		,8350	,8458	,8225	1,2036	,7634	,6621
Standardabweichung		1,03665	,76292	,75572	1,03593	,75830	,60395

8.4.2 Universitätszugehörigkeit

Statistiken

Institution			Index affektives Stigma (normiert)	Index ressourcenbasiertes Stigma (normiert)	Index symbolisches Stigma (normiert)	Index instrumentelles Stigma (normiert)	Index soziale Ausgrenzung (normiert)	Index Aberkennung von Freundschaft (normiert)
UWC	N	Gültig	431	444	443	449	444	448
		Fehlend	20	7	8	2	7	3
	Mittelwert		,7958	,8491	,8164	1,2773	,7694	,6462
	Standardabweichung		1,02643	,75742	,74866	1,05879	,76572	,60349
CPUT	N	Gültig	383	395	394	398	397	394
		Fehlend	19	7	8	4	5	8
	Mittelwert		,8773	,8842	,9179	1,2048	,8040	,6567
	Standardabweichung		1,06924	,80195	,79066	1,02064	,75357	,60033
UCT	N	Gültig	377	409	410	408	400	404
		Fehlend	37	5	4	6	14	10
	Mittelwert		,8369	,8050	,7374	1,1213	,7165	,6850
	Standardabweichung		1,01546	,72931	,71930	1,02157	,75402	,60878

8.4.3 Geschlecht

Statistiken

Please indicate your gender:		Index affektives Stigma (normiert)	Index ressourcenbasiertes Stigma (normiert)	Index symbolisches Stigma (normiert)	Index instrumentelles Stigma (normiert)	Index soziale Ausgrenzung (normiert)	Index Aberkennung von Freundschaft (normiert)
female		688	717	719	723	712	715
		41	12	10	6	17	14
		,8154	,7922	,7677	1,1784	,7323	,6441
		1,01449	,73273	,71720	1,03971	,73389	,59634
male		497	525	522	526	523	525
		35	7	10	6	9	7
		,8692	,9152	,8959	1,2395	,8004	,6886
		1,06918	,79476	,79695	1,03170	,79119	,61503

8.4.4 Ethnische Bevölkerungsgruppe

Statistiken

What would be your "population group" if you had to classify in a census today? (If "other, please specify)			Index affektives Stigma (normiert)	Index ressourcenbasiertes Stigma (normiert)	Index symbolisches Stigma (normiert)	Index instrumentelles Stigma (normiert)	Index soziale Ausgrenzung (normiert)	Index Aberkennung von Freundschaft (normiert)
African	N	Gültig	525	529	532	535	529	530
		Fehlend	15	11	8	5	11	10
	Mittelwert		,7610	,7207	,7970	,9215	,6299	,6146
	Standardabweichung		,99402	,74079	,77531	,95174	,72474	,63245
Indian	N	Gültig	73	78	79	79	77	79
		Fehlend	6	1	0	0	2	0
	Mittelwert		,8151	1,0769	1,0844	1,5886	,9403	,7943
	Standardabweichung		,99131	,81614	,79433	1,04317	,79741	,62115
Colored	N	Gültig	403	423	421	424	423	422
		Fehlend	25	5	7	4	5	6
	Mittelwert		,9206	,9320	,8472	1,5177	,9040	,6943
	Standardabweichung		1,10343	,75057	,74332	1,05870	,77604	,59604
White	N	Gültig	146	172	170	171	166	169
		Fehlend	28	2	4	3	8	5
	Mittelwert		,8048	,8794	,7235	1,1023	,7506	,6494
	Standardabweichung		,94572	,74608	,68995	,96850	,75106	,53335
Other	N	Gültig	29	31	30	31	31	31
		Fehlend	2	0	1	0	0	0
	Mittelwert		1,2759	1,1129	,9333	1,5969	,9032	,7339
	Standardabweichung		1,26481	,77685	,76514	1,01996	,66307	,50388
fehlend	N	Gültig	15	15	15	15	15	15
		Fehlend	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mittelwert		,6667	,6933	,5556	,7000	,4533	,7333
	Standardabweichung		1,01183	,80438	,57275	,64918	,57801	,54663

8.4.5 Altersklasse

Statistiken

Alter (4 Kategorien)		Index affektives Stigma (normiert)	Index ressourcenbasiertes Stigma (normiert)	Index symbolisches Stigma (normiert)	Index instrumentelles Stigma (normiert)	Index soziale Ausgrenzung (normiert)	Index Aberkennung von Freundschaft (normiert)
jünger als 20 Jahre		259	270	266	269	267	269
		13	2	6	3	5	3
		,7761	,8185	,7757	1,1041	,7341	,6283
		1,05473	,79901	,74015	1,01773	,76532	,62839
20 bis unter 25 Jahre		791	826	832	835	823	828
		52	17	11	8	20	15
		,8843	,8820	,8590	1,2575	,8097	,6787
		1,03555	,76336	,77491	1,05037	,77998	,59591
25 bis unter 30 Jahre		74	82	82	82	82	81
		8	0	0	0	0	1
		,6892	,7500	,7642	1,1463	,5927	,6852
		,98517	,67472	,70950	1,01680	,62099	,62096
30 Jahre und älter		62	64	61	63	63	62
		2	0	3	1	1	2
		,6290	,6211	,5792	,9841	,5143	,5726
		1,02003	,67552	,55745	,91126	,49607	,57685

8.6.6 Religionsgruppe

Statistics

What religious group do you belong to?			Index affektives Stigma (normiert)	Index ressourcenbasiertes Stigma (normiert)	Index symbolisches Stigma (normiert)	Index instrumentelles Stigma (normiert)	Index soziale Ausgrenzungsbereitschaft (normiert)	Index Aberkennung von Freundschaft und Solidarität (normiert)
Christianity	N	Valid	857	887	889	892	884	885
		Missing	45	15	13	10	18	17
	Mean		,8343	,8092	,8016	1,1665	,7344	,6545
	Std. Deviation		1,03387	,75161	,73353	1,02112	,72817	,61104
Islam	N	Valid	153	167	162	166	164	167
		Missing	14	0	5	1	3	0
	Mean		1,0654	1,1766	1,2058	1,6988	1,1207	,7949
	Std. Deviation		1,18612	,73186	,83500	1,00133	,85361	,60638
Other	N	Valid	30	30	29	29	28	28
		Missing	0	0	1	1	2	2
	Mean		,6667	,9333	,8391	,9483	,7714	,5179
	Std. Deviation		,87428	,86337	,75918	1,02943	,92330	,53111
None	N	Valid	128	141	143	144	141	142
		Missing	16	3	1	0	3	2
	Mean		,6133	,6312	,5128	,9340	,4936	,5563
	Std. Deviation		,85853	,70873	,62395	1,02971	,64523	,55415
fehlend	N	Valid	23	23	24	24	24	24
		Missing	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Mean		,7826	1,0543	,8333	1,0833	,9667	,8125
	Std. Deviation		,92719	,88535	,72897	,81650	,71668	,52776

9. Itemanalyse der unabhängigen Variablen

9.1 Soziodemographische Variablen

9.1.1 Geschlecht

9.1.1.1 Deskription der Rohdatenverteilung

Geschlecht

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Female	729	57,5	57,8	57,8
	Male	532	42,0	42,2	100,0
	Total	1261	99,5	100,0	
Missing	System	6	,5		
Total		1267	100,0		

9.1.2 Alter

9.1.2.1 Deskription der Rohdatenverteilung

Statistics

Alter

N	Valid	1261
	Missing	6
Mean		21,94
Std. Deviation		4,060

Kolmogorov-Smirnov-Anpassungstest

		Alter
N		1261
Parameter der Normalverteilung [a,b]	Mittelwert	21,94
	Standardabweichung	4,060
Extremste Differenzen	Absolut	,234
	Positiv	,234
	Negativ	-,217
Kolmogorov-Smirnov-Z		8,325
Asymptotische Signifikanz (2-seitig)		,000

a. Die zu testende Verteilung ist eine Normalverteilung.

b. Aus den Daten berechnet.

Alter

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	17	1	,1	,1	,1
	18	22	1,7	1,7	1,8
	19	249	19,7	19,7	21,6
	20	269	21,2	21,3	42,9
	21	206	16,3	16,3	59,2
	22	187	14,8	14,8	74,1
	23	110	8,7	8,7	82,8
	24	71	5,6	5,6	88,4
	25	34	2,7	2,7	91,1
	26	15	1,2	1,2	92,3
	27	15	1,2	1,2	93,5
	28	11	,9	,9	94,4
	29	7	,6	,6	94,9
	30	10	,8	,8	95,7
	31	6	,5	,5	96,2
	32	7	,6	,6	96,7
	33	5	,4	,4	97,1
	34	3	,2	,2	97,4
	35	2	,2	,2	97,5
	36	5	,4	,4	97,9
	37	5	,4	,4	98,3
	38	4	,3	,3	98,7
	39	3	,2	,2	98,9
	40	4	,3	,3	99,2
	42	3	,2	,2	99,4
	43	1	,1	,1	99,5
	44	1	,1	,1	99,6
	45	1	,1	,1	99,7
	50	1	,1	,1	99,8
	51	1	,1	,1	99,8
	54	2	,2	,2	100,0
	Total	1261	99,5	100,0	
Missing	System	6	,5		
Total		1267	100,0		

9.1.2.2 Transformation

alter bis 22 alter ab 23

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Jünger als 23 Jahre	934	73,7	74,1	74,1
	23 Jahre und älter	327	25,8	25,9	100,0
	Total	1261	99,5	100,0	
Missing	System	6	,5		
Total		1267	100,0		

9.1.3 Ethnische Bevölkerungsgruppe

9.1.3.1 Deskription der Rohdatenverteilung

What would be your "population group" if you had to classify in a census today? (If "other, please specify)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	African	540	42,6	43,1	43,1
	Indian	79	6,2	6,3	49,4
	Colored	428	33,8	34,2	83,6
	White	174	13,7	13,9	97,5
	Other	31	2,4	2,5	100,0
	Total	1252	98,8	100,0	
Missing	99	15	1,2		
Total		1267	100,0		

9.1.3.2 Transformation

What would be your "population group" if you had to classify in a census today? (If "other, please specify)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Non African	712	56,2	56,9	56,9
	African	540	42,6	43,1	100,0
	Total	1252	98,8	100,0	
Missing	99	15	1,2		
Total		1267	100,0		

9.1.4 Religiöse Gruppenzugehörigkeit

9.1.4.1 Deskription der Rohdatenverteilung

What religious group do you belong to?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Christianity	902	71,2	72,6	72,6
	Islam	167	13,2	13,4	86,0
	Other	30	2,4	2,4	88,4
	None	144	11,4	11,6	100,0
	Total	1243	98,1	100,0	
Missing	99	24	1,9		
Total		1267	100,0		

9.1.4.2 Transformation

What Religious Group do You Belong to?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Non Islam	1076	84,9	86,6	86,6
	Islam	167	13,2	13,4	100,0
	Total	1243	98,1	100,0	
Missing	99	24	1,9		
Total		1267	100,0		

9.1.5 Index *Religionsbindung*

9.1.5.1 Vergleich der Korrelationskoeffizienten

Correlations

		… attend regular services of your religious community?	… spend time in other private religious activities such as prayer, meditation or Bible study / Koran study?	In my life, I experience the presence of the divine (i. e. God)	My religious beliefs are what really lie behind my whole approach to life.	I try hard to carry my religion over into all other dealings in life.	All religions in the world have flaws and wrong teachings. There is no perfectly true, right religion.	To live the best and most meaningful life, one must belong to the one, fundamentally true religion.
… attend regular services of your religious community?	Pearson Correlation	1	,645**	,536**	,573**	,566**	,340**	,432**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000
	N	1256	1246	1249	1244	1244	1236	1245
… spend time in other private religious activities such as prayer, meditation or Bible study / Koran study?	Pearson Correlation	,645**	1	,477**	,490**	,531**	,290**	,382**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000		,000	,000	,000	,000	,000
	N	1246	1248	1241	1236	1236	1228	1237
In my life, I experience the presence of the divine (i. e. God)	Pearson Correlation	,536**	,477**	1	,726**	,703**	,280**	,503**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000		,000	,000	,000	,000
	N	1249	1241	1254	1246	1246	1238	1247
My religious beliefs are what really lie behind my whole approach to life.	Pearson Correlation	,573**	,490**	,726**	1	,764**	,328**	,533**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000		,000	,000	,000
	N	1244	1236	1246	1249	1244	1235	1243
I try hard to carry my religion over into all other dealings in life.	Pearson Correlation	,566**	,531**	,703**	,764**	1	,317**	,556**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	,000		,000	,000
	N	1244	1236	1246	1244	1249	1236	1244
All religions in the world have flaws and wrong teachings. There is no perfectly true, right religion.	Pearson Correlation	,340**	,290**	,280**	,328**	,317**	1	,301**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000		,000
	N	1236	1228	1238	1235	1236	1241	1237
To live the best and most meaningful life, one must belong to the one, fundamentally true religion.	Pearson Correlation	,432**	,382**	,503**	,533**	,556**	,301**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000	
	N	1245	1237	1247	1243	1244	1237	1250

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Correlations

			… attend regular services of your religious community?	… spend time in other private religious activities such as prayer, meditation or Bible study / Koran study?	In my life, I experience the presence of the divine (i. e. God)	My religious beliefs are what really lie behind my whole approach to life.	I try hard to carry my religion over into all other dealings in life.	All religions in the world have flaws and wrong teachings. There is no perfectly true, right religion.	To live the best and most meaningful life, one must belong to the one, fundamentally true religion.
Spearman's rho	… attend regular services of your religious community?	Correlation Coefficient	1,000	,645**	,502**	,552**	,541**	,334**	,414**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000
		N	1256	1246	1249	1244	1244	1236	1245
	… spend time in other private religious activities such as prayer, meditation or Bible study / Koran study?	Correlation Coefficient	,645**	1,000	,467**	,492**	,534**	,292**	,388**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	.	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000
		N	1246	1248	1241	1236	1236	1228	1237
	In my life, I experience the presence of the divine (i. e. God)	Correlation Coefficient	,502**	,467**	1,000	,674**	,642**	,271**	,458**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	.	,000	,000	,000	,000
		N	1249	1241	1254	1246	1246	1238	1247
	My religious beliefs are what really lie behind my whole approach to life.	Correlation Coefficient	,552**	,492**	,674**	1,000	,756**	,334**	,511**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	.	,000	,000	,000
		N	1244	1236	1246	1249	1244	1235	1243
	I try hard to carry my religion over into all other dealings in life.	Correlation Coefficient	,541**	,534**	,642**	,756**	1,000	,321**	,530**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	,000	.	,000	,000
		N	1244	1236	1246	1244	1249	1236	1244
	All religions in the world have flaws and wrong teachings. There is no perfectly true, right religion.	Correlation Coefficient	,334**	,292**	,271**	,334**	,321**	1,000	,307**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000	.	,000
		N	1236	1228	1238	1235	1236	1241	1237
	To live the best and most meaningful life, one must belong to the one, fundamentally true religion.	Correlation Coefficient	,414**	,388**	,458**	,511**	,530**	,307**	1,000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000	.
		N	1245	1237	1247	1243	1244	1237	1250

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

9.1.5.2 Faktorenanalyse zur Prüfung der Dimensionalität

Communalities

	Initial	Extraction
… attend regular services of your religious community?	1,000	,608
… spend time in other private religious activities such as prayer, meditation or Bible study / Koran study?	1,000	,527
In my life, I experience the presence of the divine (i. e. God)	1,000	,678
My religious beliefs are what really lie behind my whole approach to life.	1,000	,739
I try hard to carry my religion over into all other dealings in life.	1,000	,742
All religions in the world have flaws and wrong teachings. There is no perfectly true, right religion.	1,000	,232
To live the best and most meaningful life, one must belong to the one, fundamentally true religion.	1,000	,487

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Component Matrix[a]

	Component
	1
… attend regular services of your religious community?	,780
… spend time in other private religious activities such as prayer, meditation or Bible study / Koran study?	,726
In my life, I experience the presence of the divine (i. e. God)	,823
My religious beliefs are what really lie behind my whole approach to life.	,860
I try hard to carry my religion over into all other dealings in life.	,861
All religions in the world have flaws and wrong teachings. There is no perfectly true, right religion.	,481
To live the best and most meaningful life, one must belong to the one, fundamentally true religion.	,698

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

a. 1 components extracted.

Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	4,012	57,317	57,317	4,012	57,317	57,317
2	,836	11,937	69,253			
3	,727	10,386	79,639			
4	,545	7,791	87,430			
5	,352	5,031	92,461			
6	,301	4,297	96,758			
7	,227	3,242	100,000			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

9.1.5.3 Berechnung der Itemschwierigkeit

RB1	How often do you attend regular services ...?				
Code x(i)	f(i)	x(i) * f(i)		Zähler	2944
0	156	0		Nenner	5024
1	258	258			
2	222	444		p(i) =	0,59
3	238	714			
4	382	1528			
n=	1256	2944			

RB2	How often do you spend time ... prayer, meditation or ... study?				
Code x(i)	f(i)	x(i) * f(i)		Zähler	2307
0	226	0		Nenner	4992
1	360	360			
2	244	488		p(i) =	0,46
3	213	639			
4	205	820			
n=	1248	2307			

RB3	In my life, I experience the presence of the divine (i.e. God)				
Code x(i)	f(i)	x(i) * f(i)		Zähler	3909
0	69	0		Nenner	5016
1	49	49			
2	125	250		p(i) =	0,78
3	434	1302			
4	577	2308			
n=	1254	3909			

RB4	My religious beliefs are what really lie behind my ... approach to life.				
Code x(i)	f(i)	x(i) * f(i)		Zähler	3514
0	84	0		Nenner	4996
1	121	121			
2	178	356		p(i) =	0,70
3	427	1281			
4	439	1756			
n=	1249	3514			

RB5	I try hard to carry my religion over into all other dealings in life.				
Code x(i)	f(i)	x(i) * f(i)		Zähler	3458
0	88	0		Nenner	4996
1	114	114			
2	183	366		p(i) =	0,69
3	478	1434			
4	386	1544			
n=	1249	3458			

RB7	To live the best ... life, one must belong to the one ... true religion.				
Code x(i)	f(i)	x(i) * f(i)		Zähler	2865
0	196	0		Nenner	5000
1	178	178			
2	266	532		p(i) =	0,57
3	285	855			
4	325	1300			
n=	1250	2865			

9.1.5.4 Reliabilitätsanalyse

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
,879	,885	6

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	1221	96,4
	Excluded[a]	46	3,6
	Total	1267	100,0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Scale Statistics

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
15,20	36,649	6,054	6

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
… attend regular services of your religious community?	12,86	25,046	,681	,514	,860
… spend time in other private religious activities such as prayer, meditation or Bible study / Koran study?	13,35	26,208	,623	,458	,870
In my life, I experience the presence of the divine (i. e. God)	12,08	27,129	,734	,597	,853
My religious beliefs are what really lie behind my whole approach to life.	12,39	25,712	,773	,675	,844
I try hard to carry my religion over into all other dealings in life.	12,43	25,857	,782	,666	,844
To live the best and most meaningful life, one must belong to the one, fundamentally true religion.	12,91	26,445	,575	,351	,879

9.1.5.5 Berechnung der Item-Trennschärfe

Correlations

		Index Religionsbindung	… attend regular services of your religious community?	… spend time in other private religious activities such as prayer, meditation or Bible study / Koran study?	In my life, I experience the presence of the divine (i. e. God)	My religious beliefs are what really lie behind my whole approach to life.	I try hard to carry my religion over into all other dealings in life.	To live the best and most meaningful life, one must belong to the one, fundamentally true religion.
Index Religionsbindung	Pearson Correlation	1	,796**	,750**	,812**	,847**	,852**	,719**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000
	N	1221	1221	1221	1221	1221	1221	1221
… attend regular services of your religious community?	Pearson Correlation	,796**	1	,645**	,536**	,573**	,566**	,432**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000		,000	,000	,000	,000	,000
	N	1221	1256	1246	1249	1244	1244	1245
… spend time in other private religious activities such as prayer, meditation or Bible study / Koran study?	Pearson Correlation	,750**	,645**	1	,477**	,490**	,531**	,382**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000		,000	,000	,000	,000
	N	1221	1246	1248	1241	1236	1236	1237
In my life, I experience the presence of the divine (i. e. God)	Pearson Correlation	,812**	,536**	,477**	1	,726**	,703**	,503**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000		,000	,000	,000
	N	1221	1249	1241	1254	1246	1246	1247
My religious beliefs are what really lie behind my whole approach to life.	Pearson Correlation	,847**	,573**	,490**	,726**	1	,764**	,533**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	,000		,000	,000
	N	1221	1244	1236	1246	1249	1244	1243
I try hard to carry my religion over into all other dealings in life.	Pearson Correlation	,852**	,566**	,531**	,703**	,764**	1	,556**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000		,000
	N	1221	1244	1236	1246	1244	1249	1244
To live the best and most meaningful life, one must belong to the one, fundamentally true religion.	Pearson Correlation	,719**	,432**	,382**	,503**	,533**	,556**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000	
	N	1221	1245	1237	1247	1243	1244	1250

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

9.1.5.6 Beurteilung der Verteilungseigenschaften

Statistics

Index Religionsbindung

N	Valid	1221
	Missing	46
Mean		15,20
Std. Deviation		6,054

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Index Religionsbindung
N		1221
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	15,20
	Std. Deviation	6,054
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,107
	Positive	,073
	Negative	-,107
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		3,754
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,000

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

Index Religionsbindung

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	45	3,6	3,7	3,7
	1	5	,4	,4	4,1
	2	9	,7	,7	4,8
	3	17	1,3	1,4	6,2
	4	16	1,3	1,3	7,5
	5	16	1,3	1,3	8,8
	6	22	1,7	1,8	10,6
	7	24	1,9	2,0	12,6
	8	26	2,1	2,1	14,7
	9	23	1,8	1,9	16,6
	10	42	3,3	3,4	20,1
	11	42	3,3	3,4	23,5
	12	41	3,2	3,4	26,9
	13	58	4,6	4,8	31,6
	14	77	6,1	6,3	37,9
	15	82	6,5	6,7	44,6
	16	92	7,3	7,5	52,2
	17	94	7,4	7,7	59,9
	18	95	7,5	7,8	67,6
	19	88	6,9	7,2	74,9
	20	84	6,6	6,9	81,7
	21	41	3,2	3,4	85,1
	22	61	4,8	5,0	90,1
	23	45	3,6	3,7	93,8
	24	76	6,0	6,2	100,0
	Total	1221	96,4	100,0	
Missing	System	46	3,6		
Total		1267	100,0		

9.1.6 Ökonomische Statusmerkmale

9.1.6.1 Deskription der Rohdatenverteilung

What social class would you currently consider yourself as belonging to?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	lowest class	21	1,7	1,7	1,7
	lower class	48	3,8	3,9	5,5
	lower middle class	324	25,6	26,0	31,6
	upper middle class	715	56,4	57,5	89,1
	upper class	95	7,5	7,6	96,7
	highest class	41	3,2	3,3	100,0
	Total	1244	98,2	100,0	
Missing	99	23	1,8		
Total		1267	100,0		

9.1.6.2 Transformation

Ökonomischer Status

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	unteres Spektrum	393	31,0	31,6	31,6
	oberes Spektrum	851	67,2	68,4	100,0
	Total	1244	98,2	100,0	
Missing	System	23	1,8		
Total		1267	100,0		

9.1.7 Soziale Statusmerkmale

9.1.7.1 Vergleich der Korrelationskoeffizienten

Correlations

		Going to museums or art galleries?	Going to theaters or student theatres?	Keeping up with current affairs watching TV?	Keeping up with current affairs by reading quality newspapers or online news channels?	Reading "a good book"?
Going to museums or art galleries?	Pearson Correlation	1	,506**	,116**	,228**	,293**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000	,000	,000	,000
	N	1260	1252	1245	1253	1256
Going to theaters or student theatres?	Pearson Correlation	,506**	1	,193**	,250**	,253**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000		,000	,000	,000
	N	1252	1253	1239	1246	1249
Keeping up with current affairs watching TV?	Pearson Correlation	,116**	,193**	1	,502**	,153**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000		,000	,000
	N	1245	1239	1247	1240	1243
Keeping up with current affairs by reading quality newspapers or online news channels?	Pearson Correlation	,228**	,250**	,502**	1	,352**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000		,000
	N	1253	1246	1240	1255	1251
Reading "a good book"?	Pearson Correlation	,293**	,253**	,153**	,352**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	,000	
	N	1256	1249	1243	1251	1258

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Correlations

			Going to museums or art galleries?	Going to theaters or student theatres?	Keeping up with current affairs watching TV?	Keeping up with current affairs by reading quality newspapers or online news channels?	Reading "a good book"?
Spearman's rho	Going to museums or art galleries?	Correlation Coefficient	1,000	,508**	,076**	,205**	,276**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	,000	,007	,000	,000
		N	1260	1252	1245	1253	1256
	Going to theaters or student theatres?	Correlation Coefficient	,508**	1,000	,171**	,232**	,248**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	.	,000	,000	,000
		N	1252	1253	1239	1246	1249
	Keeping up with current affairs watching TV?	Correlation Coefficient	,076**	,171**	1,000	,502**	,164**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,007	,000	.	,000	,000
		N	1245	1239	1247	1240	1243
	Keeping up with current affairs by reading quality newspapers or online news channels?	Correlation Coefficient	,205**	,232**	,502**	1,000	,354**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	.	,000
		N	1253	1246	1240	1255	1251
	Reading "a good book"?	Correlation Coefficient	,276**	,248**	,164**	,354**	1,000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	,000	.
		N	1256	1249	1243	1251	1258

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

9.1.7.2 Faktorenanalyse zur Prüfung der Dimensionalität

Communalities

	Initial	Extraction
Going to museums or art galleries?	1,000	,734
Going to theaters or student theatres?	1,000	,665
Keeping up with current affairs watching TV?	1,000	,742
Keeping up with current affairs by reading quality newspapers or online news channels?	1,000	,745
Reading "a good book"?	1,000	,384

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Component Transformation Matrix

Component	1	2
1	,757	,653
2	-,653	,757

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

Component Matrix[a]

	Component	
	1	2
Going to museums or art galleries?	,662	-,544
Going to theaters or student theatres?	,689	-,436
Keeping up with current affairs watching TV?	,580	,637
Keeping up with current affairs by reading quality newspapers or online news channels?	,723	,473
Reading "a good book"?	,614	-,082

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
a. 2 components extracted.

Rotated Component Matrix[a]

	Component	
	1	2
Going to museums or art galleries?	,856	,020
Going to theaters or student theatres?	,806	,120
Keeping up with current affairs watching TV?	,023	,861
Keeping up with current affairs by reading quality newspapers or online news channels?	,239	,830
Reading "a good book"?	,519	,339

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.
a. Rotation converged in 3 iterations.

Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	2,148	42,957	42,957	2,148	42,957	42,957	1,710	34,208	34,208
2	1,121	22,430	65,386	1,121	22,430	65,386	1,559	31,179	65,386
3	,797	15,938	81,324						
4	,485	9,691	91,015						
5	,449	8,985	100,000						

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

9.1.7.3 Berechnung der Itemschwierigkeit

C3	How often do you usually spend ... time keeping ... watching TV?				
Code x(i)	f(i)	x(i) * f(i)		Zähler	3026
0	55	0		Nenner	4988
1	233	233			
2	345	690		p(i) =	0,61
3	353	1059			
4	261	1044			
n=	1247	3026			

C4	How often do you usually spend ...time ... newspapers or news channels?				
Code x(i)	f(i)	x(i) * f(i)		Zähler	2907
0	59	0		Nenner	5020
1	296	296			
2	320	640		p(i) =	0,58
3	349	1047			
4	231	924			
n=	1255	2907			

9.1.7.4 Reliabilitätsanalyse

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
,668	,668	2

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	1240	97,9
	Excluded[a]	27	2,1
	Total	1267	100,0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Scale Statistics

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
4,74	3,963	1,991	2

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
Keeping up with current affairs watching TV?	2,32	1,341	,502	,252	.
Keeping up with current affairs by reading quality newspapers or online news channels?	2,43	1,298	,502	,252	.

9.1.7.5 Berechnung der Item-Trennschärfe

Correlations

		Index Soziokultureller Status	Keeping up with current affairs watching TV?	Keeping up with current affairs by reading quality newspapers or online news channels?
Index Soziokultureller Status	Pearson Correlation	1	,864**	,869**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000	,000
	N	1240	1240	1240
Keeping up with current affairs watching TV?	Pearson Correlation	,864**	1	,502**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000		,000
	N	1240	1247	1240
Keeping up with current affairs by reading quality newspapers or online news channels?	Pearson Correlation	,869**	,502**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	
	N	1240	1240	1255

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

9.1.7.6 Beurteilung der Verteilungseigenschaften

Statistics

Index Soziokultureller Status

N	Valid	1240
	Missing	27
Mean		4,74

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Index Soziokultureller Status
N		1240
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	4,74
	Std. Deviation	1,991
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,128
	Positive	,111
	Negative	-,128
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		4,502
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,000

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

Index Soziokultureller Status

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	27	2,1	2,2	2,2
	1	15	1,2	1,2	3,4
	2	145	11,4	11,7	15,1
	3	160	12,6	12,9	28,0
	4	230	18,2	18,5	46,5
	5	177	14,0	14,3	60,8
	6	251	19,8	20,2	81,0
	7	93	7,3	7,5	88,5
	8	142	11,2	11,5	100,0
	Total	1240	97,9	100,0	
Missing	System	27	2,1		
Total		1267	100,0		

9.1.8 Universitätszugehörigkeit

9.1.8.1 Deskription der Rohdatenverteilung

Institution

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	UWC	451	35,6	35,6	35,6
	CPUT	402	31,7	31,7	67,3
	UCT	414	32,7	32,7	100,0
	Total	1267	100,0	100,0	

9.1.8.2 Transformation

CPUT & UWC vS UCT

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	UWC & CPUT	853	67,3	67,3	67,3
	UCT	414	32,7	32,7	100,0
	Total	1267	100,0	100,0	

9.2 Kenntnisse und Wahrnehmungen zu HIV/AIDS

9.2.1 Index *biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse*

9.2.1.1 Vergleich der Korrelationskoeffizienten

9.2.1.1.1 Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse

Correlations

		AIDS is a serious health condition that result of an infection with a virus called "HIV".	If the result of an HIV test is "HIV positive" this means that the person who took the test is infected with HIV.	A person who has HIV can infect others with the virus even if he/she looks healthy.	Showering or washing one's genitals/private parts, after sex can keep a person from getting HIV.	People, who once have contracted HIV, quickly show serious signs of being infected.	All pregnant women who have HIV will have babies with HIV.	A person won't get HIV, if he/she is taking antibiotics.	If both partners have HIV, there is no need to use condoms.	You cannot get HIV by having sex with partner who has HIV, if a condom is used correctly.
AIDS is a serious health condition that result of an infection with a virus called "HIV".	Pearson Correlation	1	,300**	,270**	,127**	,089**	,062*	,101**	,081**	,064*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000	,000	,000	,002	,026	,000	,004	,023
	N	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267
If the result of an HIV test is "HIV positive" this means that the person who took the test is infected with HIV.	Pearson Correlation	,300**	1	,385**	,129**	,079**	-,015	,089**	,072**	,031
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000		,000	,000	,005	,598	,002	,010	,267
	N	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267
A person who has HIV can infect others with the virus even if he/she looks healthy.	Pearson Correlation	,270**	,385**	1	,151**	,149**	,051	,176**	,107**	,055*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000		,000	,000	,071	,000	,000	,048
	N	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267
Showering or washing one's genitals/private parts, after sex can keep a person from getting HIV.	Pearson Correlation	,127**	,129**	,151**	1	,208**	,078**	,298**	,106**	-,047
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000		,000	,006	,000	,000	,091
	N	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267
People, who once have contracted HIV, quickly show serious signs of being infected.	Pearson Correlation	,089**	,079**	,149**	,208**	1	,219**	,281**	,216**	-,014
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,002	,005	,000	,000		,000	,000	,000	,622
	N	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267
All pregnant women who have HIV will have babies with HIV.	Pearson Correlation	,062*	-,015	,051	,078**	,219**	1	,231**	,263**	,149**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,026	,598	,071	,006	,000		,000	,000	,000
	N	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267
A person won't get HIV, if he/she is taking antibiotics.	Pearson Correlation	,101**	,089**	,176**	,298**	,281**	,231**	1	,260**	-,043
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,002	,000	,000	,000	,000		,000	,127
	N	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267
If both partners have HIV, there is no need to use condoms.	Pearson Correlation	,081**	,072**	,107**	,106**	,216**	,263**	,260**	1	,011
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,004	,010	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000		,698
	N	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267
You cannot get HIV by having sex with partner who has HIV, if a condom is used correctly.	Pearson Correlation	,064*	,031	,055*	-,047	-,014	,149**	-,043	,011	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,023	,267	,048	,091	,622	,000	,127	,698	
	N	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Correlations

			AIDS is a serious health condition that result of an infection with a virus called "HIV".	If the result of an HIV test is "HIV positive" this means that the person who took the test is infected with HIV.	A person who has HIV can infect others with the virus even if he/she looks healthy.	Showering or washing one's genitals/private parts, after sex can keep a person from getting HIV.	People, who once have contracted HIV, quickly show serious signs of being infected.	All pregnant women who have HIV will have babies with HIV.	A person won't get HIV, if he/she is taking antibiotics.	If both partners have HIV, there is no need to use condoms.	You cannot get HIV by having sex with partner who has HIV, if a condom is used correctly.
Spearman's rho	AIDS is a serious health condition that result of an infection with a virus called "HIV".	Correlation Coefficient	1,000	,438**	,414**	,139**	,094**	,110**	,159**	,123**	,085**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	,000	,000	,000	,001	,000	,000	,000	,003
		N	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267
	If the result of an HIV test is "HIV positive" this means that the person who took the test is infected with HIV.	Correlation Coefficient	,438**	1,000	,537**	,151**	,110**	,042	,151**	,122**	,067*
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	.	,000	,000	,000	,139	,000	,000	,017
		N	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267
	A person who has HIV can infect others with the virus even if he/she looks healthy.	Correlation Coefficient	,414**	,537**	1,000	,202**	,186**	,106**	,238**	,157**	,081**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	.	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000	,004
		N	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267
	Showering or washing one's genitals/private parts, after sex can keep a person from getting HIV.	Correlation Coefficient	,139**	,151**	,202**	1,000	,232**	,105**	,350**	,167**	-,037
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	.	,000	,000	,000	,000	,186
		N	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267
	People, who once have contracted HIV, quickly show serious signs of being infected.	Correlation Coefficient	,094**	,110**	,186**	,232**	1,000	,247**	,325**	,244**	-,013
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,001	,000	,000	,000	.	,000	,000	,000	,654
		N	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267
	All pregnant women who have HIV will have babies with HIV.	Correlation Coefficient	,110**	,042	,106**	,105**	,247**	1,000	,287**	,320**	,158**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,139	,000	,000	,000	.	,000	,000	,000
		N	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267
	A person won't get HIV, if he/she is taking antibiotics.	Correlation Coefficient	,159**	,151**	,238**	,350**	,325**	,287**	1,000	,341**	-,024
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000	.	,000	,393
		N	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267
	If both partners have HIV, there is no need to use condoms.	Correlation Coefficient	,123**	,122**	,157**	,167**	,244**	,320**	,341**	1,000	,020
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000	.	,475
		N	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267
	You cannot get HIV by having sex with partner who has HIV, if a condom is used correctly.	Correlation Coefficient	,085**	,067*	,081**	-,037	-,013	,158**	-,024	,020	1,000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,003	,017	,004	,186	,654	,000	,393	,475	.
		N	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

9.2.1.1.2 Kenntnis von Infektionsrisiken

Correlations

		You can get HIV if you share a glass of water with someone who has HIV.	You can get HIV, even if you only once have sex with somebody who has HIV without using a condom.	You can get HIV if you have skin contact with the sweat of a person who has HIV.	You can get HIV if you get a tattoo and the equipment was not cleaned properly.	Performing oral sex to a woman who has HIV can pose a risk of infection.	Performing oral sex to a man who has HIV can pose a risk of infection.	You can get HIV if you use a toilet that recently had been used by somebody who has HIV.	A mother who has HIV can infect her new born baby by giving breast.
You can get HIV if you share a glass of water with someone who has HIV.	Pearson Correlation	1	,102**	,341**	,047	,016	,019	,428**	,070*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000	,000	,096	,569	,506	,000	,013
	N	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267
You can get HIV, even if you only once have sex with somebody who has HIV without using a condom.	Pearson Correlation	,102**	1	,109**	,236**	,108**	,122**	,120**	,100**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000		,000	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000
	N	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267
You can get HIV if you have skin contact with the sweat of a person who has HIV.	Pearson Correlation	,341**	,109**	1	,067*	,048	,054	,315**	,001
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000		,018	,088	,054	,000	,962
	N	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267
You can get HIV if you get a tattoo and the equipment was not cleaned properly.	Pearson Correlation	,047	,236**	,067*	1	,297**	,302**	,035	,136**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,096	,000	,018		,000	,000	,211	,000
	N	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267
Performing oral sex to a woman who has HIV can pose a risk of infection.	Pearson Correlation	,016	,108**	,048	,297**	1	,864**	,046	,219**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,569	,000	,088	,000		,000	,104	,000
	N	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267
Performing oral sex to a man who has HIV can pose a risk of infection.	Pearson Correlation	,019	,122**	,054	,302**	,864**	1	,031	,207**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,506	,000	,054	,000	,000		,266	,000
	N	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267
You can get HIV if you use a toilet that recently had been used by somebody who has HIV.	Pearson Correlation	,428**	,120**	,315**	,035	,046	,031	1	,077**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	,211	,104	,266		,006
	N	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267
A mother who has HIV can infect her new born baby by giving breast.	Pearson Correlation	,070*	,100**	,001	,136**	,219**	,207**	,077**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,013	,000	,962	,000	,000	,000	,006	
	N	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Correlations

			You can get HIV if you share a glass of water with someone who has HIV.	You can get HIV, even if you only once have sex with somebody who has HIV without using a condom.	You can get HIV if you have skin contact with the sweat of a person who has HIV.	You can get HIV if you get a tattoo and the equipment was not cleaned properly.	Performing oral sex to a woman who has HIV can pose a risk of infection.	Performing oral sex to a man who has HIV can pose a risk of infection.	You can get HIV if you use a toilet that recently had been used by somebody who has HIV.	A mother who has HIV can infect her new born baby by giving breast.
Spearman's rho	You can get HIV if you share a glass of water with someone who has HIV.	Correlation Coefficient	1,000	,197**	,422**	,070*	,044	,049	,460**	,096**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	,000	,000	,012	,116	,079	,000	,001
		N	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267
	You can get HIV, even if you only once have sex with somebody who has HIV without using a condom.	Correlation Coefficient	,197**	1,000	,192**	,318**	,197**	,197**	,196**	,144**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	.	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000
		N	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267
	You can get HIV if you have skin contact with the sweat of a person who has HIV.	Correlation Coefficient	,422**	,192**	1,000	,119**	,064*	,068*	,363**	,036
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	.	,000	,023	,016	,000	,205
		N	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267
	You can get HIV if you get a tattoo and the equipment was not cleaned properly.	Correlation Coefficient	,070*	,318**	,119**	1,000	,358**	,349**	,078**	,189**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,012	,000	,000	.	,000	,000	,006	,000
		N	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267
	Performing oral sex to a woman who has HIV can pose a risk of infection.	Correlation Coefficient	,044	,197**	,064*	,358**	1,000	,876**	,068*	,244**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,116	,000	,023	,000	.	,000	,016	,000
		N	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267
	Performing oral sex to a man who has HIV can pose a risk of infection.	Correlation Coefficient	,049	,197**	,068*	,349**	,876**	1,000	,052	,227**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,079	,000	,016	,000	,000	.	,067	,000
		N	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267
	You can get HIV if you use a toilet that recently had been used by somebody who has HIV.	Correlation Coefficient	,460**	,196**	,363**	,078**	,068*	,052	1,000	,104**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	,006	,016	,067	.	,000
		N	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267
	A mother who has HIV can infect her new born baby by giving breast.	Correlation Coefficient	,096**	,144**	,036	,189**	,244**	,227**	,104**	1,000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,001	,000	,205	,000	,000	,000	,000	.
		N	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

9.2.1.1.3 ART-Kenntnisse

(Als Teil der Faktorenanalyse über alle Kenntnis-Items)

Correlations

		ARVs can improve the health of people with HIV/AIDS, even if they already had developed serious illness.	People with HIV/AIDS do not need to take ARVs as long as they eat and live healthily.	People with HIV/AIDS can stop taking ARVs, as soon as they feel better.	People with HIV/AIDS, who regularly take ARV´s, can live relatively healthily for many years.	If a woman with HIV/AIDS is pregnant, taking ARVs can reduce her risk of infecting the baby.
ARVs can improve the health of people with HIV/AIDS, even if they already had developed serious illness.	Pearson Correlation	1	,365**	,430**	,509**	,361**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000	,000	,000	,000
	N	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267
People with HIV/AIDS do not need to take ARVs as long as they eat and live healthily.	Pearson Correlation	,365**	1	,695**	,532**	,252**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000		,000	,000	,000
	N	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267
People with HIV/AIDS can stop taking ARVs, as soon as they feel better.	Pearson Correlation	,430**	,695**	1	,656**	,314**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000		,000	,000
	N	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267
People with HIV/AIDS, who regularly take ARV´s, can live relatively healthily for many years.	Pearson Correlation	,509**	,532**	,656**	1	,452**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000		,000
	N	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267
If a woman with HIV/AIDS is pregnant, taking ARVs can reduce her risk of infecting the baby.	Pearson Correlation	,361**	,252**	,314**	,452**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	,000	
	N	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Correlations

			ARVs can improve the health of people with HIV/AIDS, even if they already had developed serious illness.	People with HIV/AIDS do not need to take ARVs as long as they eat and live healthily.	People with HIV/AIDS can stop taking ARVs, as soon as they feel better.	People with HIV/AIDS, who regularly take ARV´s, can live relatively healthily for many years.	If a woman with HIV/AIDS is pregnant, taking ARVs can reduce her risk of infecting the baby.
Spearman's rho	ARVs can improve the health of people with HIV/AIDS, even if they already had developed serious illness.	Correlation Coefficient	1,000	,290**	,338**	,467**	,353**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	,000	,000	,000	,000
		N	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267
	People with HIV/AIDS do not need to take ARVs as long as they eat and live healthily.	Correlation Coefficient	,290**	1,000	,657**	,458**	,245**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	.	,000	,000	,000
		N	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267
	People with HIV/AIDS can stop taking ARVs, as soon as they feel better.	Correlation Coefficient	,338**	,657**	1,000	,573**	,304**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	.	,000	,000
		N	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267
	People with HIV/AIDS, who regularly take ARV´s, can live relatively healthily for many years.	Correlation Coefficient	,467**	,458**	,573**	1,000	,463**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	.	,000
		N	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267
	If a woman with HIV/AIDS is pregnant, taking ARVs can reduce her risk of infecting the baby.	Correlation Coefficient	,353**	,245**	,304**	,463**	1,000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	,000	.
		N	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

9.2.1.2 Faktorenanalyse zur Prüfung der Dimensionalität Indikatoren zur Erfassung von Kenntnissen über HIV/AIDS und ART

Communalities

	Initial	Extraction
AIDS is a serious health condition that result of an infection with a virus called "HIV".	1,000	,466
If the result of an HIV test is "HIV positive" this means that the person who took the test is infected with HIV.	1,000	,630
A person who has HIV can infect others with the virus even if he/she looks healthy.	1,000	,551
Showering or washing one's genitals/private parts, after sex can keep a person from getting HIV.	1,000	,376
People, who once have contracted HIV, quickly show serious signs of being infected.	1,000	,392
All pregnant women who have HIV will have babies with HIV.	1,000	,569
A person won't get HIV, if he/she is taking antibiotics.	1,000	,515
If both partners have HIV, there is no need to use condoms.	1,000	,539
You cannot get HIV by having sex with partner who has HIV, if a condom is used correctly.	1,000	,608
You can get HIV if you share a glass of water with someone who has HIV.	1,000	,588
You can get HIV, even if you only once have sex with somebody who has HIV without using a condom.	1,000	,650
You can get HIV if you have skin contact with the sweat of a person who has HIV.	1,000	,535
You can get HIV if you get a tattoo and the equipment was not cleaned properly.	1,000	,501
Performing oral sex to a woman who has HIV can pose a risk of infection.	1,000	,908
Performing oral sex to a man who has HIV can pose a risk of infection.	1,000	,901
You can get HIV if you use a toilet that recently had been used by somebody who has HIV.	1,000	,607
A mother who has HIV can infect her new born baby by giving breast.	1,000	,321
ARVs can improve the health of people with HIV/AIDS, even if they already had developed serious illness.	1,000	,522
People with HIV/AIDS do not need to take ARVs as long as they eat and live healthily.	1,000	,693
People with HIV/AIDS can stop taking ARVs, as soon as they feel better.	1,000	,768
People with HIV/AIDS, who regularly take ARV's, can live relatively healthily for many years.	1,000	,722
If a woman with HIV/AIDS is pregnant, taking ARVs can reduce her risk of infecting the baby.	1,000	,480

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	4,162	18,918	18,918	4,162	18,918	18,918	2,851	12,961	12,961
2	1,946	8,846	27,764	1,946	8,846	27,764	1,972	8,966	21,927
3	1,921	8,733	36,497	1,921	8,733	36,497	1,837	8,351	30,277
4	1,441	6,548	43,045	1,441	6,548	43,045	1,765	8,024	38,301
5	1,332	6,053	49,098	1,332	6,053	49,098	1,704	7,746	46,047
6	1,032	4,691	53,789	1,032	4,691	53,789	1,379	6,268	52,316
7	1,009	4,585	58,374	1,009	4,585	58,374	1,333	6,058	58,374
8	,908	4,125	62,499						
9	,851	3,870	66,370						
10	,779	3,539	69,909						
11	,756	3,438	73,347						
12	,725	3,296	76,643						
13	,706	3,207	79,850						
14	,679	3,086	82,936						
15	,658	2,992	85,928						
16	,638	2,901	88,829						
17	,591	2,684	91,513						
18	,567	2,578	94,091						
19	,527	2,393	96,484						
20	,379	1,724	98,208						
21	,261	1,186	99,394						
22	,133	,606	100,000						

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Component Matrix[a]

	Component						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
AIDS is a serious health condition that result of an infection with a virus called "HIV".	,338	,201	,120	-,398	,320	,185	-,041
If the result of an HIV test is "HIV positive" this means that the person who took the test is infected with HIV.	,312	,189	,156	-,569	,301	,215	-,109
A person who has HIV can infect others with the virus even if he/she looks healthy.	,427	,161	,110	-,509	,189	,188	-,002
Showering or washing one's genitals/private parts, after sex can keep a person from getting HIV.	,329	,329	-,019	-,211	-,324	-,079	,058
People, who once have contracted HIV, quickly show serious signs of being infected.	,415	,328	-,147	,088	-,251	,107	,091
All pregnant women who have HIV will have babies with HIV.	,381	,150	-,212	,417	,016	,418	,088
A person won't get HIV, if he/she is taking antibiotics.	,449	,369	-,091	,025	-,364	,124	,142
If both partners have HIV, there is no need to use condoms.	,387	,195	-,106	,199	-,192	,511	,042
You cannot get HIV by having sex with partner who has HIV, if a condom is used correctly.	,130	,010	-,151	,230	,676	,023	,241
You can get HIV if you share a glass of water with someone who has HIV.	,388	,397	-,375	,116	,217	-,196	-,199
You can get HIV, even if you only once have sex with somebody who has HIV without using a condom.	,336	,155	,083	-,117	,013	-,338	,615
You can get HIV if you have skin contact with the sweat of a person who has HIV.	,384	,360	-,309	,042	-,020	-,289	-,277
You can get HIV if you get a tattoo and the equipment was not cleaned properly.	,381	,118	,397	-,086	-,151	-,246	,306
Performing oral sex to a woman who has HIV can pose a risk of infection.	,438	,074	,743	,290	,050	-,063	-,262
Performing oral sex to a man who has HIV can pose a risk of infection.	,455	,072	,736	,276	,015	-,046	-,261
You can get HIV if you use a toilet that recently had been used by somebody who has HIV.	,390	,325	-,360	,155	,201	-,344	-,191
A mother who has HIV can infect her new born baby by giving breast.	,299	-,032	,219	,256	,124	-,013	,318
ARVs can improve the health of people with HIV/AIDS, even if they already had developed serious illness.	,510	-,471	-,128	,007	,146	-,050	,029
People with HIV/AIDS do not need to take ARVs as long as they eat and live healthily.	,575	-,481	-,142	-,150	-,260	-,050	-,133
People with HIV/AIDS can stop taking ARVs, as soon as they feel better.	,685	-,442	-,183	-,133	-,202	-,047	-,093
People with HIV/AIDS, who regularly take ARV´s, can live relatively healthily for many years.	,682	-,492	-,102	-,048	,010	-,056	,009
If a woman with HIV/AIDS is pregnant, taking ARVs can reduce her risk of infecting the baby.	,502	-,313	-,088	,226	,222	,122	,078

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

a. 7 components extracted.

Rotated Component Matrix[a]

	Component						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
AIDS is a serious health condition that result of an infection with a virus called "HIV".	,041	,079	,086	,056	,661	,053	,090
If the result of an HIV test is "HIV positive" this means that the person who took the test is infected with HIV.	,044	,056	,039	-,008	,789	,009	-,019
A person who has HIV can infect others with the virus even if he/she looks healthy.	,148	,037	,050	,097	,705	,131	-,038
Showering or washing one' s genitals/private parts, after sex can keep a person from getting HIV.	,030	,008	,220	,256	,181	,311	-,362
People, who once have contracted HIV, quickly show serious signs of being infected.	,066	,022	,256	,512	,052	,203	-,123
All pregnant women who have HIV will have babies with HIV.	,113	,056	,123	,663	-,050	-,078	,300
A person won't get HIV, if he/she is taking antibiotics.	,059	,034	,208	,569	,086	,289	-,230
If both partners have HIV, there is no need to use condoms.	,098	,066	,004	,715	,094	-,063	,023
You cannot get HIV by having sex with partner who has HIV, if a condom is used correctly.	,003	-,055	,166	-,021	,101	,053	,751
You can get HIV if you share a glass of water with someone who has HIV.	,037	-,017	,725	,169	,116	-,001	,136
You can get HIV, even if you only once have sex with somebody who has HIV without using a condom.	,074	-,045	,086	,019	,087	,783	,118
You can get HIV if you have skin contact with the sweat of a person who has HIV.	,089	,031	,700	,126	,054	,031	-,128
You can get HIV if you get a tattoo and the equipment was not cleaned properly.	,096	,322	-,016	,038	,115	,600	-,114
Performing oral sex to a woman who has HIV can pose a risk of infection.	,075	,939	,028	,052	,096	,089	,019
Performing oral sex to a man who has HIV can pose a risk of infection.	,092	,931	,019	,077	,101	,092	-,011
You can get HIV if you use a toilet that recently had been used by somebody who has HIV.	,094	,014	,757	,065	,018	,058	,130
A mother who has HIV can infect her new born baby by giving breast.	,117	,259	-,065	,153	-,048	,329	,319
ARVs can improve the health of people with HIV/AIDS, even if they already had developed serious illness.	,679	,034	,048	-,012	,059	,051	,227
People with HIV/AIDS do not need to take ARVs as long as they eat and live healthily.	,797	,027	,042	,076	,045	,020	-,217
People with HIV/AIDS can stop taking ARVs, as soon as they feel better.	,838	,026	,114	,136	,091	,070	-,144
People with HIV/AIDS, who regularly take ARV´s, can live relatively healthily for many years.	,820	,091	,067	,067	,100	,117	,097
If a woman with HIV/AIDS is pregnant, taking ARVs can reduce her risk of infecting the baby.	,513	,127	,043	,197	,022	,010	,398

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

a. Rotation converged in 6 iterations.

Component Transformation Matrix

Component	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	,646	,320	,353	,403	,321	,293	,063
2	-,719	,061	,488	,352	,249	,198	-,125
3	-,201	,795	-,455	-,191	,169	,218	-,086
4	-,080	,371	,135	,325	-,734	-,125	,421
5	-,099	,033	,170	-,350	,395	-,149	,813
6	-,064	-,076	-,498	,647	,321	-,448	,140
7	-,074	-,342	-,367	,172	-,091	,767	,340

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

9.2.1.3 Berechnung der Itemschwierigkeit (biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse)

RB1	You can get HIV if you share a glass of water with someone who has HIV.				
Code x(i)	f(i)	x(i) * f(i)		Zähler	3204
0	36	0		Nenner	3801
0	39	0			
1	37	37		p(i) =	0,84
2	298	596			
3	857	2571			
n=	1267	3204			

RB3	You can get HIV if you have skin contact with the sweat of a person who has HIV.				
Code x(i)	f(i)	x(i) * f(i)		Zähler	2777
0	142	0		Nenner	3801
0	37	0			
1	52	52		p(i) =	0,73
2	383	766			
3	653	1959			
n=	1267	2777			

RB7	You can get HIV if you use a toilet that … had been used by somebody who has HIV.				
Code x(i)	f(i)	x(i) * f(i)		Zähler	2834
0	114	0		Nenner	3801
0	21	0			
1	60	60		p(i) =	0,75
2	442	884			
3	630	1890			
n=	1267	2834			

9.2.1.4 Reliabilitätsanalyse

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
,619	,629	3

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	1267	100,0
	Excluded[a]	0	,0
	Total	1267	100,0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Scale Statistics

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
6,96	4,538	2,130	3

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
You can get HIV if you share a glass of water with someone who has HIV.	4,43	2,629	,472	,231	,478
You can get HIV if you have skin contact with the sweat of a person who has HIV.	4,77	2,246	,386	,151	,594
You can get HIV if you use a toilet that recently had been used by somebody who has HIV.	4,72	2,328	,444	,216	,497

9.2.1.5 Berechnung der Item-Trennschärfe

Correlations

		Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	You can get HIV if you share a glass of water with someone who has HIV.	You can get HIV if you have skin contact with the sweat of a person who has HIV.	You can get HIV if you use a toilet that recently had been used by somebody who has HIV.
Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	Pearson Correlation	1	,741**	,761**	,767**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000	,000	,000
	N	1267	1267	1267	1267
You can get HIV if you share a glass of water with someone who has HIV.	Pearson Correlation	,741**	1	,341**	,428**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000		,000	,000
	N	1267	1267	1267	1267
You can get HIV if you have skin contact with the sweat of a person who has HIV.	Pearson Correlation	,761**	,341**	1	,315**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000		,000
	N	1267	1267	1267	1267
You can get HIV if you use a toilet that recently had been used by somebody who has HIV.	Pearson Correlation	,767**	,428**	,315**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	
	N	1267	1267	1267	1267

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

9.2.1.6 Beurteilung der Verteilungseigenschaften

Statistics

Index Biomedizinische Detailker

N	Valid	1267
	Missing	0
Mean		6,96
Std. Deviation		2,130

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse
N		1267
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	6,96
	Std. Deviation	2,130
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,194
	Positive	,169
	Negative	-,194
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		6,893
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,000

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	20	1,6	1,6	1,6
	1	8	,6	,6	2,2
	2	29	2,3	2,3	4,5
	3	42	3,3	3,3	7,8
	4	71	5,6	5,6	13,4
	5	81	6,4	6,4	19,8
	6	234	18,5	18,5	38,3
	7	141	11,1	11,1	49,4
	8	226	17,8	17,8	67,2
	9	415	32,8	32,8	100,0
	Total	1267	100,0	100,0	

9.2.2 Index *Detailkenntnisse über ART*

9.2.2.1 Berechnung der Itemschwierigkeit

AV1	ARVs can improve the health ..., even if they ... had ... serious illness.				
Code x(i)	f(i)	x(i) * f(i)		Zähler	2357
0	230	0		Nenner	3801
0	12	0			
1	64	64		p(i) =	0,62
2	590	1180			
3	371	1113			
n=	1267	2357			

AV2	People with HIV/AIDS do not need ... ARVs as long as they eat and live healthily.				
Code x(i)	f(i)	x(i) * f(i)		Zähler	2573
0	178	0		Nenner	3801
0	25	0			
1	88	88		p(i) =	0,68
2	443	886			
3	533	1599			
n=	1267	2573			

AV3	People with HIV/AIDS can stop taking ARVs, as soon as they feel better.				
Code x(i)	f(i)	x(i) * f(i)		Zähler	2918
0	153	0		Nenner	3801
0	15	0			
1	29	29		p(i) =	0,77
2	321	642			
3	749	2247			
n=	1267	2918			

AV4	People with HIV/AIDS, who regularly take ARV´s, can live ... healthily for ... years.				
Code x(i)	f(i)	x(i) * f(i)		Zähler	2766
0	145	0		Nenner	3801
0	27	0			
1	34	34		p(i) =	0,73
2	451	902			
3	610	1830			
n=	1267	2766			

AV5	If a woman ... is pregnant, taking ARVs can reduce her risk of infecting the baby.				
Code x(i)	f(i)	x(i) * f(i)		Zähler	1978
0	383	0		Nenner	3801
0	39	0			
1	75	75		p(i) =	0,52
2	407	814			
3	363	1089			
n=	1267	1978			

9.2.2.2 Reliabilitätsanalyse

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
,801	,808	5

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	1267	100,0
	Excluded[a]	0	,0
	Total	1267	100,0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Scale Statistics

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
9,94	16,069	4,009	5

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
ARVs can improve the health of people with HIV/AIDS, even if they already had developed serious illness.	8,08	11,259	,532	,298	,778
People with HIV/AIDS do not need to take ARVs as long as they eat and live healthily.	7,91	10,815	,589	,495	,760
People with HIV/AIDS can stop taking ARVs, as soon as they feel better.	7,64	10,432	,691	,600	,729
People with HIV/AIDS, who regularly take ARV´s, can live relatively healthily for many years.	7,76	10,367	,721	,539	,721
If a woman with HIV/AIDS is pregnant, taking ARVs can reduce her risk of infecting the baby.	8,38	11,112	,427	,227	,818

9.2.2.3 Berechnung der Item-Trennschärfe

Correlations

		Index ART-Kenntnisse	ARVs can improve the health of people with HIV/AIDS, even if they already had developed serious illness.	People with HIV/AIDS do not need to take ARVs as long as they eat and live healthily.	People with HIV/AIDS can stop taking ARVs, as soon as they feel better.	People with HIV/AIDS, who regularly take ARV´s, can live relatively healthily for many years.	If a woman with HIV/AIDS is pregnant, taking ARVs can reduce her risk of infecting the baby.
Index ART-Kenntnisse	Pearson Correlation	1	,705**	,749**	,813**	,831**	,659**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000	,000	,000	,000	,000
	N	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267
ARVs can improve the health of people with HIV/AIDS, even if they already had developed serious illness.	Pearson Correlation	,705**	1	,365**	,430**	,509**	,361**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000		,000	,000	,000	,000
	N	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267
People with HIV/AIDS do not need to take ARVs as long as they eat and live healthily.	Pearson Correlation	,749**	,365**	1	,695**	,532**	,252**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000		,000	,000	,000
	N	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267
People with HIV/AIDS can stop taking ARVs, as soon as they feel better.	Pearson Correlation	,813**	,430**	,695**	1	,656**	,314**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000		,000	,000
	N	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267
People with HIV/AIDS, who regularly take ARV´s, can live relatively healthily for many years.	Pearson Correlation	,831**	,509**	,532**	,656**	1	,452**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	,000		,000
	N	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267
If a woman with HIV/AIDS is pregnant, taking ARVs can reduce her risk of infecting the baby.	Pearson Correlation	,659**	,361**	,252**	,314**	,452**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000	
	N	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267	1267

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

9.2.2.4 Beurteilung der Verteilungseigenschaften

Statistics

Index ART-Kenntnisse

N	Valid	1267
	Missing	0
Mean		9,94
Std. Deviation		4,009

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Index ART-Kenntnisse
N		1267
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	9,94
	Std. Deviation	4,009
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,157
	Positive	,103
	Negative	-,157
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		5,598
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,000

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

Index ART-Kenntnisse

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	113	8,9	8,9	8,9
	1	1	,1	,1	9,0
	2	6	,5	,5	9,5
	3	6	,5	,5	9,9
	4	6	,5	,5	10,4
	5	9	,7	,7	11,1
	6	38	3,0	3,0	14,1
	7	37	2,9	2,9	17,0
	8	103	8,1	8,1	25,2
	9	123	9,7	9,7	34,9
	10	176	13,9	13,9	48,8
	11	132	10,4	10,4	59,2
	12	187	14,8	14,8	74,0
	13	115	9,1	9,1	83,0
	14	102	8,1	8,1	91,1
	15	113	8,9	8,9	100,0
	Total	1267	100,0	100,0	

9.2.3 Index *Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS*

9.2.3.1 Vergleich der Korrelationskoeffizienten

Correlations

		Doctors and scientists tell us the truth about HIV/AIDS.	The media tell us the truth about HIV/AIDS.	Lots of information about HIV/AIDS is being held back from the public.	There is a cure for HIV/AIDS, but it is being withheld from the poor.	HIV/AIDS was created by western scientists to kill disliked groups.
Doctors and scientists tell us the truth about HIV/AIDS.	Pearson Correlation	1	,561**	,259**	,307**	,285**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000	,000	,000	,000
	N	1254	1250	1248	1246	1243
The media tell us the truth about HIV/AIDS.	Pearson Correlation	,561**	1	,249**	,174**	,144**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000		,000	,000	,000
	N	1250	1253	1247	1245	1242
Lots of information about HIV/AIDS is being held back from the public.	Pearson Correlation	,259**	,249**	1	,373**	,233**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000		,000	,000
	N	1248	1247	1251	1243	1240
There is a cure for HIV/AIDS, but it is being withheld from the poor.	Pearson Correlation	,307**	,174**	,373**	1	,526**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000		,000
	N	1246	1245	1243	1249	1240
HIV/AIDS was created by western scientists to kill disliked groups.	Pearson Correlation	,285**	,144**	,233**	,526**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	,000	
	N	1243	1242	1240	1240	1246

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Correlations

			Doctors and scientists tell us the truth about HIV/AIDS.	The media tell us the truth about HIV/AIDS.	Lots of information about HIV/AIDS is being held back from the public.	There is a cure for HIV/AIDS, but it is being withheld from the poor.	HIV/AIDS was created by western scientists to kill disliked groups.
Spearman's rho	Doctors and scientists tell us the truth about HIV/AIDS.	Correlation Coefficient	1,000	,545**	,255**	,297**	,277**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	,000	,000	,000	,000
		N	1254	1250	1248	1246	1243
	The media tell us the truth about HIV/AIDS.	Correlation Coefficient	,545**	1,000	,257**	,170**	,128**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	.	,000	,000	,000
		N	1250	1253	1247	1245	1242
	Lots of information about HIV/AIDS is being held back from the public.	Correlation Coefficient	,255**	,257**	1,000	,365**	,220**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	.	,000	,000
		N	1248	1247	1251	1243	1240
	There is a cure for HIV/AIDS, but it is being withheld from the poor.	Correlation Coefficient	,297**	,170**	,365**	1,000	,539**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	.	,000
		N	1246	1245	1243	1249	1240
	HIV/AIDS was created by western scientists to kill disliked groups.	Correlation Coefficient	,277**	,128**	,220**	,539**	1,000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	,000	.
		N	1243	1242	1240	1240	1246

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

9.2.3.2 Faktorenanalyse zur Prüfung der Dimensionalität

Communalities

	Initial	Extraction
Doctors and scientists tell us the truth about HIV/AIDS.	1,000	,740
The media tell us the truth about HIV/AIDS.	1,000	,814
Lots of information about HIV/AIDS is being held back from the public.	1,000	,391
There is a cure for HIV/AIDS, but it is being withheld from the poor.	1,000	,747
HIV/AIDS was created by western scientists to kill disliked groups.	1,000	,673

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Component Matrix[a]

	Component	
	1	2
Doctors and scientists tell us the truth about HIV/AIDS.	,731	,453
The media tell us the truth about HIV/AIDS.	,629	,647
Lots of information about HIV/AIDS is being held back from the public.	,614	-,118
There is a cure for HIV/AIDS, but it is being withheld from the poor.	,726	-,469
HIV/AIDS was created by western scientists to kill disliked groups.	,652	-,498

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

a. 2 components extracted.

Component Transformation Matrix

Component	1	2
1	,755	,656
2	-,656	,755

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

Rotated Component Matrix[a]

	Component	
	1	2
Doctors and scientists tell us the truth about HIV/AIDS.	,255	,822
The media tell us the truth about HIV/AIDS.	,050	,901
Lots of information about HIV/AIDS is being held back from the public.	,541	,313
There is a cure for HIV/AIDS, but it is being withheld from the poor.	,855	,122
HIV/AIDS was created by western scientists to kill disliked groups.	,819	,051

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

a. Rotation converged in 3 iterations.

Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	2,259	45,184	45,184	2,259	45,184	45,184	1,763	35,264	35,264
2	1,106	22,113	67,297	1,106	22,113	67,297	1,602	32,033	67,297
3	,773	15,459	82,756						
4	,448	8,970	91,726						
5	,414	8,274	100,000						

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

9.2.3.3 Berechnung der Itemschwierigkeit

V3	Lots of information about HIV/AIDS is being held back from the public.				
Code x(i)	f(i)	x(i) * f(i)		Zähler	2542
0	131	0		Nenner	5004
1	300	300			
2	336	672		p(i) =	0,51
3	366	1098			
4	118	472			
n=	1251	2542			

V4	There is a cure for HIV/AIDS, but it is being withheld from the poor.				
Code x(i)	f(i)	x(i) * f(i)		Zähler	3266
0	101	0		Nenner	4996
1	111	111			
2	296	592		p(i) =	0,65
3	401	1203			
4	340	1360			
n=	1249	3266			

V5	HIV/AIDS was created by western scientists to kill disliked groups.				
Code x(i)	f(i)	x(i) * f(i)		Zähler	3602
0	69	0		Nenner	4984
1	65	65			
2	293	586		p(i) =	0,72
3	325	975			
4	494	1976			
n=	1246	3602			

9.2.3.4 Reliabilitätsanalyse

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
,647	,645	3

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	1234	97,4
	Excluded[a]	33	2,6
	Total	1267	100,0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Scale Statistics

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
7,52	7,228	2,688	3

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
Lots of information about HIV/AIDS is being held back from the public.	5,49	4,237	,349	,142	,688
There is a cure for HIV/AIDS, but it is being withheld from the poor.	4,91	3,283	,573	,343	,377
HIV/AIDS was created by western scientists to kill disliked groups.	4,64	3,820	,460	,277	,544

9.2.3.5 Berechnung der Item-Trennschärfe

Correlations

		Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	Lots of information about HIV/AIDS is being held back from the public.	There is a cure for HIV/AIDS, but it is being withheld from the poor.	HIV/AIDS was created by western scientists to kill disliked groups.
Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	Pearson Correlation	1	,697**	,834**	,764**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000	,000	,000
	N	1234	1234	1234	1234
Lots of information about HIV/AIDS is being held back from the public.	Pearson Correlation	,697**	1	,373**	,233**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000		,000	,000
	N	1234	1251	1243	1240
There is a cure for HIV/AIDS, but it is being withheld from the poor.	Pearson Correlation	,834**	,373**	1	,526**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000		,000
	N	1234	1243	1249	1240
HIV/AIDS was created by western scientists to kill disliked groups.	Pearson Correlation	,764**	,233**	,526**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	
	N	1234	1240	1240	1246

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

9.2.3.6 Beurteilung der Verteilungseigenschaften

Statistics

Vertrauen in Informationen zu HI

N	Valid	1234
	Missing	33
Mean		7,52
Std. Deviation		2,688

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS
N		1234
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	7,52
	Std. Deviation	2,688
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,116
	Positive	,057
	Negative	-,116
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		4,078
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,000

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	20	1,6	1,6	1,6
	1	21	1,7	1,7	3,3
	2	20	1,6	1,6	4,9
	3	32	2,5	2,6	7,5
	4	61	4,8	4,9	12,5
	5	99	7,8	8,0	20,5
	6	169	13,3	13,7	34,2
	7	149	11,8	12,1	46,3
	8	160	12,6	13,0	59,2
	9	211	16,7	17,1	76,3
	10	122	9,6	9,9	86,2
	11	107	8,4	8,7	94,9
	12	63	5,0	5,1	100,0
	Total	1234	97,4	100,0	
Missing	System	33	2,6		
Total		1267	100,0		

9.2.4 Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung

9.2.4.1 Deskription der Rohdatenverteilung

Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Low	728	57,5	57,9	57,9
	Low	310	24,5	24,7	82,6
	Medium	145	11,4	11,5	94,1
	High	45	3,6	3,6	97,7
	Very High	29	2,3	2,3	100,0
	Total	1257	99,2	100,0	
Missing	System	10	,8		
Total		1267	100,0		

9.2.4.2 Transformation

Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung

		Häufigkeit	Prozent	Gültige Prozent	Kumulative Prozente
Gültig	geringes Risiko	1038	81,9	82,6	82,6
	mittleres bis höheres Risiko	219	17,3	17,4	100,0
	Gesamtsumme	1257	99,2	100,0	
Fehlend	System	10	,8		
Gesamtsumme		1267	100,0		

9.3 Sozialpsychologische Dispositionen

9.3.1 Index *soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS*

9.2.3.1 Faktorenanalyse zur Prüfung der Dimensionalität

Communalities

	Initial	Extraction
Do you personally know somebody who has HIV?	1,000	,769
Do you personally know more than one person who has HIV?	1,000	,698
Do you personally know somebody who became sick of HIV/AIDS related illness?	1,000	,732
Did you personally know somebody who died of HIV/AIDS- related illness?	1,000	,631

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Component Matrix[a]

	Component
	1
Do you personally know somebody who has HIV?	,877
Do you personally know more than one person who has HIV?	,836
Do you personally know somebody who became sick of HIV/AIDS related illness?	,856
Did you personally know somebody who died of HIV/AIDS- related illness?	,794

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

a. 1 components extracted.

Total Variance Explained

	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
Component	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	2,831	70,772	70,772	2,831	70,772	70,772
2	,558	13,943	84,715			
3	,368	9,206	93,921			
4	,243	6,079	100,000			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

9.2.3.2 Berechnung der Itemschwierigkeit

Item nummer und Formulierung		Yes (1)	No (0)	P(i)=
SK1	Do you personally know somebody who has HIV?	41,8 %	58,2 %	0,418
SK2	Do you personally know more than one person who has HIV?	28,9 %	71,1 %	0,289
SK3	Do you personally know somebody who became sick of HIV/AIDS related illness?	37,7 %	62,3 %	0,377
SK3	Did you personally know somebody who died of HIV/AIDS- related illness?	38,6 %	61,2 %	0,386

9.2.3.3 Reliabilitätsanalyse

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
,862	,862	4

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	1264	99,8
	Excluded[a]	3	,2
	Total	1267	100,0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Scale Statistics

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
1,47	2,604	1,614	4

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
Do you personally know somebody who has HIV?	1,05	1,457	,758	,626	,802
Do you personally know more than one person who has HIV?	1,18	1,597	,699	,549	,828
Do you personally know somebody who became sick of HIV/AIDS related illness?	1,09	1,499	,733	,559	,813
Did you personally know somebody who died of HIV/AIDS- related illness?	1,08	1,576	,646	,449	,849

9.2.3.4 Berechnung der Item-Trennschärfe

Correlations

		Index sozialer Kontakt	Do you personally know somebody who has HIV?	Do you personally know more than one person who has HIV?	Do you personally know somebody who became sick of HIV/AIDS related illness?	Did you personally know somebody who died of HIV/AIDS-related illness?
Index sozialer Kontakt	Pearson Correlation	1	,873**	,828**	,857**	,805**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000	,000	,000	,000
	N	1264	1264	1264	1264	1264
Do you personally know somebody who has HIV?	Pearson Correlation	,873**	1	,724**	,670**	,539**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000		,000	,000	,000
	N	1264	1266	1266	1266	1264
Do you personally know more than one person who has HIV?	Pearson Correlation	,828**	,724**	1	,565**	,519**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000		,000	,000
	N	1264	1266	1266	1266	1264
Do you personally know somebody who became sick of HIV/AIDS related illness?	Pearson Correlation	,857**	,670**	,565**	1	,640**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000		,000
	N	1264	1266	1266	1267	1264
Did you personally know somebody who died of HIV/AIDS- related illness?	Pearson Correlation	,805**	,539**	,519**	,640**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	,000	
	N	1264	1264	1264	1264	1264

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

9.2.3.5 Beurteilung der Verteilungseigenschaften

Statistics

Index sozialer Kontakt

N	Valid	1264
	Missing	3
Mean		1,47
Std. Deviation		1,614

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Index sozialer Kontakt
N		1264
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	1,47
	Std. Deviation	1,614
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,285
	Positive	,285
	Negative	-,181
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		10,126
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,000

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

Index sozialer Kontakt

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	589	46,5	46,6	46,6
	1	135	10,7	10,7	57,3
	2	152	12,0	12,0	69,3
	3	133	10,5	10,5	79,8
	4	255	20,1	20,2	100,0
	Total	1264	99,8	100,0	
Missing	System	3	,2		
Total		1267	100,0		

9.3.2 Index *relative Deprivation*

9.3.2.1 Vergleich der Korrelationskoeffizienten

Correlations

		How has your personal economic situation developed during the last two years?	How would you rate your personal economic situation compared to the economic situation of other students?	How do you rate your current living conditions compared to the living conditions of other students?
How has your personal economic situation developed during the last two years?	Pearson Correlation	1	,619**	,295**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000	,000
	N	1265	1250	1257
How would you rate your personal economic situation compared to the economic situation of other students?	Pearson Correlation	,619**	1	,473**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000		,000
	N	1250	1252	1248
How do you rate your current living conditions compared to the living conditions of other students?	Pearson Correlation	,295**	,473**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	
	N	1257	1248	1259

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Correlations

			How has your personal economic situation developed during the last two years?	How would you rate your personal economic situation compared to the economic situation of other students?	How do you rate your current living conditions compared to the living conditions of other students?
Spearman's rho	How has your personal economic situation developed during the last two years?	Correlation Coefficient	1,000	,591**	,282**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	,000	,000
		N	1265	1250	1257
	How would you rate your personal economic situation compared to the economic situation of other students?	Correlation Coefficient	,591**	1,000	,465**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	.	,000
		N	1250	1252	1248
	How do you rate your current living conditions compared to the living conditions of other students?	Correlation Coefficient	,282**	,465**	1,000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	.
		N	1257	1248	1259

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

9.3.2.2 Faktorenanalyse zur Prüfung der Dimensionalität

Communalities

	Initial	Extraction
How has your personal economic situation developed during the last two years?	1,000	,653
How would you rate your personal economic situation compared to the economic situation of other students?	1,000	,787
How do you rate your current living conditions compared to the living conditions of other students?	1,000	,497

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Component Matrix[a]

	Component
	1
How has your personal economic situation developed during the last two years?	,808
How would you rate your personal economic situation compared to the economic situation of other students?	,887
How do you rate your current living conditions compared to the living conditions of other students?	,705

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

a. 1 components extracted.

Total Variance Explained

	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
Component	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	1,937	64,556	64,556	1,937	64,556	64,556
2	,716	23,873	88,430			
3	,347	11,570	100,000			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

9.3.2.3 Berechnung der Itemschwierigkeit

RD1	How has your ... economic situation developed during the last two years?				
Code x(i)	f(i)	x(i) * f(i)		Zähler	2083
0	72	0		Nenner	5060
1	505	505			
2	510	1020		p(i) =	0,41
3	154	462			
4	24	96			
n=	1265	2083			

RD2	How would you rate your ... economic situation compared to ... other students?				
Code x(i)	f(i)	x(i) * f(i)		Zähler	2203
0	56	0		Nenner	5008
1	434	434			
2	561	1122		p(i) =	0,44
3	157	471			
4	44	176			
n=	1252	2203			

RD3	How do you rate your current living conditions compared to ... other students?				
Code x(i)	f(i)	x(i) * f(i)		Zähler	1928
0	158	0		Nenner	5036
1	400	400			
2	589	1178		p(i) =	0,38
3	98	294			
4	14	56			
n=	1259	1928			

9.3.2.4 Reliabilitätsanalyse

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
,721	,721	3

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	1246	98,3
	Excluded[a]	21	1,7
	Total	1267	100,0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Scale Statistics

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
4,93	4,143	2,035	3

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
How has your personal economic situation developed during the last two years?	3,29	2,139	,533	,380	,642
How would you rate your personal economic situation compared to the economic situation of other students?	3,18	1,844	,675	,472	,459
How do you rate your current living conditions compared to the living conditions of other students?	3,40	2,311	,430	,223	,763

9.3.2.5 Berechnung der Item-Trennschärfe

Correlations

		Index relative Deprivation	How has your personal economic situation developed during the last two years?	How would you rate your personal economic situation compared to the economic situation of other students?	How do you rate your current living conditions compared to the living conditions of other students?
Index relative Deprivation	Pearson Correlation	1	,794**	,871**	,738**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000	,000	,000
	N	1246	1246	1246	1246
How has your personal economic situation developed during the last two years?	Pearson Correlation	,794**	1	,619**	,295**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000		,000	,000
	N	1246	1265	1250	1257
How would you rate your personal economic situation compared to the economic situation of other students?	Pearson Correlation	,871**	,619**	1	,473**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000		,000
	N	1246	1250	1252	1248
How do you rate your current living conditions compared to the living conditions of other students?	Pearson Correlation	,738**	,295**	,473**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	
	N	1246	1257	1248	1259

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

9.3.2.6 Beurteilung der Verteilungseigenschaften

Statistics

Index relative Deprivation

N	Valid	1246
	Missing	21
Mean		4,93
Std. Deviation		2,035

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Index relative Deprivation
N		1246
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	4,93
	Std. Deviation	2,035
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,116
	Positive	,116
	Negative	-,087
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		4,106
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,000

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

Index relative Deprivation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	17	1,3	1,4	1,4
	1	28	2,2	2,2	3,6
	2	69	5,4	5,5	9,1
	3	203	16,0	16,3	25,4
	4	218	17,2	17,5	42,9
	5	229	18,1	18,4	61,3
	6	253	20,0	20,3	81,6
	7	96	7,6	7,7	89,3
	8	68	5,4	5,5	94,8
	9	40	3,2	3,2	98,0
	10	16	1,3	1,3	99,3
	11	7	,6	,6	99,8
	12	2	,2	,2	100,0
	Total	1246	98,3	100,0	
Missing	System	21	1,7		
Total		1267	100,0		

9.3.3 Index *Anomia*

9.3.3.1 Vergleich der Korrelationskoeffizienten

Correlations

		I cannot do much to change most of the difficulties we face today.	I often feel lonely.	Life has become so complicated that I almost cannot find my way.	In order to get ahead nowadays you are forced to do things that are not correct.	Today, everything is so insecure and changes so fast, that one doesn't know what to orientate on.	Considering incidents during the last few years people become more and more insecure.
I cannot do much to change most of the difficulties we face today.	Pearson Correlation	1	,210**	,225**	,191**	,215**	,114**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000	,000	,000	,000	,000
	N	1260	1259	1252	1255	1254	1252
I often feel lonely.	Pearson Correlation	,210**	1	,486**	,255**	,284**	,207**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000		,000	,000	,000	,000
	N	1259	1263	1255	1258	1257	1255
Life has become so complicated that I almost cannot find my way.	Pearson Correlation	,225**	,486**	1	,384**	,460**	,215**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000		,000	,000	,000
	N	1252	1255	1259	1253	1252	1249
In order to get ahead nowadays you are forced to do things that are not correct.	Pearson Correlation	,191**	,255**	,384**	1	,469**	,252**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000		,000	,000
	N	1255	1258	1253	1261	1255	1252
Today, everything is so insecure and changes so fast, that one doesn't know what to orientate on.	Pearson Correlation	,215**	,284**	,460**	,469**	1	,421**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	,000		,000
	N	1254	1257	1252	1255	1260	1253
Considering incidents during the last few years people become more and more insecure.	Pearson Correlation	,114**	,207**	,215**	,252**	,421**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000	
	N	1252	1255	1249	1252	1253	1257

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Correlations

			I cannot do much to change most of the difficulties we face today.	I often feel lonely.	Life has become so complicated that I almost cannot find my way.	In order to get ahead nowadays you are forced to do things that are not correct.	Today, everything is so insecure and changes so fast, that one doesn't know what to orientate on.	Considering incidents during the last few years people become more and more insecure.
Spearman's rho	I cannot do much to change most of the difficulties we face today.	Correlation Coefficient	1,000	,205**	,225**	,192**	,202**	,088**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	,000	,000	,000	,000	,002
		N	1260	1259	1252	1255	1254	1252
	I often feel lonely.	Correlation Coefficient	,205**	1,000	,480**	,250**	,279**	,187**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	.	,000	,000	,000	,000
		N	1259	1263	1255	1258	1257	1255
	Life has become so complicated that I almost cannot find my way.	Correlation Coefficient	,225**	,480**	1,000	,392**	,450**	,200**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	.	,000	,000	,000
		N	1252	1255	1259	1253	1252	1249
	In order to get ahead nowadays you are forced to do things that are not correct.	Correlation Coefficient	,192**	,250**	,392**	1,000	,451**	,219**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	.	,000	,000
		N	1255	1258	1253	1261	1255	1252
	Today, everything is so insecure and changes so fast, that one doesn't know what to orientate on.	Correlation Coefficient	,202**	,279**	,450**	,451**	1,000	,396**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	,000	.	,000
		N	1254	1257	1252	1255	1260	1253
	Considering incidents during the last few years people become more and more insecure.	Correlation Coefficient	,088**	,187**	,200**	,219**	,396**	1,000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,002	,000	,000	,000	,000	.
		N	1252	1255	1249	1252	1253	1257

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

9.3.3.2 Faktorenanalyse zur Prüfung der Dimensionalität

Communalities

	Initial	Extraction
I cannot do much to change most of the difficulties we face today.	1,000	,189
I often feel lonely.	1,000	,405
Life has become so complicated that I almost cannot find my way.	1,000	,564
In order to get ahead nowadays you are forced to do things that are not correct.	1,000	,471
Today, everything is so insecure and changes so fast, that one doesn't know what to orientate on.	1,000	,594
Considering incidents during the last few years people become more and more insecure.	1,000	,304

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Component Matrix[a]

	Component
	1
I cannot do much to change most of the difficulties we face today.	,434
I often feel lonely.	,636
Life has become so complicated that I almost cannot find my way.	,751
In order to get ahead nowadays you are forced to do things that are not correct.	,687
Today, everything is so insecure and changes so fast, that one doesn't know what to orientate on.	,771
Considering incidents during the last few years people become more and more insecure.	,552

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

a. 1 components extracted.

Total Variance Explained

	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
Component	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	2,527	42,113	42,113	2,527	42,113	42,113
2	,958	15,964	58,077			
3	,840	14,002	72,079			
4	,732	12,198	84,277			
5	,524	8,738	93,015			
6	,419	6,985	100,000			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

9.3.3.3 Berechnung der Itemschwierigkeit

A2	I often feel lonely.				
Code x(i)	f(i)	x(i) * f(i)		Zähler	2300
0	182	0		Nenner	5052
1	425	425			
2	188	376		p(i) =	0,46
3	373	1119			
4	95	380			
n=	1263	2300			

A3	Life has become so complicated that I almost cannot find my way.				
Code x(i)	f(i)	x(i) * f(i)		Zähler	1913
0	236	0		Nenner	5036
1	491	491			
2	231	462		p(i) =	0,38
3	244	732			
4	57	228			
n=	1259	1913			

A4	In order to get ahead nowadays you are forced to do things that are not correct.				
Code x(i)	f(i)	x(i) * f(i)		Zähler	1860
0	289	0		Nenner	5044
1	451	451			
2	210	420		p(i) =	0,37
3	255	765			
4	56	224			
n=	1261	1860			

A5	Today, everything is so insecure ... that one doesn't know what to orientate on.				
Code x(i)	f(i)	x(i) * f(i)		Zähler	2734
0	90	0		Nenner	5040
1	301	301			
2	272	544		p(i) =	0,54
3	499	1497			
4	98	392			
n=	1260	2734			

A6	Considering incidents during the ...years people become more ... insecure.				
Code x(i)	f(i)	x(i) * f(i)		Zähler	3450
0	38	0		Nenner	5028
1	109	109			
2	220	440		p(i) =	0,69
3	659	1977			
4	231	924			
n=	1257	3450			

9.3.3.4 Reliabilitätsanalyse

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
,724	,724	5

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	1238	97,7
	Excluded[a]	29	2,3
	Total	1267	100,0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Scale Statistics

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
9,75	14,887	3,858	5

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
I often feel lonely.	7,92	10,085	,430	,252	,701
Life has become so complicated that I almost cannot find my way.	8,22	9,624	,566	,370	,644
In order to get ahead nowadays you are forced to do things that are not correct.	8,27	9,935	,480	,265	,679
Today, everything is so insecure and changes so fast, that one doesn't know what to orientate on.	7,58	9,673	,586	,388	,637
Considering incidents during the last few years people become more and more insecure.	7,00	11,604	,368	,189	,718

9.3.3.5 Berechnung der Item-Trennschärfe

Correlations

		Index Anomia	I often feel lonely.	Life has become so complicated that I almost cannot find my way.	In order to get ahead nowadays you are forced to do things that are not correct.	Today, everything is so insecure and changes so fast, that one doesn't know what to orientate on.	Considering incidents during the last few years people become more and more insecure.
Index Anomia	Pearson Correlation	1	,669**	,749**	,698**	,757**	,571**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000	,000	,000	,000	,000
	N	1238	1238	1238	1238	1238	1238
I often feel lonely.	Pearson Correlation	,669**	1	,486**	,255**	,284**	,207**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000		,000	,000	,000	,000
	N	1238	1263	1255	1258	1257	1255
Life has become so complicated that I almost cannot find my way.	Pearson Correlation	,749**	,486**	1	,384**	,460**	,215**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000		,000	,000	,000
	N	1238	1255	1259	1253	1252	1249
In order to get ahead nowadays you are forced to do things that are not correct.	Pearson Correlation	,698**	,255**	,384**	1	,469**	,252**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000		,000	,000
	N	1238	1258	1253	1261	1255	1252
Today, everything is so insecure and changes so fast, that one doesn't know what to orientate on.	Pearson Correlation	,757**	,284**	,460**	,469**	1	,421**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	,000		,000
	N	1238	1257	1252	1255	1260	1253
Considering incidents during the last few years people become more and more insecure.	Pearson Correlation	,571**	,207**	,215**	,252**	,421**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000	
	N	1238	1255	1249	1252	1253	1257

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

9.3.3.6 Beurteilung der Verteilungseigenschaften

Statistics

Index Anomia

N	Valid	1238
	Missing	29
Mean		9,75
Std. Deviation		3,858

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Index Anomia
N		1238
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	9,75
	Std. Deviation	3,858
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,064
	Positive	,057
	Negative	-,064
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		2,259
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,000

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

Index Anomia

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	12	,9	1,0	1,0
	1	11	,9	,9	1,9
	2	17	1,3	1,4	3,2
	3	20	1,6	1,6	4,8
	4	45	3,6	3,6	8,5
	5	73	5,8	5,9	14,4
	6	73	5,8	5,9	20,3
	7	115	9,1	9,3	29,6
	8	98	7,7	7,9	37,5
	9	120	9,5	9,7	47,2
	10	113	8,9	9,1	56,3
	11	132	10,4	10,7	67,0
	12	101	8,0	8,2	75,1
	13	103	8,1	8,3	83,4
	14	72	5,7	5,8	89,3
	15	48	3,8	3,9	93,1
	16	38	3,0	3,1	96,2
	17	20	1,6	1,6	97,8
	18	17	1,3	1,4	99,2
	19	4	,3	,3	99,5
	20	6	,5	,5	100,0
	Total	1238	97,7	100,0	
Missing	System	29	2,3		
Total		1267	100,0		

10. Multiple Regressionsanalysen

10.1 Gesamtstichprobe

10.1.1 Abhängige Variable: Index *affektives Stigma*

Deskriptive Statistiken

	Mittelwert	Standardabweichung	H
Index affektives Stigma	1,66	2,047	1005
Geschlecht	,41	,492	1005
Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	,27	,442	1005
Bevölkerungsgruppe (nicht-Afrikaner-Afrikaner)	,43	,495	1005
Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam)	,13	,338	1005
Index Religionsbindung	15,43	5,989	1005
Index Sozialer Status	4,73	1,990	1005
Ökonomischer Status	,69	,464	1005
Universitätszugehörigkeit	,31	,463	1005
Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	6,99	2,106	1005
Index ART-Kenntnisse	10,02	3,938	1005
Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	7,49	2,685	1005
Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	,17	,376	1005
Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	1,53	1,617	1005
Index relative Deprivation	4,89	2,058	1005
Index Anomia	9,72	3,900	1005

Modellübersicht

Modell	R	R-Quadrat	Angepasstes R-Quadrat	Standardfehler der Schätzung
1	,344[a]	,118	,105	1,936

a. Prädiktoren: (Konstante), Index Anomia, Geschlecht, Universitätszugehörigkeit, Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam), Index ART-Kenntnisse, Index relative Deprivation, Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J., Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung, Index Sozialer Status, Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS, Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse, Bevölkerungsgruppe (nicht-Afrikaner-Afrikaner), Index Religionsbindung, Ökonomischer Status, Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS

ANOVA[a]

Modell		Quadratsumme	df	Mittel der Quadrate	F	Sig.
1	Regression	496,858	15	33,124	8,835	,000[b]
	Residuum	3708,117	989	3,749		
	Gesamtsumme	4204,975	1004			

a. Abhängige Variable: Index affektives Stigma

b. Prädiktoren: (Konstante), Index Anomia, Geschlecht, Universitätszugehörigkeit, Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam), Index ART-Kenntnisse, Index relative Deprivation, Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J., Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung, Index Sozialer Status, Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS, Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse, Bevölkerungsgruppe (nicht-Afrikaner-Afrikaner), Index Religionsbindung, Ökonomischer Status, Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS

Koeffizienten[a]

Modell		Nicht standardisierte Koeffizienten		Standardisierte Koeffizienten	t	Sig.	Kollinearitätsstatistik	
		B	Standardfehler	Beta			Toleranz	VIF
1	(Konstante)	2,263	,492		4,601	,000		
	Geschlecht	,163	,129	,039	1,263	,207	,928	1,078
	Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	-,087	,145	-,019	-,600	,549	,916	1,092
	Bevölkerungsgruppe (nicht-Afrikaner-Afrikaner)	-,522	,150	-,126	-3,484	,001	,679	1,472
	Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam)	,078	,197	,013	,396	,692	,839	1,192
	Index Religionsbindung	,029	,011	,084	2,524	,012	,813	1,230
	Index Sozialer Status	,005	,032	,005	,170	,865	,935	1,069
	Ökonomischer Status	,187	,146	,042	1,279	,201	,816	1,226
	Universitätszugehörigkeit	,284	,139	,064	2,037	,042	,897	1,115
	Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	-,196	,031	-,202	-6,423	,000	,901	1,110
	Index ART-Kenntnisse	,002	,016	,005	,152	,879	,914	1,094
	Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	-,079	,024	-,103	-3,318	,001	,922	1,084
	Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	,620	,167	,114	3,706	,000	,944	1,059
	Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	,110	,046	,087	2,410	,016	,683	1,464
	Index relative Deprivation	-,040	,032	-,040	-1,219	,223	,837	1,194
	Index Anomia	,076	,016	,145	4,657	,000	,919	1,088

a. Abhängige Variable: Index affektives Stigma

Kollinearitätsdiagnose[a]

Modell	Dimension	Eigenwert	Konditionsindex	Varianzanteile: (Konstante)	Geschlecht	Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	Bevölkerungsgruppe (nicht-Afrikaner-Afrikaner)	Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam)	Index Religionsbindung	Index Sozialer Status	Ökonomischer Status	Universitätszugehörigkeit	Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	Index ART-Kenntnisse	Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	Index relative Deprivation	Index Anomia
1	1	10,224	1,000	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00
	2	1,193	2,927	,00	,00	,03	,06	,26	,00	,00	,01	,04	,00	,00	,00	,04	,04	,00	,00
	3	,817	3,538	,00	,00	,00	,00	,13	,00	,00	,00	,05	,00	,00	,00	,70	,00	,00	,00
	4	,736	3,728	,00	,01	,27	,00	,21	,00	,00	,00	,23	,00	,00	,00	,13	,01	,00	,00
	5	,687	3,858	,00	,14	,48	,02	,00	,00	,00	,00	,16	,00	,00	,00	,01	,02	,00	,00
	6	,603	4,118	,00	,50	,04	,01	,03	,00	,00	,00	,28	,00	,00	,00	,04	,03	,00	,00
	7	,454	4,747	,00	,18	,10	,22	,24	,00	,00	,08	,11	,00	,00	,01	,03	,06	,00	,00
	8	,307	5,774	,00	,04	,00	,03	,03	,00	,00	,47	,00	,00	,01	,00	,02	,06	,10	,02
	9	,270	6,154	,00	,03	,03	,57	,00	,00	,00	,01	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,72	,00	,00
	10	,165	7,863	,00	,00	,02	,00	,00	,00	,18	,12	,00	,00	,06	,07	,02	,03	,09	,28
	11	,132	8,798	,00	,00	,00	,01	,00	,01	,56	,01	,02	,03	,21	,03	,00	,00	,02	,09
	12	,121	9,201	,00	,01	,00	,01	,02	,21	,02	,01	,01	,01	,24	,02	,01	,01	,21	,27
	13	,106	9,818	,00	,01	,01	,01	,01	,06	,14	,10	,00	,00	,10	,36	,00	,00	,27	,12
	14	,102	10,011	,00	,01	,00	,04	,06	,52	,03	,03	,07	,01	,15	,24	,00	,01	,07	,00
	15	,070	12,092	,00	,02	,00	,01	,00	,00	,00	,02	,01	,83	,18	,13	,00	,00	,04	,01
	16	,014	27,474	1,00	,04	,01	,00	,00	,17	,06	,13	,02	,12	,04	,14	,00	,00	,20	,20

a. Abhängige Variable: Index affektives Stigma

10.1.2 Abhängige Variable: Index *ressourcenbasiertes Stigma*

Deskriptive Statistiken

	Mittelwert	Standardabweichung	H
Inder ressourcenbasiertes Stigma	3,36	2,994	1058
Geschlecht	,42	,493	1058
Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	,27	,443	1058
Bevölkerungsgruppe (nicht-Afrikaner-Afrikaner)	,41	,492	1058
Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam)	,14	,344	1058
Index Religionsbindung	15,30	6,061	1058
Index Sozialer Status	4,73	1,992	1058
Ökonomischer Status	,69	,464	1058
Universitätszugehörigkeit	,32	,467	1058
Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	7,00	2,090	1058
Index ART-Kenntnisse	9,98	3,926	1058
Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	7,54	2,670	1058
Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	,17	,372	1058
Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	1,45	1,614	1058
Index relative Deprivation	4,93	2,036	1058
Index Anomia	9,73	3,870	1058

Modellübersicht

Modell	R	R-Quadrat	Angepasstes R-Quadrat	Standardfehler der Schätzung
1	,450[a]	,202	,191	2,693

a. Prädiktoren: (Konstante), Index Anomia, Geschlecht, Bevölkerungsgruppe (nicht-Afrikaner-Afrikaner), Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse, Index Sozialer Status, Index relative Deprivation, Universitätszugehörigkeit, Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung, Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J., Index ART-Kenntnisse, Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS, Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam), Ökonomischer Status, Index Religionsbindung, Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS

ANOVA[a]

Modell		Quadratsumme	df	Mittel der Quadrate	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1916,459	15	127,764	17,611	,000[b]
	Residuum	7559,617	1042	7,255		
	Gesamtsumme	9476,076	1057			

a. Abhängige Variable: Inder ressourcenbasiertes Stigma

b. Prädiktoren: (Konstante), Index Anomia, Geschlecht, Bevölkerungsgruppe (nicht-Afrikaner-Afrikaner), Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse, Index Sozialer Status, Index relative Deprivation, Universitätszugehörigkeit, Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung, Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J., Index ART-Kenntnisse, Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS, Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam), Ökonomischer Status, Index Religionsbindung, Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS

Koeffizienten[a]

Modell		Nicht standardisierte Koeffizienten		Standardisierte Koeffizienten			Kollinearitätsstatistik	
		B	Standardfehler	Beta	t	Sig.	Toleranz	VIF
1	(Konstante)	8,316	,674		12,338	,000		
	Geschlecht	,429	,174	,071	2,462	,014	,930	1,075
	Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	-,124	,195	-,018	-,635	,526	,918	1,089
	Bevölkerungsgruppe (nicht-Afrikaner-Afrikaner)	-,977	,206	-,160	-4,745	,000	,670	1,493
	Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam)	,765	,264	,088	2,903	,004	,835	1,198
	Index Religionsbindung	,025	,015	,051	1,661	,097	,800	1,249
	Index Sozialer Status	-,037	,043	-,024	-,848	,397	,933	1,072
	Ökonomischer Status	,039	,197	,006	,200	,841	,819	1,221
	Universitätszugehörigkeit	,054	,189	,008	,287	,774	,885	1,130
	Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	-,325	,042	-,227	-7,819	,000	,907	1,102
	Index ART-Kenntnisse	-,059	,022	-,078	-2,682	,007	,912	1,096
	Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	-,276	,032	-,246	-8,513	,000	,918	1,089
	Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	,344	,230	,043	1,496	,135	,940	1,064
	Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	,035	,063	,019	,553	,580	,670	1,493
	Index relative Deprivation	-,068	,044	-,046	-1,531	,126	,842	1,187
	Index Anomia	,011	,022	,015	,511	,609	,918	1,090

a. Abhängige Variable: Inder ressourcenbasiertes Stigma

Kollinearitätsdiagnose[a]

Modell	Dimension	Eigenwert	Konditionsindex	Varianzanteile: (Konstante)	Geschlecht	Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	Bevölkerungsgruppe (nicht-Afrikaner-Afrikaner)	Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam)	Index Religionsbindung	Index Sozialer Status	Ökonomischer Status	Universitätszugehörigkeit	Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	Index ART-Kenntnisse	Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	Index relative Deprivation	Index Anomia
1	1	10,203	1,000	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00
	2	1,223	2,888	,00	,00	,02	,07	,23	,00	,00	,01	,04	,00	,00	,00	,05	,05	,00	,00
	3	,917	3,534	,00	,00	,00	,00	,15	,00	,00	,00	,06	,00	,00	,00	,69	,00	,00	,00
	4	,739	3,716	,00	,04	,22	,01	,23	,00	,00	,00	,20	,00	,00	,00	,12	,02	,00	,00
	5	,687	3,853	,00	,12	,57	,02	,00	,00	,00	,00	,10	,00	,00	,00	,01	,01	,00	,00
	6	,593	4,148	,00	,49	,02	,00	,02	,00	,00	,00	,33	,00	,00	,00	,05	,03	,00	,00
	7	,451	4,756	,00	,18	,09	,22	,25	,00	,00	,07	,14	,00	,00	,01	,03	,05	,00	,00
	8	,308	5,758	,00	,05	,00	,00	,02	,00	,00	,46	,00	,00	,00	,00	,02	,11	,09	,02
	9	,273	6,118	,00	,03	,03	,60	,00	,00	,00	,05	,00	,00	,01	,00	,00	,66	,00	,00
	10	,165	7,875	,00	,00	,02	,00	,01	,00	,20	,11	,00	,00	,06	,06	,02	,03	,09	,26
	11	,131	8,824	,00	,00	,00	,01	,00	,02	,53	,01	,01	,04	,24	,03	,00	,00	,01	,09
	12	,121	9,178	,00	,01	,00	,02	,03	,31	,04	,00	,02	,00	,19	,02	,01	,00	,14	,26
	13	,105	9,880	,00	,01	,00	,03	,04	,36	,13	,13	,04	,00	,01	,01	,00	,00	,40	,14
	14	,101	10,038	,00	,00	,01	,00	,01	,12	,02	,01	,02	,00	,26	,60	,00	,02	,02	,03
	15	,070	12,095	,00	,01	,00	,01	,00	,00	,00	,02	,01	,82	,18	,12	,00	,00	,04	,01
	16	,013	27,749	1,00	,04	,01	,00	,00	,18	,06	,12	,02	,12	,03	,15	,00	,00	,20	,20

a. Abhängige Variable: Inder ressourcenbasiertes Stigma

10.1.3 Abhängige Variable: Index *symbolisches Stigma*

Deskriptive Statistiken

	Mittelwert	Standardabweichung	H
Index symbolisches Stigma	2,44	2,242	1052
Geschlecht	,42	,493	1052
Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	,27	,442	1052
Bevölkerungsgruppe (nicht-Afrikaner-Afrikaner)	,41	,492	1052
Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam)	,13	,342	1052
Index Religionsbindung	15,30	6,068	1052
Index Sozialer Status	4,74	1,993	1052
Ökonomischer Status	,69	,464	1052
Universitätszugehörigkeit	,32	,468	1052
Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	6,99	2,095	1052
Index ART-Kenntnisse	10,02	3,888	1052
Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	7,54	2,664	1052
Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	,17	,372	1052
Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	1,44	1,608	1052
Index relative Deprivation	4,93	2,040	1052
Index Anomia	9,71	3,862	1052

Modellübersicht

Modell	R	R-Quadrat	Angepasstes R-Quadrat	Standardfehler der Schätzung
1	,403[a]	,163	,150	2,066

a. Prädiktoren: (Konstante), Index Anomia, Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS, Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse, Geschlecht, Index relative Deprivation, Universitätszugehörigkeit, Index Sozialer Status, Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung, Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J., Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS, Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam), Index ART-Kenntnisse, Ökonomischer Status, Index Religionsbindung, Bevölkerungsgruppe (nicht-Afrikaner-Afrikaner)

ANOVA[a]

Modell		Quadratsumme	df	Mittel der Quadrate	F	Sig.
1	Regression	858,766	15	57,251	13,407	,000[b]
	Residuum	4424,094	1036	4,270		
	Gesamtsumme	5282,859	1051			

a. Abhängige Variable: Index symbolisches Stigma

b. Prädiktoren: (Konstante), Index Anomia, Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS, Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse, Geschlecht, Index relative Deprivation, Universitätszugehörigkeit, Index Sozialer Status, Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung, Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J., Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS, Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam), Index ART-Kenntnisse, Ökonomischer Status, Index Religionsbindung, Bevölkerungsgruppe (nicht-Afrikaner-Afrikaner)

Koeffizienten[a]

Modell		Nicht standardisierte Koeffizienten		Standardisierte Koeffizienten	t	Sig.	Kollinearitätsstatistik	
		B	Standardfehler	Beta			Toleranz	VIF
1	(Konstante)	4,316	,519		8,310	,000		
	Geschlecht	,499	,134	,110	3,724	,000	,929	1,076
	Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	,345	,150	,068	2,297	,022	,923	1,084
	Bevölkerungsgruppe (nicht-Afrikaner-Afrikaner)	-,127	,158	-,028	-,803	,422	,675	1,482
	Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam)	,818	,204	,125	4,012	,000	,837	1,195
	Index Religionsbindung	,044	,012	,119	3,731	,000	,798	1,253
	Index Sozialer Status	-,099	,033	-,088	-3,003	,003	,935	1,070
	Ökonomischer Status	,270	,152	,056	1,774	,076	,811	1,232
	Universitätszugehörigkeit	-,091	,146	-,019	-,625	,532	,877	1,141
	Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	-,208	,032	-,194	-6,505	,000	,905	1,104
	Index ART-Kenntnisse	-,054	,017	-,093	-3,129	,002	,914	1,094
	Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	-,114	,025	-,135	-4,562	,000	,920	1,087
	Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	,222	,177	,037	1,254	,210	,940	1,064
	Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	,027	,048	,019	,552	,581	,676	1,479
	Index relative Deprivation	,008	,034	,007	,223	,823	,836	1,196
	Index Anomia	,015	,017	,026	,860	,390	,917	1,090

a. Abhängige Variable: Index symbolisches Stigma

Kollinearitätsdiagnose[a]

Modell	Dimension	Eigenwert	Konditionsindex	Varianzanteile (Konstante)	Geschlecht	Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	Bevölkerungsgruppe (nicht-Afrikaner-Afrikaner)	Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam)	Index Religionsbindung	Index Sozialer Status	Ökonomischer Status	Universitätszugehörigkeit	Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	Index ART-Kenntnisse	Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	Index relative Deprivation	Index Anomia
1	1	10,200	1,000	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00
	2	1,222	2,890	,00	,00	,02	,07	,23	,00	,00	,01	,04	,00	,00	,00	,05	,05	,00	,00
	3	,819	3,530	,00	,00	,00	,00	,14	,00	,00	,00	,05	,00	,00	,00	,69	,00	,00	,00
	4	,741	3,711	,00	,05	,21	,01	,25	,00	,00	,00	,20	,00	,00	,00	,11	,02	,00	,00
	5	,686	3,855	,00	,11	,60	,02	,00	,00	,00	,00	,10	,00	,00	,00	,01	,01	,00	,00
	6	,592	4,150	,00	,51	,02	,00	,01	,00	,00	,00	,32	,00	,00	,00	,06	,03	,00	,00
	7	,454	4,742	,00	,18	,08	,22	,25	,00	,00	,07	,15	,00	,00	,01	,03	,06	,00	,00
	8	,309	5,745	,00	,04	,00	,01	,02	,00	,00	,47	,00	,00	,00	,00	,02	,09	,09	,02
	9	,276	6,074	,00	,03	,03	,60	,00	,00	,00	,03	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,68	,00	,00
	10	,164	7,898	,00	,00	,02	,00	,01	,00	,20	,11	,00	,00	,06	,06	,02	,03	,08	,28
	11	,131	8,826	,00	,00	,00	,01	,00	,01	,56	,01	,01	,04	,22	,03	,00	,00	,01	,09
	12	,120	9,207	,00	,01	,00	,02	,03	,31	,03	,00	,03	,01	,21	,02	,01	,00	,14	,23
	13	,104	9,901	,00	,01	,00	,03	,04	,34	,12	,14	,04	,00	,00	,02	,00	,00	,42	,14
	14	,100	10,077	,00	,00	,01	,01	,02	,14	,01	,00	,03	,00	,25	,60	,00	,02	,02	,02
	15	,069	12,120	,00	,02	,00	,01	,00	,00	,00	,02	,01	,83	,19	,11	,00	,00	,03	,01
	16	,013	27,772	1,00	,04	,01	,00	,00	,18	,06	,13	,02	,11	,04	,15	,00	,00	,20	,20

a. Abhängige Variable: Index symbolisches Stigma

10.1.4 Abhängige Variable: Index *instrumentelles Stigma*

Deskriptive Statistiken

	Mittelwert	Standardabweichung	H
Index instrumentelles stigma	2,4509	2,06743	1060
Geschlecht	,42	,493	1060
Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	,27	,443	1060
Bevölkerungsgruppe (nicht-Afrikaner-Afrikaner)	,41	,492	1060
Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam)	,14	,343	1060
Index Religionsbindung	15,30	6,057	1060
Index Sozialer Status	4,72	1,991	1060
Ökonomischer Status	,69	,464	1060
Universitätszugehörigkeit	,32	,467	1060
Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	7,00	2,093	1060
Index ART-Kenntnisse	10,04	3,890	1060
Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	7,55	2,663	1060
Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	,17	,372	1060
Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	1,45	1,613	1060
Index relative Deprivation	4,92	2,039	1060
Index Anomia	9,69	3,857	1060

Modellübersicht

Modell	R	R-Quadrat	Angepasstes R-Quadrat	Standardfehler der Schätzung
1	,451[a]	,203	,192	1,85861

a. Prädiktoren: (Konstante), Index Anomia, Geschlecht, Bevölkerungsgruppe (nicht-Afrikaner-Afrikaner), Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse, Index Sozialer Status, Index relative Deprivation, Universitätszugehörigkeit, Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J., Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung, Index ART-Kenntnisse, Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS, Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam), Ökonomischer Status, Index Religionsbindung, Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS

ANOVA[a]

Modell		Quadratsumme	df	Mittel der Quadrate	F	Sig.
1	Regression	920,005	15	61,334	17,755	,000[b]
	Residuum	3606,444	1044	3,454		
	Gesamtsumme	4526,449	1059			

a. Abhängige Variable: Index instrumentelles stigma

b. Prädiktoren: (Konstante), Index Anomia, Geschlecht, Bevölkerungsgruppe (nicht-Afrikaner-Afrikaner), Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse, Index Sozialer Status, Index relative Deprivation, Universitätszugehörigkeit, Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J., Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung, Index ART-Kenntnisse, Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS, Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam), Ökonomischer Status, Index Religionsbindung, Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS

Koeffizienten[a]

Modell		Nicht standardisierte Koeffizienten		Standardisierte Koeffizienten	t	Sig.	Kollinearitätsstatistik	
		B	Standardfehler	Beta			Toleranz	VIF
1	(Konstante)	4,803	,463		10,365	,000		
	Geschlecht	,225	,120	,054	1,876	,061	,930	1,076
	Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	,523	,135	,112	3,885	,000	,920	1,087
	Bevölkerungsgruppe (nicht-Afrikaner-Afrikaner)	-,698	,142	-,166	-4,932	,000	,672	1,488
	Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam)	,428	,182	,071	2,348	,019	,835	1,197
	Index Religionsbindung	,019	,011	,055	1,793	,073	,799	1,252
	Index Sozialer Status	-,041	,030	-,040	-1,381	,168	,931	1,074
	Ökonomischer Status	,324	,136	,073	2,385	,017	,819	1,221
	Universitätszugehörigkeit	-,179	,130	-,040	-1,372	,170	,879	1,137
	Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	-,233	,029	-,236	-8,135	,000	,908	1,101
	Index ART-Kenntnisse	-,050	,015	-,094	-3,255	,001	,914	1,094
	Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	-,072	,022	-,093	-3,231	,001	,922	1,084
	Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	-,043	,158	-,008	-,274	,784	,938	1,066
	Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	-,129	,043	-,100	-2,975	,003	,671	1,491
	Index relative Deprivation	-,018	,031	-,018	-,584	,559	,840	1,190
	Index Anomia	,035	,015	,066	2,292	,022	,918	1,089

a. Abhängige Variable: Index instrumentelles stigma

Kollinearitätsdiagnose[a]

Modell	Dimension	Eigenwert	Konditionsindex	Varianzanteile															
				(Konstante)	Geschlecht	Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	Bevölkerungsgruppe (nicht-Afrikaner-Afrikaner)	Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam)	Index Religionsbindung	Index Sozialer Status	Ökonomischer Status	Universitätszugehörigkeit	Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	Index ART-Kenntnisse	Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	Index relative Deprivation	Index Anomia
1	1	10,204	1,000	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00
	2	1,224	2,888	,00	,00	,02	,07	,23	,00	,00	,01	,04	,00	,00	,00	,05	,05	,00	,00
	3	,815	3,538	,00	,00	,00	,00	,15	,00	,00	,00	,05	,00	,00	,00	,69	,00	,00	,00
	4	,742	3,710	,00	,04	,23	,01	,23	,00	,00	,00	,21	,00	,00	,00	,11	,02	,00	,00
	5	,686	3,857	,00	,12	,57	,02	,00	,00	,00	,00	,11	,00	,00	,00	,01	,01	,00	,00
	6	,594	4,143	,00	,50	,02	,00	,02	,00	,00	,00	,32	,00	,00	,00	,05	,03	,00	,00
	7	,450	4,760	,00	,18	,08	,22	,25	,00	,00	,07	,14	,00	,00	,01	,04	,06	,00	,00
	8	,309	5,748	,00	,04	,00	,01	,02	,00	,00	,48	,00	,00	,00	,00	,02	,09	,09	,02
	9	,274	6,105	,00	,03	,03	,60	,00	,00	,00	,03	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,69	,00	,00
	10	,164	7,888	,00	,00	,02	,00	,01	,00	,23	,12	,00	,00	,05	,06	,02	,03	,09	,26
	11	,129	8,895	,00	,00	,00	,01	,00	,02	,51	,00	,01	,04	,25	,03	,00	,00	,01	,10
	12	,121	9,171	,00	,01	,00	,02	,03	,30	,04	,00	,02	,00	,18	,02	,01	,00	,15	,26
	13	,104	9,900	,00	,01	,00	,03	,03	,30	,14	,14	,03	,00	,00	,04	,00	,00	,43	,15
	14	,100	10,088	,00	,00	,01	,01	,02	,18	,00	,00	,04	,00	,27	,57	,00	,02	,00	,01
	15	,070	12,104	,00	,02	,00	,01	,00	,00	,00	,02	,01	,83	,19	,11	,00	,00	,04	,01
	16	,013	27,667	1,00	,04	,01	,00	,00	,18	,06	,12	,02	,12	,04	,15	,00	,00	,19	,19

a. Abhängige Variable: Index instrumentelles stigma

10.1.5 Abhängige Variable: Index *soziale Ausgrenzung*

Deskriptive Statistiken

	Mittelwert	Standardabweichung	H
Index soziale Ausgrenzung	3,82	3,759	1048
Geschlecht	,42	,493	1048
Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	,27	,443	1048
Bevölkerungsgruppe (nicht-Afrikaner-Afrikaner)	,41	,492	1048
Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam)	,14	,343	1048
Index Religionsbindung	15,30	6,058	1048
Index Sozialer Status	4,72	1,997	1048
Ökonomischer Status	,69	,464	1048
Universitätszugehörigkeit	,32	,466	1048
Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	6,99	2,096	1048
Index ART-Kenntnisse	10,01	3,904	1048
Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	7,55	2,670	1048
Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	,17	,371	1048
Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	1,45	1,616	1048
Index relative Deprivation	4,92	2,039	1048
Index Anomia	9,69	3,866	1048

Modellübersicht

Modell	R	R-Quadrat	Angepasstes R-Quadrat	Standardfehler der Schätzung
1	,448[a]	,200	,189	3,386

a. Prädiktoren: (Konstante), Index Anomia, Geschlecht, Bevölkerungsgruppe (nicht-Afrikaner-Afrikaner), Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse, Index Sozialer Status, Index relative Deprivation, Universitätszugehörigkeit, Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung, Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J., Index ART-Kenntnisse, Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS, Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam), Ökonomischer Status, Index Religionsbindung, Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS

ANOVA[a]

Modell		Quadratsumme	df	Mittel der Quadrate	F	Sig.
1	Regression	2963,045	15	197,536	17,234	,000[b]
	Residuum	11828,588	1032	11,462		
	Gesamtsumme	14791,633	1047			

a. Abhängige Variable: Index soziale Ausgrenzung

b. Prädiktoren: (Konstante), Index Anomia, Geschlecht, Bevölkerungsgruppe (nicht-Afrikaner-Afrikaner), Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse, Index Sozialer Status, Index relative Deprivation, Universitätszugehörigkeit, Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung, Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J., Index ART-Kenntnisse, Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS, Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam), Ökonomischer Status, Index Religionsbindung, Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS

Koeffizienten[a]

Modell		Nicht standardisierte Koeffizienten		Standardisierte Koeffizienten	t	Sig.	Kollinearitätsstatistik	
		B	Standardfehler	Beta			Toleranz	VIF
1	(Konstante)	9,072	,846		10,727	,000		
	Geschlecht	,417	,220	,055	1,898	,058	,932	1,073
	Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	,557	,247	,066	2,256	,024	,917	1,090
	Bevölkerungsgruppe (nicht-Afrikaner-Afrikaner)	-,907	,259	-,119	-3,498	,000	,672	1,489
	Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam)	,617	,333	,056	1,852	,064	,837	1,195
	Index Religionsbindung	,036	,019	,058	1,863	,063	,801	1,248
	Index Sozialer Status	-,135	,054	-,072	-2,482	,013	,931	1,074
	Ökonomischer Status	,432	,248	,053	1,739	,082	,824	1,213
	Universitätszugehörigkeit	,044	,239	,005	,182	,855	,879	1,137
	Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	-,519	,052	-,289	-9,903	,000	,908	1,101
	Index ART-Kenntnisse	-,080	,028	-,083	-2,853	,004	,912	1,097
	Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	-,163	,041	-,116	-3,981	,000	,919	1,089
	Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	,403	,290	,040	1,389	,165	,942	1,062
	Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	-,147	,079	-,063	-1,855	,064	,671	1,490
	Index relative Deprivation	-,063	,056	-,034	-1,125	,261	,842	1,187
	Index Anomia	,062	,028	,064	2,211	,027	,918	1,090

a. Abhängige Variable: Index soziale Ausgrenzung

Kollinearitätsdiagnose[a]

Modell	Dimension	Eigenwert	Konditionsindex	Varianzanteile: (Konstante)	Geschlecht	Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	Bevölkerungsgruppe (nicht-Afrikaner-Afrikaner)	Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam)	Index Religionsbindung	Index Sozialer Status	Ökonomischer Status	Universitätszugehörigkeit	Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	Index ART-Kenntnisse	Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	Index relative Deprivation	Index Anomia
1	1	10,200	1,000	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00
	2	1,219	2,893	,00	,00	,03	,07	,23	,00	,00	,01	,04	,00	,00	,00	,05	,05	,00	,00
	3	,818	3,532	,00	,00	,00	,00	,16	,00	,00	,00	,06	,00	,00	,00	,66	,00	,00	,00
	4	,745	3,700	,00	,04	,20	,01	,22	,00	,00	,00	,21	,00	,00	,00	,16	,02	,00	,00
	5	,687	3,853	,00	,12	,59	,02	,00	,00	,00	,00	,10	,00	,00	,00	,01	,01	,00	,00
	6	,594	4,144	,00	,50	,03	,00	,02	,00	,00	,00	,31	,00	,00	,00	,04	,03	,00	,00
	7	,448	4,770	,00	,19	,08	,21	,25	,00	,01	,06	,14	,00	,00	,01	,03	,06	,00	,00
	8	,309	5,743	,00	,04	,00	,01	,02	,00	,00	,49	,00	,00	,00	,00	,02	,07	,09	,02
	9	,275	6,088	,00	,03	,03	,60	,00	,00	,00	,02	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,69	,00	,00
	10	,165	7,864	,00	,00	,02	,00	,01	,00	,21	,12	,00	,00	,06	,06	,02	,03	,09	,26
	11	,131	8,831	,00	,00	,01	,01	,00	,02	,54	,00	,01	,04	,26	,03	,00	,00	,01	,09
	12	,121	9,174	,00	,01	,00	,02	,03	,32	,04	,00	,02	,00	,17	,01	,01	,00	,15	,26
	13	,104	9,889	,00	,01	,00	,03	,04	,33	,13	,13	,04	,00	,00	,02	,00	,00	,42	,16
	14	,100	10,095	,00	,00	,01	,00	,02	,14	,01	,00	,03	,00	,28	,60	,00	,02	,01	,02
	15	,070	12,067	,00	,02	,00	,01	,00	,00	,00	,02	,01	,83	,18	,11	,00	,00	,04	,01
	16	,013	27,554	1,00	,04	,01	,00	,00	,18	,06	,12	,02	,12	,04	,15	,00	,00	,19	,19

a. Abhängige Variable: Index soziale Ausgrenzung

10.1.6 Abhängige Variable: Index *Aberkennung von Freundschaft und Solidarität*

Deskriptive Statistiken

	Mittelwert	Standardabweichung	H
Index Aberkennung von Freundschaft und Solidarität	2,64	2,409	1053
Geschlecht	,42	,493	1053
Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	,27	,442	1053
Bevölkerungsgruppe (nicht-Afrikaner-Afrikaner)	,41	,492	1053
Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam)	,14	,345	1053
Index Religionsbindung	15,33	6,054	1053
Index Sozialer Status	4,72	1,996	1053
Ökonomischer Status	,69	,464	1053
Universitätszugehörigkeit	,32	,466	1053
Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	7,00	2,092	1053
Index ART-Kenntnisse	10,01	3,907	1053
Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	7,55	2,663	1053
Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	,17	,373	1053
Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	1,45	1,614	1053
Index relative Deprivation	4,93	2,044	1053
Index Anomia	9,71	3,842	1053

Modellübersicht

Modell	R	R-Quadrat	Angepasstes R-Quadrat	Standardfehler der Schätzung
1	,326[a]	,106	,093	2,294

a. Prädiktoren: (Konstante), Index Anomia, Geschlecht, Bevölkerungsgruppe (nicht-Afrikaner-Afrikaner), Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse, Index Sozialer Status, Index relative Deprivation, Universitätszugehörigkeit, Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung, Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J., Index ART-Kenntnisse, Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS, Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam), Ökonomischer Status, Index Religionsbindung, Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS

ANOVA[a]

Modell		Quadratsumme	df	Mittel der Quadrate	F	Sig.
1	Regression	647,894	15	43,193	8,211	,000[b]
	Residuum	5455,271	1037	5,261		
	Gesamtsumme	6103,164	1052			

a. Abhängige Variable: Index Aberkennung von Freundschaft und Solidarität

b. Prädiktoren: (Konstante), Index Anomia, Geschlecht, Bevölkerungsgruppe (nicht-Afrikaner-Afrikaner), Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse, Index Sozialer Status, Index relative Deprivation, Universitätszugehörigkeit, Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung, Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J., Index ART-Kenntnisse, Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS, Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam), Ökonomischer Status, Index Religionsbindung, Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS

Koeffizienten[a]

Modell		Nicht standardisierte Koeffizienten		Standardisierte Koeffizienten			Kollinearitätsstatistik	
		B	Standardfehler	Beta	t	Sig.	Toleranz	VIF
1	(Konstante)	5,805	,574		10,120	,000		
	Geschlecht	,139	,149	,028	,933	,351	,929	1,077
	Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	,408	,167	,075	2,444	,015	,918	1,089
	Bevölkerungsgruppe (nicht-Afrikaner-Afrikaner)	-,334	,175	-,068	-1,904	,057	,671	1,491
	Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam)	,075	,225	,011	,332	,740	,834	1,199
	Index Religionsbindung	,008	,013	,020	,620	,535	,800	1,250
	Index Sozialer Status	-,130	,037	-,108	-3,544	,000	,933	1,072
	Ökonomischer Status	,041	,168	,008	,245	,806	,820	1,220
	Universitätszugehörigkeit	,344	,162	,067	2,127	,034	,877	1,140
	Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	-,194	,036	-,168	-5,460	,000	,905	1,105
	Index ART-Kenntnisse	-,073	,019	-,118	-3,839	,000	,911	1,098
	Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	-,089	,028	-,098	-3,205	,001	,920	1,087
	Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	,348	,196	,054	1,780	,075	,938	1,066
	Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	-,038	,054	-,026	-,714	,476	,670	1,493
	Index relative Deprivation	-,041	,038	-,035	-1,086	,278	,841	1,189
	Index Anomia	,011	,019	,018	,583	,560	,918	1,089

a. Abhängige Variable: Index Aberkennung von Freundschaft und Solidarität

Kollinearitätsdiagnose[a]

Modell	Dimension	Eigenwert	Konditionsindex	Varianzanteile: (Konstante)	Geschlecht	Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	Bevölkerungsgruppe (nicht-Afrikaner-Afrikaner)	Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam)	Index Religionsbindung	Index Sozialer Status	Ökonomischer Status	Universitätszugehörigkeit	Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	Index ART-Kenntnisse	Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	Index relative Deprivation	Index Anomia
1	1	10,207	1,000	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00
	2	1,226	2,886	,00	,00	,03	,07	,22	,00	,00	,01	,04	,00	,00	,00	,05	,05	,00	,00
	3	,812	3,545	,00	,00	,00	,00	,14	,00	,00	,00	,05	,00	,00	,00	,69	,00	,00	,00
	4	,745	3,702	,00	,04	,21	,01	,24	,00	,00	,00	,21	,00	,00	,00	,11	,02	,00	,00
	5	,687	3,856	,00	,12	,58	,02	,00	,00	,00	,00	,10	,00	,00	,00	,01	,01	,00	,00
	6	,591	4,154	,00	,50	,02	,00	,02	,00	,00	,00	,32	,00	,00	,00	,05	,03	,00	,00
	7	,449	4,773	,00	,18	,08	,22	,25	,00	,01	,07	,14	,00	,00	,01	,03	,06	,00	,00
	8	,309	5,744	,00	,04	,00	,01	,02	,00	,00	,48	,00	,00	,00	,00	,02	,08	,09	,02
	9	,273	6,115	,00	,03	,02	,61	,00	,00	,00	,03	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,69	,00	,00
	10	,164	7,894	,00	,00	,02	,00	,01	,00	,21	,12	,00	,00	,06	,06	,02	,03	,10	,25
	11	,131	8,824	,00	,00	,00	,01	,00	,02	,54	,01	,01	,03	,25	,03	,00	,00	,01	,09
	12	,120	9,210	,00	,01	,00	,02	,03	,33	,03	,00	,02	,01	,18	,02	,01	,00	,13	,25
	13	,104	9,890	,00	,01	,00	,03	,03	,27	,13	,15	,03	,00	,00	,05	,00	,00	,44	,17
	14	,099	10,131	,00	,00	,00	,01	,02	,19	,01	,00	,04	,00	,27	,58	,00	,03	,00	,01
	15	,070	12,109	,00	,02	,00	,01	,00	,00	,00	,02	,01	,83	,19	,11	,00	,00	,04	,01
	16	,013	27,670	1,00	,04	,01	,00	,00	,18	,06	,12	,02	,12	,04	,15	,00	,00	,19	,20

a. Abhängige Variable: Index Aberkennung von Freundschaft und Solidarität

10.2 Teilstichprobe: Afrikanische Bevölkerungsgruppe

10.2.1 Abhängige Variable: Index *affektives Stigma*

Deskriptive Statistiken

	Mittelwert	Standardabweichung	H
Index affektives Stigma	1,49	1,954	439
Geschlecht	,42	,494	439
Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	,34	,473	439
Index Religionsbindung	16,54	4,981	439
Index Sozialer Status	4,91	1,995	439
Ökonomischer Status	,59	,493	439
Universitätszugehörigkeit	,24	,430	439
Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	7,08	2,062	439
Index ART-Kenntnisse	10,28	3,766	439
Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	7,25	2,827	439
Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	,23	,420	439
Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	2,44	1,569	439
Index relative Deprivation	4,95	2,173	439
Index Anomia	9,92	3,906	439

Modellübersicht

Modell	R	R-Quadrat	Angepasstes R-Quadrat	Standardfehler der Schätzung
1	,366[a]	,134	,108	1,845

a. Prädiktoren: (Konstante), Index Anomia, Universitätszugehörigkeit, Index ART-Kenntnisse, Index relative Deprivation, Geschlecht, Index Sozialer Status, Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung, Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J., Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS, Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse, Index Religionsbindung, Ökonomischer Status, Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS

ANOVA[a]

Modell		Quadratsumme	df	Mittel der Quadrate	F	Sig.
1	Regression	224,414	13	17,263	5,069	,000[b]
	Residuum	1447,322	425	3,405		
	Gesamtsumme	1671,736	439			

a. Abhängige Variable: Index affektives Stigma

b. Prädiktoren: (Konstante), Index Anomia, Universitätszugehörigkeit, Index ART-Kenntnisse, Index relative Deprivation, Geschlecht, Index Sozialer Status, Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung, Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J., Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS, Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse, Index Religionsbindung, Ökonomischer Status, Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS

Koeffizienten[a]

Modell		Nicht standardisierte Koeffizienten		Standardisierte Koeffizienten			Kollinearitätsstatistik	
		B	Standardfehler	Beta	t	Sig.	Toleranz	VIF
1	(Konstante)	1,754	,705		2,489	,013		
	Geschlecht	,397	,189	,100	2,095	,037	,888	1,126
	Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	-,289	,197	-,070	-1,468	,143	,893	1,120
	Index Religionsbindung	,003	,019	,007	,140	,889	,885	1,130
	Index Sozialer Status	,064	,046	,065	1,385	,167	,929	1,076
	Ökonomischer Status	,178	,194	,045	,917	,359	,851	1,174
	Universitätszugehörigkeit	,778	,211	,171	3,678	,000	,941	1,063
	Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	-,124	,045	-,131	-2,750	,006	,902	1,108
	Index ART-Kenntnisse	-,017	,025	-,034	-,707	,480	,901	1,109
	Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	-,092	,032	-,133	-2,840	,005	,923	1,083
	Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	,490	,216	,105	2,268	,024	,943	1,061
	Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	,133	,061	,107	2,181	,030	,849	1,178
	Index relative Deprivation	-,076	,044	-,085	-1,718	,087	,834	1,199
	Index Anomia	,069	,023	,138	2,953	,003	,927	1,078

a. Abhängige Variable: Index affektives Stigma

Kollinearitätsdiagnose[a]

Modell	Dimension	Eigenwert	Konditionsindex	Varianzanteile (Konstante)	Geschlecht	Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	Index Religionsbindung	Index Sozialer Status	Ökonomischer Status	Universitätszugehörigkeit	Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	Index ART-Kenntnisse	Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	Index relative Deprivation	Index Anomia
1	1	9,885	1,000	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00
	2	,818	3,476	,00	,00	,01	,00	,00	,02	,45	,00	,00	,00	,38	,00	,00	,00
	3	,729	3,681	,00	,01	,18	,00	,00	,00	,25	,00	,00	,00	,45	,01	,00	,00
	4	,637	3,940	,00	,03	,59	,00	,00	,02	,16	,00	,00	,01	,06	,00	,00	,00
	5	,614	4,012	,00	,70	,02	,00	,00	,00	,03	,00	,00	,00	,03	,03	,00	,00
	6	,425	4,824	,00	,00	,03	,00	,00	,64	,04	,00	,00	,00	,03	,02	,04	,00
	7	,217	6,750	,00	,14	,10	,00	,00	,01	,00	,00	,00	,01	,00	,86	,03	,03
	8	,158	7,913	,00	,01	,01	,00	,07	,08	,00	,00	,02	,25	,03	,02	,21	,19
	9	,132	8,643	,00	,01	,00	,00	,32	,05	,01	,01	,05	,02	,00	,00	,22	,31
	10	,114	9,311	,00	,00	,01	,02	,47	,07	,00	,00	,11	,02	,01	,01	,25	,20
	11	,112	9,408	,00	,01	,01	,03	,07	,00	,00	,03	,48	,31	,00	,03	,02	,01
	12	,082	10,990	,00	,00	,03	,63	,00	,02	,02	,00	,02	,28	,01	,02	,01	,09
	13	,064	12,468	,00	,01	,01	,03	,01	,02	,02	,85	,27	,01	,00	,00	,04	,00
	14	,014	26,941	1,00	,08	,00	,27	,05	,08	,02	,08	,05	,09	,00	,00	,18	,17

a. Abhängige Variable: Index affektives Stigma

10.2.2 Abhängige Variable: Index *ressourcenbasiertes Stigma*

Deskriptive Statistiken

	Mittelwert	Standardabweichung	H
Inder ressourcenbasiertes Stigma	2,79	2,937	444
Geschlecht	,42	,494	444
Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	,34	,474	444
Index Religionsbindung	16,51	5,024	444
Index Sozialer Status	4,91	2,008	444
Ökonomischer Status	,58	,494	444
Universitätszugehörigkeit	,24	,430	444
Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	7,12	2,044	444
Index ART-Kenntnisse	10,27	3,749	444
Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	7,27	2,821	444
Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	,23	,421	444
Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	2,42	1,586	444
Index relative Deprivation	4,98	2,183	444
Index Anomia	9,91	3,930	444

Modellübersicht

Modell	R	R-Quadrat	Angepasstes R-Quadrat	Standardfehler der Schätzung
1	,426[a]	,182	,157	2,697

a. Prädiktoren: (Konstante), Index Anomia, Universitätszugehörigkeit, Index ART-Kenntnisse, Index relative Deprivation, Geschlecht, Index Sozialer Status, Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung, Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J., Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS, Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse, Index Religionsbindung, Ökonomischer Status, Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS

ANOVA[a]

Modell		Quadratsumme	df	Mittel der Quadrate	F	Sig.
1	Regression	693,772	13	53,367	7,339	,000[b]
	Residuum	3126,901	430	7,272		
	Gesamtsumme	3820,673	443			

a. Abhängige Variable: Inder ressourcenbasiertes Stigma

b. Prädiktoren: (Konstante), Index Anomia, Universitätszugehörigkeit, Index ART-Kenntnisse, Index relative Deprivation, Geschlecht, Index Sozialer Status, Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung, Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J., Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS, Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse, Index Religionsbindung, Ökonomischer Status, Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS

Koeffizienten[a]

Modell		Nicht standardisierte Koeffizienten		Standardisierte Koeffizienten	t	Sig.	Kollinearitätsstatistik	
		B	Standardfehler	Beta			Toleranz	VIF
1	(Konstante)	7,369	1,039		7,092	,000		
	Geschlecht	,212	,276	,036	,766	,444	,880	1,136
	Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	,280	,286	,045	,976	,329	,890	1,124
	Index Religionsbindung	-,006	,027	-,011	-,226	,821	,882	1,133
	Index Sozialer Status	,048	,066	,033	,731	,465	,927	1,078
	Ökonomischer Status	,427	,282	,072	1,517	,130	,849	1,178
	Universitätszugehörigkeit	,196	,307	,029	,639	,523	,942	1,061
	Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	-,401	,066	-,279	-6,074	,000	,903	1,107
	Index ART-Kenntnisse	-,046	,036	-,059	-1,282	,201	,895	1,117
	Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	-,245	,047	-,236	-5,196	,000	,927	1,079
	Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	,423	,314	,061	1,348	,178	,941	1,063
	Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	-,006	,088	-,003	-,069	,945	,836	1,197
	Index relative Deprivation	-,060	,065	-,045	-,937	,349	,827	1,208
	Index Anomia	,013	,034	,017	,385	,700	,925	1,081

a. Abhängige Variable: Inder ressourcenbasiertes Stigma

Kollinearitätsdiagnose[a]

Modell	Dimension	Eigenwert	Konditionsindex	Varianzanteile													
				(Konstante)	Geschlecht	Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	Index Religionsbindung	Index Sozialer Status	Ökonomischer Status	Universitätszugehörigkeit	Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	Index ART-Kenntnisse	Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	Index relative Deprivation	Index Anomia
1	1	9,873	1,000	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00
	2	,834	3,440	,00	,00	,01	,00	,00	,02	,43	,00	,00	,00	,37	,00	,00	,00
	3	,721	3,700	,00	,02	,20	,00	,00	,00	,24	,00	,00	,00	,42	,01	,00	,00
	4	,637	3,937	,00	,10	,54	,00	,00	,02	,11	,00	,00	,01	,05	,00	,00	,00
	5	,610	4,022	,00	,60	,05	,00	,00	,00	,11	,00	,00	,00	,07	,03	,00	,00
	6	,427	4,808	,00	,00	,03	,00	,00	,64	,04	,00	,00	,00	,04	,01	,04	,00
	7	,222	6,676	,00	,15	,12	,00	,00	,00	,01	,00	,00	,02	,00	,84	,03	,02
	8	,157	7,922	,00	,01	,01	,00	,07	,08	,00	,00	,02	,24	,04	,02	,20	,21
	9	,134	8,594	,00	,01	,00	,00	,33	,04	,00	,01	,05	,02	,00	,00	,21	,31
	10	,115	9,292	,00	,00	,01	,01	,47	,07	,00	,00	,09	,03	,01	,01	,27	,20
	11	,110	9,459	,00	,01	,01	,03	,06	,00	,00	,04	,48	,31	,00	,03	,02	,01
	12	,084	10,839	,00	,00	,00	,02	,63	,00	,03	,01	,00	,01	,26	,01	,03	,01	,08
	13	,062	12,594	,00	,00	,01	,03	,01	,02	,02	,84	,29	,02	,00	,01	,04	,00
	14	,013	27,320	1,00	,08	,00	,27	,05	,07	,02	,10	,04	,10	,00	,00	,19	,17

a. Abhängige Variable: Inder ressourcenbasiertes Stigma

10.2.3 Abhängige Variable: Index *symbolisches Stigma*

Deskriptive Statistiken

	Mittelwert	Standardabweichung	H
Index symbolisches Stigma	2,37	2,307	443
Geschlecht	,42	,494	443
Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	,34	,473	443
Index Religionsbindung	16,52	5,020	443
Index Sozialer Status	4,91	2,004	443
Ökonomischer Status	,58	,494	443
Universitätszugehörigkeit	,24	,428	443
Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	7,09	2,052	443
Index ART-Kenntnisse	10,26	3,744	443
Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	7,27	2,812	443
Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	,23	,420	443
Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	2,40	1,589	443
Index relative Deprivation	4,96	2,195	443
Index Anomia	9,85	3,912	443

Modellübersicht

Modell	R	R-Quadrat	Angepasstes R-Quadrat	Standardfehler der Schätzung
1	,391[a]	,153	,127	2,155

a. Prädiktoren: (Konstante), Index Anomia, Universitätszugehörigkeit, Index ART-Kenntnisse, Index relative Deprivation, Geschlecht, Index Sozialer Status, Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung, Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS, Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J., Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse, Index Religionsbindung, Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS, Ökonomischer Status

ANOVA[a]

Modell		Quadratsumme	df	Mittel der Quadrate	F	Sig.
1	Regression	359,908	13	27,685	5,959	,000[b]
	Residuum	1993,117	429	4,646		
	Gesamtsumme	2353,025	442			

a. Abhängige Variable: Index symbolisches Stigma

b. Prädiktoren: (Konstante), Index Anomia, Universitätszugehörigkeit, Index ART-Kenntnisse, Index relative Deprivation, Geschlecht, Index Sozialer Status, Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung, Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS, Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J., Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse, Index Religionsbindung, Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS, Ökonomischer Status

Koeffizienten[a]

Modell		Nicht standardisierte Koeffizienten		Standardisierte Koeffizienten			Kollinearitätsstatistik	
		B	Standardfehler	Beta	t	Sig.	Toleranz	VIF
1	(Konstante)	5,332	,822		6,489	,000		
	Geschlecht	,411	,220	,088	1,867	,063	,888	1,126
	Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	,190	,229	,039	,830	,407	,899	1,113
	Index Religionsbindung	,017	,022	,038	,795	,427	,880	1,136
	Index Sozialer Status	-,001	,053	-,001	-,026	,979	,929	1,076
	Ökonomischer Status	,244	,227	,052	1,076	,282	,840	1,191
	Universitätszugehörigkeit	-,238	,247	-,044	-,962	,336	,939	1,065
	Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	-,279	,052	-,248	-5,323	,000	,910	1,099
	Index ART-Kenntnisse	-,050	,029	-,082	-1,752	,080	,905	1,105
	Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	-,139	,038	-,169	-3,680	,000	,932	1,073
	Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	,439	,252	,080	1,742	,082	,940	1,064
	Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	-,037	,070	-,025	-,526	,599	,842	1,187
	Index relative Deprivation	-,048	,052	-,045	-,925	,356	,822	1,217
	Index Anomia	,017	,027	,028	,608	,543	,926	1,080

a. Abhängige Variable: Index symbolisches Stigma

Kollinearitätsdiagnose[a]

Modell	Dimension	Eigenwert	Konditionsindex	Varianzanteile													
				(Konstante)	Geschlecht	Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	Index Religionsbindung	Index Sozialer Status	Ökonomischer Status	Universitätszugehörigkeit	Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	Index ART-Kenntnisse	Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	Index relative Deprivation	Index Anomia
1	1	9,864	1,000	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00
	2	,835	3,437	,00	,00	,01	,00	,00	,02	,43	,00	,00	,00	,37	,00	,00	,00
	3	,728	3,680	,00	,02	,21	,00	,00	,00	,23	,00	,00	,00	,40	,01	,00	,00
	4	,632	3,950	,00	,02	,59	,00	,00	,02	,17	,00	,00	,00	,08	,00	,00	,00
	5	,608	4,028	,00	,69	,00	,00	,00	,01	,06	,00	,00	,00	,05	,03	,00	,00
	6	,430	4,789	,00	,00	,02	,00	,00	,62	,04	,00	,00	,00	,04	,02	,04	,00
	7	,227	6,589	,00	,14	,11	,00	,00	,01	,01	,00	,00	,02	,00	,84	,03	,03
	8	,156	7,949	,00	,01	,01	,00	,07	,08	,00	,00	,02	,24	,03	,02	,20	,20
	9	,133	8,611	,00	,01	,00	,00	,32	,05	,01	,02	,05	,02	,00	,00	,21	,32
	10	,115	9,275	,00	,01	,01	,01	,49	,07	,00	,00	,09	,03	,01	,01	,25	,20
	11	,111	9,429	,00	,01	,01	,02	,05	,00	,00	,03	,51	,32	,00	,03	,03	,01
	12	,083	10,909	,00	,00	,01	,64	,00	,03	,02	,00	,03	,25	,01	,03	,01	,07
	13	,064	12,445	,00	,01	,01	,04	,00	,02	,02	,85	,27	,01	,00	,00	,05	,00
	14	,014	26,987	1,00	,07	,00	,27	,05	,08	,02	,09	,05	,10	,00	,00	,18	,17

a. Abhängige Variable: Index symbolisches Stigma

10.2.4 Abhängige Variable: Index *instrumentelles Stigma*

Deskriptive Statistiken

	Mittelwert	Standardabweichung	H
Index instrumentelles stigma	1,8904	1,90564	447
Geschlecht	,42	,494	447
Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	,34	,473	447
Index Religionsbindung	16,50	5,017	447
Index Sozialer Status	4,90	2,000	447
Ökonomischer Status	,58	,493	447
Universitätszugehörigkeit	,24	,429	447
Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	7,11	2,051	447
Index ART-Kenntnisse	10,31	3,731	447
Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	7,28	2,810	447
Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	,23	,422	447
Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	2,41	1,588	447
Index relative Deprivation	4,97	2,189	447
Index Anomia	9,85	3,893	447

Modellübersicht

Modell	R	R-Quadrat	Angepasstes R-Quadrat	Standardfehler der Schätzung
1	,393[a]	,154	,129	1,77873

a. Prädiktoren: (Konstante), Index Anomia, Universitätszugehörigkeit, Index ART-Kenntnisse, Index relative Deprivation, Geschlecht, Index Sozialer Status, Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung, Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS, Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J., Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse, Index Religionsbindung, Ökonomischer Status, Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS

ANOVA[a]

Modell		Quadratsumme	df	Mittel der Quadrate	F	Sig.
1	Regression	249,672	13	19,206	6,070	,000[b]
	Residuum	1369,957	433	3,164		
	Gesamtsumme	1619,629	446			

a. Abhängige Variable: Index instrumentelles stigma

b. Prädiktoren: (Konstante), Index Anomia, Universitätszugehörigkeit, Index ART-Kenntnisse, Index relative Deprivation, Geschlecht, Index Sozialer Status, Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung, Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS, Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J., Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse, Index Religionsbindung, Ökonomischer Status, Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS

Koeffizienten[a]

Modell		Nicht standardisierte Koeffizienten		Standardisierte Koeffizienten	t	Sig.	Kollinearitätsstatistik	
		B	Standardfehler	Beta			Toleranz	VIF
1	(Konstante)	4,449	,676		6,577	,000		
	Geschlecht	,570	,181	,148	3,148	,002	,886	1,128
	Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	,339	,188	,084	1,805	,072	,895	1,118
	Index Religionsbindung	-,027	,018	-,070	-1,496	,135	,880	1,137
	Index Sozialer Status	-,072	,044	-,076	-1,654	,099	,924	1,083
	Ökonomischer Status	,395	,186	,102	2,129	,034	,846	1,182
	Universitätszugehörigkeit	,280	,203	,063	1,381	,168	,938	1,066
	Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	-,129	,043	-,138	-2,984	,003	,909	1,100
	Index ART-Kenntnisse	-,061	,024	-,120	-2,571	,010	,902	1,108
	Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	-,070	,031	-,103	-2,260	,024	,932	1,073
	Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	-,085	,206	-,019	-,412	,681	,938	1,066
	Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	-,083	,058	-,069	-1,442	,150	,842	1,187
	Index relative Deprivation	-,050	,042	-,057	-1,178	,239	,825	1,212
	Index Anomia	,011	,022	,023	,492	,623	,926	1,080

a. Abhängige Variable: Index instrumentelles stigma

Kollinearitätsdiagnose[a]

Modell	Dimension	Eigenwert	Konditionsindex	Varianzanteile														
				(Konstante)	Geschlecht	Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	Index Religionsbindung	Index Sozialer Status	Ökonomischer Status	Universitätszugehörigkeit	Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	Index ART-Kenntnisse	Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	Index relative Deprivation	Index Anomia
1	1	9,876	1,000	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00
	2	,828	3,453	,00	,00	,01	,00	,00	,02	,45	,00	,00	,00	,34	,00	,00	,00
	3	,732	3,672	,00	,02	,19	,00	,00	,00	,21	,00	,00	,00	,45	,01	,00	,00
	4	,632	3,954	,00	,04	,59	,00	,00	,02	,15	,00	,00	,01	,06	,00	,00	,00
	5	,610	4,025	,00	,67	,01	,00	,00	,00	,07	,00	,00	,00	,05	,03	,00	,00
	6	,427	4,807	,00	,00	,02	,00	,00	,63	,04	,00	,00	,00	,04	,02	,04	,00
	7	,224	6,636	,00	,14	,11	,00	,00	,01	,00	,00	,00	,02	,00	,85	,03	,02
	8	,157	7,932	,00	,01	,01	,01	,10	,08	,00	,00	,01	,23	,04	,02	,22	,18
	9	,130	8,718	,00	,01	,00	,00	,29	,04	,01	,02	,04	,03	,00	,00	,21	,37
	10	,114	9,311	,00	,01	,01	,02	,53	,07	,00	,00	,05	,07	,01	,02	,29	,18
	11	,110	9,466	,00	,00	,00	,01	,03	,02	,00	,00	,04	,55	,28	,00	,02	,04	,00
	12	,083	10,892	,00	,00	,01	,64	,01	,03	,01	,00	,02	,26	,01	,02	,01	,07
	13	,063	12,514	,00	,01	,01	,04	,00	,02	,02	,84	,29	,01	,00	,00	,05	,00
	14	,013	27,053	1,00	,07	,00	,27	,05	,08	,02	,09	,05	,10	,00	,00	,18	,17

a. Abhängige Variable: Index instrumentelles stigma

10.2.5 Abhängige Variable: Index *soziale Ausgrenzung*

Deskriptive Statistiken

	Mittelwert	Standardabweichung	H
Index soziale Ausgrenzung	3,10	3,579	441
Geschlecht	,42	,494	441
Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	,34	,474	441
Index Religionsbindung	16,51	4,999	441
Index Sozialer Status	4,90	2,012	441
Ökonomischer Status	,59	,493	441
Universitätszugehörigkeit	,24	,426	441
Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	7,11	2,057	441
Index ART-Kenntnisse	10,28	3,763	441
Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	7,28	2,810	441
Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	,23	,419	441
Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	2,42	1,588	441
Index relative Deprivation	4,96	2,181	441
Index Anomia	9,84	3,896	441

Modellübersicht

Modell	R	R-Quadrat	Angepasstes R-Quadrat	Standardfehler der Schätzung
1	,466[a]	,217	,193	3,215

a. Prädiktoren: (Konstante), Index Anomia, Universitätszugehörigkeit, Index ART-Kenntnisse, Index relative Deprivation, Geschlecht, Index Sozialer Status, Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung, Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS, Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J., Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse, Index Religionsbindung, Ökonomischer Status, Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS

ANOVA[a]

Modell		Quadratsumme	df	Mittel der Quadrate	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1221,348	13	93,950	9,087	,000[b]
	Residuum	4414,652	427	10,339		
	Gesamtsumme	5636,000	440			

a. Abhängige Variable: Index soziale Ausgrenzung

b. Prädiktoren: (Konstante), Index Anomia, Universitätszugehörigkeit, Index ART-Kenntnisse, Index relative Deprivation, Geschlecht, Index Sozialer Status, Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung, Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS, Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J., Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse, Index Religionsbindung, Ökonomischer Status, Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS

Koeffizienten[a]

Modell		Nicht standardisierte Koeffizienten		Standardisierte Koeffizienten	t	Sig.	Kollinearitätsstatistik	
		B	Standardfehler	Beta			Toleranz	VIF
1	(Konstante)	9,273	1,226		7,564	,000		
	Geschlecht	1,149	,328	,159	3,496	,001	,892	1,121
	Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	,143	,342	,019	,418	,676	,895	1,117
	Index Religionsbindung	-,059	,033	-,083	-1,819	,070	,884	1,131
	Index Sozialer Status	-,040	,079	-,022	-,501	,617	,921	1,086
	Ökonomischer Status	,580	,337	,080	1,723	,086	,852	1,173
	Universitätszugehörigkeit	,708	,371	,084	1,910	,057	,940	1,063
	Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	-,527	,078	-,303	-6,739	,000	,907	1,102
	Index ART-Kenntnisse	-,049	,043	-,051	-1,130	,259	,897	1,115
	Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	-,195	,057	-,153	-3,454	,001	,930	1,075
	Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	,272	,377	,032	,722	,471	,942	1,062
	Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	,050	,105	,022	,475	,635	,841	1,189
	Index relative Deprivation	-,175	,077	-,107	-2,269	,024	,828	1,208
	Index Anomia	,032	,041	,035	,777	,437	,930	1,075

a. Abhängige Variable: Index soziale Ausgrenzung

Kollinearitätsdiagnose[a]

Modell	Dimension	Eigenwert	Konditionsindex	Varianzanteile: (Konstante)	Geschlecht	Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	Index Religionsbindung	Index Sozialer Status	Ökonomischer Status	Universitätszugehörigkeit	Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	Index ART-Kenntnisse	Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	Index relative Deprivation	Index Anomia
1	1	9,873	1,000	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00
	2	,932	3,444	,00	,00	,02	,00	,00	,02	,46	,00	,00	,00	,23	,00	,00	,00
	3	,729	3,680	,00	,01	,16	,00	,00	,00	,22	,00	,00	,00	,50	,01	,00	,00
	4	,634	3,948	,00	,06	,60	,00	,00	,02	,13	,00	,00	,00	,03	,00	,00	,00
	5	,608	4,029	,00	,67	,03	,00	,00	,00	,09	,00	,00	,00	,04	,03	,00	,00
	6	,425	4,820	,00	,00	,03	,00	,00	,64	,03	,00	,00	,00	,04	,02	,04	,00
	7	,224	6,637	,00	,14	,11	,00	,00	,01	,00	,00	,00	,02	,00	,84	,03	,03
	8	,158	7,900	,00	,01	,01	,01	,09	,09	,00	,00	,01	,22	,04	,02	,22	,18
	9	,130	8,708	,00	,01	,00	,00	,32	,03	,01	,02	,07	,02	,00	,00	,18	,34
	10	,115	9,247	,00	,00	,01	,01	,45	,07	,00	,00	,10	,02	,01	,01	,27	,21
	11	,111	9,422	,00	,01	,01	,03	,08	,00	,00	,03	,46	,33	,00	,03	,02	,01
	12	,093	10,891	,00	,00	,01	,63	,01	,03	,01	,00	,02	,28	,01	,02	,01	,06
	13	,063	12,516	,00	,00	,01	,04	,01	,01	,02	,85	,28	,01	,00	,01	,04	,00
	14	,014	26,948	1,00	,07	,00	,27	,05	,08	,02	,09	,05	,10	,00	,00	,18	,17

a. Abhängige Variable: Index soziale Ausgrenzung

10.2.6 Abhängige Variable: Index *Aberkennung von Freundschaft und Solidarität*

Deskriptive Statistiken

	Mittelwert	Standardabweichung	H
Index Aberkennung von Freundschaft und Solidarität	2,43	2,481	445
Geschlecht	,42	,494	445
Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	,34	,474	445
Index Religionsbindung	16,50	5,027	445
Index Sozialer Status	4,91	2,009	445
Ökonomischer Status	,58	,493	445
Universitätszugehörigkeit	,24	,426	445
Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	7,12	2,046	445
Index ART-Kenntnisse	10,29	3,753	445
Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	7,30	2,801	445
Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	,23	,422	445
Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	2,42	1,588	445
Index relative Deprivation	4,97	2,191	445
Index Anomia	9,84	3,882	445

Modellübersicht

Modell	R	R-Quadrat	Angepasstes R-Quadrat	Standardfehler der Schätzung
1	,336[a]	,113	,086	2,372

a. Prädiktoren: (Konstante), Index Anomia, Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse, Ökonomischer Status, Index Sozialer Status, Geschlecht, Universitätszugehörigkeit, Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung, Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS, Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J., Index ART-Kenntnisse, Index Religionsbindung, Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS, Index relative Deprivation

ANOVA[a]

Modell		Quadratsumme	df	Mittel der Quadrate	F	Sig.
1	Regression	308,305	13	23,716	4,215	,000[b]
	Residuum	2424,854	431	5,626		
	Gesamtsumme	2733,160	444			

a. Abhängige Variable: Index Aberkennung von Freundschaft und Solidarität

b. Prädiktoren: (Konstante), Index Anomia, Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse, Ökonomischer Status, Index Sozialer Status, Geschlecht, Universitätszugehörigkeit, Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung, Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS, Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J., Index ART-Kenntnisse, Index Religionsbindung, Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS, Index relative Deprivation

Koeffizienten[a]

Modell		Nicht standardisierte Koeffizienten		Standardisierte Koeffizienten	t	Sig.	Kollinearitätsstatistik	
		B	Standardfehler	Beta			Toleranz	VIF
1	(Konstante)	6,453	,905		7,128	,000		
	Geschlecht	,089	,242	,018	,370	,712	,887	1,127
	Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	,348	,251	,067	1,386	,166	,893	1,119
	Index Religionsbindung	-,051	,024	-,103	-2,127	,034	,878	1,139
	Index Sozialer Status	-,080	,058	-,065	-1,376	,170	,923	1,084
	Ökonomischer Status	,317	,248	,063	1,280	,201	,848	1,179
	Universitätszugehörigkeit	,516	,273	,089	1,890	,059	,933	1,072
	Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	-,234	,058	-,193	-4,042	,000	,905	1,105
	Index ART-Kenntnisse	-,042	,032	-,064	-1,341	,180	,897	1,115
	Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	-,068	,042	-,077	-1,634	,103	,929	1,076
	Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	,427	,275	,073	1,552	,121	,938	1,067
	Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	-,015	,077	-,010	-,194	,847	,841	1,189
	Index relative Deprivation	-,120	,057	-,106	-2,120	,035	,825	1,211
	Index Anomia	-,012	,030	-,019	-,411	,681	,926	1,080

a. Abhängige Variable: Index Aberkennung von Freundschaft und Solidarität

Kollinearitätsdiagnose[a]

Modell	Dimension	Eigenwert	Konditionsindex	Varianzanteile													
				(Konstante)	Geschlecht	Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	Index Religionsbindung	Index Sozialer Status	Ökonomischer Status	Universitätszugehörigkeit	Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	Index ART-Kenntnisse	Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	Index relative Deprivation	Index Anomia
1	1	9,875	1,000	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00
	2	,827	3,456	,00	,00	,01	,00	,00	,02	,47	,00	,00	,00	,33	,00	,00	,00
	3	,733	3,671	,00	,02	,17	,00	,00	,00	,22	,00	,00	,00	,45	,01	,00	,00
	4	,634	3,947	,00	,02	,61	,00	,00	,02	,14	,00	,00	,00	,06	,00	,00	,00
	5	,611	4,021	,00	,69	,00	,00	,00	,00	,05	,00	,00	,00	,05	,03	,00	,00
	6	,426	4,815	,00	,00	,02	,00	,00	,64	,04	,00	,00	,00	,04	,01	,04	,00
	7	,224	6,634	,00	,14	,11	,00	,00	,01	,00	,00	,00	,02	,00	,84	,02	,02
	8	,157	7,932	,00	,01	,01	,01	,10	,08	,00	,00	,02	,22	,04	,02	,23	,17
	9	,131	8,692	,00	,01	,00	,00	,31	,04	,01	,01	,07	,03	,00	,00	,17	,35
	10	,114	9,292	,00	,01	,01	,01	,46	,08	,00	,00	,09	,03	,01	,01	,27	,21
	11	,110	9,489	,00	,01	,01	,04	,06	,00	,00	,04	,48	,32	,00	,03	,03	,00
	12	,083	10,896	,00	,00	,01	,63	,00	,03	,01	,00	,02	,28	,01	,03	,01	,07
	13	,062	12,588	,00	,01	,01	,04	,01	,01	,02	,85	,28	,01	,00	,01	,04	,00
	14	,013	27,094	1,00	,07	,00	,27	,05	,08	,02	,09	,05	,10	,00	,00	,18	,17

a. Abhängige Variable: Index Aberkennung von Freundschaft und Solidarität

10.3 Teilstichprobe: Farbige Bevölkerungsgruppe

10.3.1 Abhängige Variable: Index *affektives Stigma*

Deskriptive Statistiken

	Mittelwert	Standardabweichung	H
Index affektives Stigma	1,85	2,192	357
Geschlecht	,34	,475	357
Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	,20	,398	357
Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam)	,25	,433	357
Index Religionsbindung	16,19	5,026	357
Index Sozialer Status	4,60	2,024	357
Ökonomischer Status	,73	,445	357
Universitätszugehörigkeit	,21	,410	357
Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	6,77	2,179	357
Index ART-Kenntnisse	9,89	4,104	357
Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	7,53	2,606	357
Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	,13	,339	357
Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	,79	1,228	357
Index relative Deprivation	4,90	2,090	357
Index Anomia	9,66	4,101	357

Modellübersicht

Modell	R	R-Quadrat	Angepasstes R-Quadrat	Standardfehler der Schätzung
1	,376[a]	,141	,106	2,072

a. Prädiktoren: (Konstante), Index Anomia, Index ART-Kenntnisse, Universitätszugehörigkeit, Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J., Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung, Index Sozialer Status, Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam), Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS, Ökonomischer Status, Geschlecht, Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS, Index Religionsbindung, Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse, Index relative Deprivation

ANOVA[a]

Modell		Quadratsumme	df	Mittel der Quadrate	F	Sig.
1	Regression	241,464	14	17,247	4,017	,000[b]
	Residuum	1468,368	342	4,293		
	Gesamtsumme	1709,832	356			

a. Abhängige Variable: Index affektives Stigma

b. Prädiktoren: (Konstante), Index Anomia, Index ART-Kenntnisse, Universitätszugehörigkeit, Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J., Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung, Index Sozialer Status, Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam), Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS, Ökonomischer Status, Geschlecht, Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS, Index Religionsbindung, Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse, Index relative Deprivation

Koeffizienten[a]

Modell		Nicht standardisierte Koeffizienten		Standardisierte Koeffizienten	t	Sig.	Kollinearitätsstatistik	
		B	Standardfehler	Beta			Toleranz	VIF
1	(Konstante)	2,424	,868		2,791	,006		
	Geschlecht	,193	,244	,042	,791	,430	,901	1,110
	Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	-,149	,282	-,027	-,527	,598	,957	1,045
	Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam)	-,003	,266	-,001	-,010	,992	,911	1,097
	Index Religionsbindung	,039	,023	,089	1,677	,094	,887	1,127
	Index Sozialer Status	-,003	,056	-,003	-,056	,956	,923	1,083
	Ökonomischer Status	,145	,270	,029	,537	,592	,834	1,199
	Universitätszugehörigkeit	,015	,286	,003	,054	,957	,880	1,137
	Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	-,220	,054	-,219	-4,102	,000	,883	1,133
	Index ART-Kenntnisse	,011	,028	,021	,410	,682	,931	1,074
	Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	-,097	,044	-,116	-2,231	,026	,937	1,068
	Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	,950	,332	,147	2,866	,004	,956	1,046
	Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	,157	,094	,088	1,667	,097	,898	1,113
	Index relative Deprivation	-,060	,058	-,057	-1,031	,303	,810	1,234
	Index Anomia	,085	,028	,159	3,009	,003	,903	1,107

a. Abhängige Variable: Index affektives Stigma

Kollinearitätsdiagnose[a]

Modell	Dimension	Eigenwert	Konditionsindex	Varianzanteile														
				(Konstante)	Geschlecht	Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam)	Index Religionsbindung	Index Sozialer Status	Ökonomischer Status	Universitätszugehörigkeit	Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	Index ART-Kenntnisse	Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	Index relative Deprivation	Index Anomia
1	1	9,463	1,000	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00
	2	1,048	3,004	,00	,04	,07	,15	,00	,00	,00	,21	,00	,00	,00	,10	,09	,00	,00
	3	,842	3,352	,00	,00	,05	,02	,00	,00	,00	,01	,00	,00	,00	,80	,05	,00	,00
	4	,786	3,471	,00	,02	,63	,00	,00	,00	,01	,15	,00	,00	,00	,01	,08	,00	,00
	5	,681	3,728	,00	,46	,11	,06	,00	,00	,00	,01	,00	,00	,00	,02	,25	,00	,00
	6	,672	3,753	,00	,03	,05	,58	,00	,00	,00	,31	,00	,00	,00	,00	,02	,00	,00
	7	,499	4,354	,00	,31	,04	,10	,00	,00	,04	,19	,00	,00	,00	,00	,42	,00	,00
	8	,297	5,642	,00	,04	,00	,00	,00	,00	,42	,04	,00	,01	,00	,03	,04	,10	,05
	9	,173	7,387	,00	,00	,01	,01	,00	,27	,21	,01	,00	,10	,03	,01	,01	,06	,20
	10	,139	8,256	,00	,01	,00	,00	,01	,53	,00	,00	,04	,29	,06	,00	,01	,01	,04
	11	,122	8,798	,00	,01	,01	,00	,04	,01	,01	,00	,00	,12	,02	,00	,01	,34	,50
	12	,107	9,413	,00	,01	,00	,00	,00	,01	,07	,00	,05	,40	,41	,00	,00	,13	,03
	13	,082	10,733	,00	,00	,00	,02	,48	,05	,08	,01	,16	,01	,22	,01	,00	,12	,00
	14	,074	11,280	,00	,06	,00	,05	,27	,04	,03	,06	,63	,04	,11	,00	,01	,02	,02
	15	,014	26,123	1,00	,01	,01	,00	,20	,07	,12	,00	,12	,02	,14	,00	,00	,21	,15

a. Abhängige Variable: Index affektives Stigma

10.3.2 Abhängige Variable: Index *ressourcenbasiertes Stigma*

Deskriptive Statistiken

	Mittelwert	Standardabweichung	H
Inder ressourcenbasiertes Stigma	3,73	2,969	375
Geschlecht	,35	,478	375
Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	,19	,396	375
Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam)	,25	,436	375
Index Religionsbindung	16,17	4,985	375
Index Sozialer Status	4,58	2,009	375
Ökonomischer Status	,73	,446	375
Universitätszugehörigkeit	,22	,416	375
Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	6,75	2,155	375
Index ART-Kenntnisse	9,82	4,118	375
Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	7,57	2,602	375
Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	,13	,335	375
Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	,75	1,210	375
Index relative Deprivation	4,92	2,054	375
Index Anomia	9,63	4,037	375

Modellübersicht

Modell	R	R-Quadrat	Angepasstes R-Quadrat	Standardfehler der Schätzung
1	,437[a]	,191	,159	2,723

a. Prädiktoren: (Konstante), Index Anomia, Index ART-Kenntnisse, Universitätszugehörigkeit, Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J., Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam), Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung, Index Sozialer Status, Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS, Ökonomischer Status, Geschlecht, Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS, Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse, Index Religionsbindung, Index relative Deprivation

ANOVA[a]

Modell		Quadratsumme	df	Mittel der Quadrate	F	Sig.
1	Regression	629,182	14	44,942	6,063	,000[b]
	Residuum	2668,615	360	7,413		
	Gesamtsumme	3297,797	374			

a. Abhängige Variable: Inder ressourcenbasiertes Stigma

b. Prädiktoren: (Konstante), Index Anomia, Index ART-Kenntnisse, Universitätszugehörigkeit, Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J., Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam), Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung, Index Sozialer Status, Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS, Ökonomischer Status, Geschlecht, Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS, Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse, Index Religionsbindung, Index relative Deprivation

Koeffizienten[a]

Modell		Nicht standardisierte Koeffizienten		Standardisierte Koeffizienten	t	Sig.	Kollinearitätsstatistik	
		B	Standardfehler	Beta			Toleranz	VIF
1	(Konstante)	8,131	1,115		7,295	,000		
	Geschlecht	,582	,308	,094	1,887	,060	,913	1,095
	Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	-,274	,364	-,037	-,753	,452	,953	1,050
	Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam)	,971	,338	,142	2,875	,004	,917	1,090
	Index Religionsbindung	,059	,030	,099	1,970	,050	,892	1,121
	Index Sozialer Status	-,101	,073	-,068	-1,378	,169	,922	1,084
	Ökonomischer Status	-,428	,344	-,064	-1,243	,215	,844	1,185
	Universitätszugehörigkeit	-,207	,359	-,029	-,577	,564	,890	1,124
	Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	-,303	,069	-,220	-4,405	,000	,903	1,108
	Index ART-Kenntnisse	-,050	,036	-,069	-1,396	,164	,926	1,080
	Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	-,264	,056	-,232	-4,734	,000	,939	1,065
	Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	-,076	,431	-,009	-,178	,859	,955	1,048
	Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	-,003	,123	-,001	-,021	,984	,894	1,118
	Index relative Deprivation	-,079	,075	-,055	-1,054	,293	,829	1,206
	Index Anomia	,000	,037	,000	,007	,994	,897	1,114

a. Abhängige Variable: Inder ressourcenbasiertes Stigma

Kollinearitätsdiagnose[a]

Modell	Dimension	Eigenwert	Konditionsindex	Varianzanteile (Konstante)	Geschlecht	Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam)	Index Religionsbindung	Index Sozialer Status	Ökonomischer Status	Universitätszugehörigkeit	Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	Index ART-Kenntnisse	Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	Index relative Deprivation	Index Anomia
1	1	9,476	1,000	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00
	2	1,044	3,013	,00	,03	,06	,13	,00	,00	,00	,21	,00	,00	,00	,14	,11	,00	,00
	3	,841	3,358	,00	,00	,09	,03	,00	,00	,00	,01	,00	,00	,00	,75	,06	,00	,00
	4	,788	3,467	,00	,04	,62	,00	,00	,00	,01	,10	,00	,00	,00	,01	,10	,00	,00
	5	,688	3,712	,00	,22	,13	,43	,00	,00	,00	,05	,00	,00	,00	,01	,10	,00	,00
	6	,671	3,757	,00	,26	,00	,22	,00	,00	,00	,34	,00	,00	,00	,02	,13	,00	,00
	7	,494	4,391	,00	,34	,05	,11	,00	,00	,04	,19	,00	,00	,00	,00	,42	,00	,00
	8	,295	5,672	,00	,03	,00	,00	,00	,01	,45	,03	,00	,01	,00	,03	,03	,10	,04
	9	,169	7,483	,00	,00	,01	,02	,00	,26	,20	,01	,00	,13	,02	,01	,01	,07	,19
	10	,137	8,325	,00	,00	,00	,00	,01	,54	,01	,00	,04	,32	,04	,00	,01	,01	,04
	11	,121	8,860	,00	,01	,01	,00	,04	,02	,00	,01	,00	,15	,06	,01	,01	,27	,49
	12	,104	9,525	,00	,01	,00	,00	,00	,02	,09	,00	,06	,32	,37	,00	,00	,22	,05
	13	,084	10,616	,00	,00	,01	,02	,43	,03	,06	,01	,16	,01	,28	,01	,01	,11	,00
	14	,075	11,226	,00	,05	,00	,04	,29	,05	,03	,05	,60	,04	,08	,00	,01	,02	,02
	15	,014	26,186	1,00	,01	,01	,00	,22	,07	,11	,00	,12	,02	,14	,00	,00	,20	,16

a. Abhängige Variable: Inder ressourcenbasiertes Stigma

10.3.3 Abhängige Variable: Index *symbolisches Stigma*

Deskriptive Statistiken

	Mittelwert	Standardabweichung	H
Index symbolisches Stigma	2,47	2,238	372
Geschlecht	,35	,477	372
Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	,19	,396	372
Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam)	,25	,432	372
Index Religionsbindung	16,18	4,971	372
Index Sozialer Status	4,59	2,020	372
Ökonomischer Status	,73	,445	372
Universitätszugehörigkeit	,22	,417	372
Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	6,74	2,157	372
Index ART-Kenntnisse	9,90	4,045	372
Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	7,59	2,596	372
Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	,13	,336	372
Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	,76	1,213	372
Index relative Deprivation	4,94	2,041	372
Index Anomia	9,63	4,036	372

Modellübersicht

Modell	R	R-Quadrat	Angepasstes R-Quadrat	Standardfehler der Schätzung
1	,432[a]	,186	,154	2,058

a. Prädiktoren: (Konstante), Index Anomia, Index ART-Kenntnisse, Universitätszugehörigkeit, Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J., Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam), Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung, Index Sozialer Status, Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS, Geschlecht, Ökonomischer Status, Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS, Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse, Index Religionsbindung, Index relative Deprivation

ANOVA[a]

Modell		Quadratsumme	df	Mittel der Quadrate	F	Sig.
1	Regression	346,191	14	24,728	5,836	,000[b]
	Residuum	1512,540	357	4,237		
	Gesamtsumme	1858,731	371			

a. Abhängige Variable: Index symbolisches Stigma

b. Prädiktoren: (Konstante), Index Anomia, Index ART-Kenntnisse, Universitätszugehörigkeit, Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J., Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam), Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung, Index Sozialer Status, Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS, Geschlecht, Ökonomischer Status, Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS, Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse, Index Religionsbindung, Index relative Deprivation

Koeffizienten[a]

Modell		Nicht standardisierte Koeffizienten		Standardisierte Koeffizienten			Kollinearitätsstatistik	
		B	Standardfehler	Beta	t	Sig.	Toleranz	VIF
1	(Konstante)	4,610	,855		5,394	,000		
	Geschlecht	,542	,234	,116	2,316	,021	,915	1,093
	Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	,492	,277	,087	1,779	,076	,954	1,048
	Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam)	,956	,258	,184	3,699	,000	,917	1,091
	Index Religionsbindung	,035	,023	,077	1,525	,128	,894	1,118
	Index Sozialer Status	-,207	,055	-,187	-3,760	,000	,924	1,082
	Ökonomischer Status	,315	,263	,063	1,200	,231	,835	1,198
	Universitätszugehörigkeit	,015	,272	,003	,055	,956	,887	1,127
	Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	-,183	,052	-,176	-3,493	,001	,899	1,113
	Index ART-Kenntnisse	-,073	,027	-,131	-2,647	,008	,928	1,077
	Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	-,084	,042	-,097	-1,970	,050	,940	1,064
	Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	-,028	,326	-,004	-,085	,932	,954	1,048
	Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	,166	,093	,090	1,788	,075	,897	1,115
	Index relative Deprivation	-,035	,058	-,032	-,604	,547	,823	1,216
	Index Anomia	,014	,028	,025	,490	,625	,898	1,114

a. Abhängige Variable: Index symbolisches Stigma

Kollinearitätsdiagnose[a]

Modell	Dimension	Eigenwert	Konditionsindex	Varianzanteile (Konstante)	Geschlecht	Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam)	Index Religionsbindung	Index Sozialer Status	Ökonomischer Status	Universitätszugehörigkeit	Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	Index ART-Kenntnisse	Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	Index relative Deprivation	Index Anomia
1	1	9,477	1,000	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00
	2	1,049	3,006	,00	,03	,07	,14	,00	,00	,00	,20	,00	,00	,00	,13	,10	,00	,00
	3	,842	3,355	,00	,00	,08	,03	,00	,00	,00	,01	,00	,00	,00	,76	,06	,00	,00
	4	,787	3,470	,00	,03	,62	,00	,00	,00	,01	,12	,00	,00	,00	,01	,10	,00	,00
	5	,696	3,690	,00	,27	,14	,34	,00	,00	,00	,02	,00	,00	,00	,01	,14	,00	,00
	6	,659	3,793	,00	,22	,00	,31	,00	,00	,00	,35	,00	,00	,00	,02	,10	,00	,00
	7	,496	4,369	,00	,34	,05	,10	,00	,00	,03	,20	,00	,00	,00	,00	,42	,00	,00
	8	,296	5,659	,00	,02	,00	,00	,00	,01	,44	,03	,00	,01	,00	,03	,03	,10	,04
	9	,168	7,511	,00	,00	,02	,02	,00	,28	,20	,01	,00	,11	,02	,01	,01	,05	,22
	10	,138	8,288	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,54	,01	,00	,04	,26	,05	,00	,01	,01	,07
	11	,119	8,934	,00	,01	,01	,00	,04	,01	,01	,01	,00	,21	,06	,00	,01	,30	,41
	12	,102	9,649	,00	,01	,00	,00	,00	,01	,10	,00	,05	,30	,39	,00	,00	,23	,06
	13	,083	10,673	,00	,00	,00	,02	,50	,04	,05	,01	,12	,02	,25	,01	,01	,09	,01
	14	,075	11,270	,00	,05	,00	,04	,23	,04	,02	,05	,66	,07	,09	,00	,01	,02	,02
	15	,014	26,428	1,00	,01	,01	,00	,22	,07	,12	,00	,11	,03	,14	,00	,00	,21	,16

a. Abhängige Variable: Index symbolisches Stigma

10.3.4 Abhängige Variable: Index *instrumentelles Stigma*

Deskriptive Statistiken

	Mittelwert	Standardabweichung	H
Index instrumentelles stigma	3,0560	2,13064	375
Geschlecht	,35	,477	375
Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	,19	,396	375
Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam)	,25	,434	375
Index Religionsbindung	16,16	4,978	375
Index Sozialer Status	4,58	2,017	375
Ökonomischer Status	,73	,447	375
Universitätszugehörigkeit	,22	,416	375
Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	6,75	2,153	375
Index ART-Kenntnisse	9,88	4,064	375
Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	7,60	2,593	375
Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	,13	,335	375
Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	,75	1,205	375
Index relative Deprivation	4,93	2,053	375
Index Anomia	9,60	4,043	375

Modellübersicht

Modell	R	R-Quadrat	Angepasstes R-Quadrat	Standardfehler der Schätzung
1	,439[a]	,193	,162	1,95074

a. Prädiktoren: (Konstante), Index Anomia, Index ART-Kenntnisse, Universitätszugehörigkeit, Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J., Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam), Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung, Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS, Ökonomischer Status, Index Sozialer Status, Geschlecht, Index Religionsbindung, Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse, Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS, Index relative Deprivation

ANOVA[a]

Modell		Quadratsumme	df	Mittel der Quadrate	F	Sig.
1	Regression	327,880	14	23,420	6,154	,000[b]
	Residuum	1369,944	360	3,805		
	Gesamtsumme	1697,824	374			

a. Abhängige Variable: Index instrumentelles stigma

b. Prädiktoren: (Konstante), Index Anomia, Index ART-Kenntnisse, Universitätszugehörigkeit, Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J., Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam), Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung, Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS, Ökonomischer Status, Index Sozialer Status, Geschlecht, Index Religionsbindung, Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse, Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS, Index relative Deprivation

Koeffizienten[a]

Modell		Nicht standardisierte Koeffizienten		Standardisierte Koeffizienten	t	Sig.	Kollinearitätsstatistik	
		B	Standardfehler	Beta			Toleranz	VIF
1	(Konstante)	4,756	,798		5,956	,000		
	Geschlecht	-,025	,222	-,006	-,113	,910	,908	1,101
	Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	,728	,261	,136	2,793	,005	,952	1,050
	Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam)	,192	,243	,039	,792	,429	,917	1,090
	Index Religionsbindung	,026	,021	,061	1,216	,225	,893	1,120
	Index Sozialer Status	-,030	,052	-,028	-,575	,566	,922	1,085
	Ökonomischer Status	,238	,246	,050	,967	,334	,844	1,185
	Universitätszugehörigkeit	-,521	,257	-,102	-2,025	,044	,890	1,123
	Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	-,269	,049	-,272	-5,456	,000	,903	1,107
	Index ART-Kenntnisse	-,082	,026	-,156	-3,181	,002	,926	1,080
	Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	-,041	,040	-,049	-1,011	,313	,943	1,060
	Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	-,012	,309	-,002	-,039	,969	,954	1,048
	Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	-,181	,089	-,102	-2,037	,042	,892	1,121
	Index relative Deprivation	,069	,054	,067	1,280	,201	,828	1,208
	Index Anomia	,053	,026	,101	2,013	,045	,898	1,114

a. Abhängige Variable: Index instrumentelles stigma

Kollinearitätsdiagnose[a]

Modell	Dimension	Eigenwert	Konditionsindex	Varianzanteile														
				(Konstante)	Geschlecht	Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam)	Index Religionsbindung	Index Sozialer Status	Ökonomischer Status	Universitätszugehörigkeit	Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	Index ART-Kenntnisse	Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	Index relative Deprivation	Index Anomia
1	1	9,470	1,000	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00
	2	1,049	3,005	,00	,03	,06	,14	,00	,00	,00	,20	,00	,00	,00	,13	,11	,00	,00
	3	,841	3,355	,00	,00	,08	,03	,00	,00	,00	,01	,00	,00	,00	,75	,06	,00	,00
	4	,789	3,465	,00	,05	,62	,00	,00	,00	,01	,09	,00	,00	,00	,01	,10	,00	,00
	5	,691	3,701	,00	,30	,13	,32	,00	,00	,00	,02	,00	,00	,00	,01	,14	,00	,00
	6	,672	3,755	,00	,16	,00	,30	,00	,00	,00	,41	,00	,00	,00	,02	,08	,00	,00
	7	,491	4,393	,00	,34	,05	,13	,00	,00	,04	,17	,00	,00	,00	,00	,42	,00	,00
	8	,297	5,644	,00	,03	,00	,00	,00	,01	,45	,03	,00	,01	,00	,03	,09	,09	,04
	9	,168	7,502	,00	,00	,01	,02	,00	,31	,21	,01	,00	,09	,02	,01	,02	,06	,19
	10	,135	8,366	,00	,01	,00	,00	,00	,51	,00	,00	,05	,30	,05	,00	,00	,02	,06
	11	,121	8,845	,00	,01	,01	,00	,05	,02	,01	,01	,00	,15	,04	,01	,01	,29	,47
	12	,104	9,556	,00	,01	,00	,00	,00	,01	,08	,00	,05	,36	,37	,00	,00	,20	,05
	13	,084	10,633	,00	,00	,01	,02	,45	,03	,06	,01	,15	,01	,28	,01	,00	,11	,00
	14	,075	11,247	,00	,05	,00	,04	,28	,05	,03	,05	,62	,05	,09	,00	,01	,02	,02
	15	,014	26,172	1,00	,01	,01	,00	,22	,07	,11	,00	,12	,02	,14	,00	,00	,20	,15

a. Abhängige Variable: Index instrumentelles stigma

10.3.5 Abhängige Variable: Index *soziale Ausgrenzung*

Deskriptive Statistiken

	Mittelwert	Standardabweichung	H
Index soziale Ausgrenzung	4,48	3,823	374
Geschlecht	,35	,479	374
Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	,19	,395	374
Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam)	,25	,436	374
Index Religionsbindung	16,17	4,991	374
Index Sozialer Status	4,59	2,018	374
Ökonomischer Status	,72	,447	374
Universitätszugehörigkeit	,22	,416	374
Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	6,74	2,159	374
Index ART-Kenntnisse	9,87	4,068	374
Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	7,58	2,604	374
Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	,13	,335	374
Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	,74	1,205	374
Index relative Deprivation	4,93	2,053	374
Index Anomia	9,61	4,055	374

Modellübersicht

Modell	R	R-Quadrat	Angepasstes R-Quadrat	Standardfehler der Schätzung
1	,475[a]	,226	,195	3,429

a. Prädiktoren: (Konstante), Index Anomia, Index ART-Kenntnisse, Universitätszugehörigkeit, Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J., Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam), Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung, Index Sozialer Status, Geschlecht, Ökonomischer Status, Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS, Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS, Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse, Index Religionsbindung, Index relative Deprivation

ANOVA[a]

Modell		Quadratsumme	df	Mittel der Quadrate	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1229,552	14	87,825	7,468	,000[b]
	Residuum	4221,852	359	11,760		
	Gesamtsumme	5451,404	373			

a. Abhängige Variable: Index soziale Ausgrenzung

b. Prädiktoren: (Konstante), Index Anomia, Index ART-Kenntnisse, Universitätszugehörigkeit, Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J., Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam), Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung, Index Sozialer Status, Geschlecht, Ökonomischer Status, Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS, Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS, Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse, Index Religionsbindung, Index relative Deprivation

Koeffizienten[a]

Modell		Nicht standardisierte Koeffizienten		Standardisierte Koeffizienten	t	Sig.	Kollinearitätsstatistik	
		B	Standardfehler	Beta			Toleranz	VIF
1	(Konstante)	8,713	1,404		6,206	,000		
	Geschlecht	-,532	,388	-,067	-1,371	,171	,913	1,095
	Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	,827	,461	,085	1,794	,074	,952	1,051
	Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam)	,566	,425	,065	1,331	,184	,918	1,090
	Index Religionsbindung	,083	,038	,108	2,192	,029	,891	1,123
	Index Sozialer Status	-,257	,092	-,136	-2,803	,005	,919	1,088
	Ökonomischer Status	,569	,432	,067	1,316	,189	,843	1,186
	Universitätszugehörigkeit	-,432	,452	-,047	-,956	,339	,891	1,122
	Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	-,512	,087	-,289	-5,908	,000	,899	1,113
	Index ART-Kenntnisse	-,124	,045	-,132	-2,734	,007	,924	1,083
	Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	-,083	,070	-,057	-1,179	,239	,937	1,067
	Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	,083	,543	,007	,153	,878	,954	1,048
	Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	-,359	,156	-,113	-2,304	,022	,895	1,117
	Index relative Deprivation	,001	,095	,000	,007	,994	,830	1,205
	Index Anomia	,078	,046	,083	1,684	,093	,898	1,114

a. Abhängige Variable: Index soziale Ausgrenzung

Kollinearitätsdiagnose[a]

Modell	Dimension	Eigenwert	Konditionsindex	Varianzanteile (Konstante)	Geschlecht	Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam)	Index Religionsbindung	Index Sozialer Status	Ökonomischer Status	Universitätszugehörigkeit	Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	Index ART-Kenntnisse	Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	Index relative Deprivation	Index Anomia
1	1	9,470	1,000	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00
	2	1,043	3,013	,00	,03	,06	,13	,00	,00	,00	,21	,00	,00	,00	,15	,10	,00	,00
	3	,836	3,365	,00	,00	,09	,03	,00	,00	,00	,01	,00	,00	,00	,75	,06	,00	,00
	4	,795	3,452	,00	,04	,61	,00	,00	,00	,01	,10	,00	,00	,00	,02	,11	,00	,00
	5	,687	3,713	,00	,18	,12	,48	,00	,00	,00	,07	,00	,00	,00	,01	,10	,00	,00
	6	,670	3,759	,00	,29	,01	,17	,00	,00	,00	,32	,00	,00	,00	,02	,16	,00	,00
	7	,498	4,359	,00	,36	,05	,11	,00	,00	,03	,19	,00	,00	,00	,00	,39	,00	,00
	8	,299	5,630	,00	,02	,00	,00	,00	,01	,45	,03	,00	,01	,00	,03	,09	,09	,04
	9	,168	7,507	,00	,00	,02	,02	,00	,26	,21	,01	,00	,11	,03	,01	,01	,06	,21
	10	,137	8,365	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,55	,01	,00	,04	,26	,05	,00	,01	,01	,06
	11	,121	8,858	,00	,01	,01	,00	,04	,01	,01	,01	,00	,16	,03	,00	,01	,32	,46
	12	,102	9,614	,00	,01	,00	,00	,00	,02	,08	,00	,05	,38	,40	,00	,00	,18	,04
	13	,084	10,608	,00	,00	,01	,02	,44	,03	,06	,01	,16	,01	,26	,01	,00	,11	,00
	14	,075	11,232	,00	,05	,00	,04	,28	,05	,03	,05	,62	,05	,08	,01	,01	,02	,02
	15	,014	26,141	1,00	,01	,01	,00	,22	,07	,11	,00	,12	,02	,14	,00	,00	,20	,15

a. Abhängige Variable: Index soziale Ausgrenzung

10.3.6 Abhängige Variable: Index *Aberkennung von Freundschaft und Solidarität*

Deskriptive Statistiken

	Mittelwert	Standardabweichung	H
Index Aberkennung von Freundschaft und Solidarität	2,85	2,429	372
Geschlecht	,35	,477	372
Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	,19	,394	372
Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam)	,26	,437	372
Index Religionsbindung	16,22	4,980	372
Index Sozialer Status	4,57	2,017	372
Ökonomischer Status	,73	,447	372
Universitätszugehörigkeit	,22	,415	372
Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	6,76	2,158	372
Index ART-Kenntnisse	9,87	4,096	372
Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	7,57	2,603	372
Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	,13	,336	372
Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	,75	1,202	372
Index relative Deprivation	4,93	2,059	372
Index Anomia	9,67	4,024	372

Modellübersicht

Modell	R	R-Quadrat	Angepasstes R-Quadrat	Standardfehler der Schätzung
1	,361[a]	,130	,096	2,309

a. Prädiktoren: (Konstante), Index Anomia, Index ART-Kenntnisse, Universitätszugehörigkeit, Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J., Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam), Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung, Index Sozialer Status, Geschlecht, Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS, Ökonomischer Status, Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS, Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse, Index Religionsbindung, Index relative Deprivation

ANOVA[a]

Modell		Quadratsumme	df	Mittel der Quadrate	F	Sig.
1	Regression	284,894	14	20,350	3,817	,000[b]
	Residuum	1903,372	357	5,332		
	Gesamtsumme	2188,266	371			

a. Abhängige Variable: Index Aberkennung von Freundschaft und Solidarität

b. Prädiktoren: (Konstante), Index Anomia, Index ART-Kenntnisse, Universitätszugehörigkeit, Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J., Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam), Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung, Index Sozialer Status, Geschlecht, Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS, Ökonomischer Status, Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS, Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse, Index Religionsbindung, Index relative Deprivation

Koeffizienten[a]

Modell		Nicht standardisierte Koeffizienten		Standardisierte Koeffizienten	t	Sig.	Kollinearitätsstatistik	
		B	Standardfehler	Beta			Toleranz	VIF
1	(Konstante)	5,456	,950		5,745	,000		
	Geschlecht	,212	,263	,042	,806	,421	,915	1,093
	Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	,570	,312	,092	1,825	,069	,953	1,050
	Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam)	-,043	,286	-,008	-,150	,881	,918	1,089
	Index Religionsbindung	,014	,025	,028	,537	,591	,892	1,122
	Index Sozialer Status	-,155	,062	-,129	-2,504	,013	,921	1,085
	Ökonomischer Status	-,100	,293	-,018	-,343	,732	,837	1,194
	Universitätszugehörigkeit	,037	,306	,006	,120	,905	,889	1,124
	Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	-,197	,059	-,175	-3,358	,001	,896	1,116
	Index ART-Kenntnisse	-,098	,030	-,166	-3,226	,001	,922	1,084
	Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	-,056	,048	-,060	-1,167	,244	,938	1,067
	Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	,099	,366	,014	,272	,786	,954	1,048
	Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	-,156	,105	-,077	-1,475	,141	,895	1,118
	Index relative Deprivation	,087	,064	,074	1,360	,175	,829	1,207
	Index Anomia	,017	,031	,029	,557	,578	,903	1,107

a. Abhängige Variable: Index Aberkennung von Freundschaft und Solidarität

Kollinearitätsdiagnose[a]

Modell	Dimension	Eigenwert	Konditionsindex	Varianzanteile (Konstante)	Geschlecht	Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	Religionsgruppe (Nicht-Islam - Islam)	Index Religionsbindung	Index Sozialer Status	Ökonomischer Status	Universitätszugehörigkeit	Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	Index ART-Kenntnisse	Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	Index relative Deprivation	Index Anomia
1	1	9,470	1,000	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00
	2	1,043	3,013	,00	,02	,07	,13	,00	,00	,00	,21	,00	,00	,00	,15	,10	,00	,00
	3	,835	3,368	,00	,00	,06	,03	,00	,00	,00	,02	,00	,00	,00	,75	,08	,00	,00
	4	,796	3,450	,00	,05	,64	,00	,00	,00	,01	,07	,00	,00	,00	,00	,11	,00	,00
	5	,688	3,710	,00	,22	,12	,44	,00	,00	,00	,05	,00	,00	,00	,01	,09	,00	,00
	6	,671	3,757	,00	,25	,02	,20	,00	,00	,00	,36	,00	,00	,00	,02	,11	,00	,00
	7	,499	4,354	,00	,33	,04	,11	,00	,00	,04	,18	,00	,00	,00	,00	,42	,00	,00
	8	,296	5,652	,00	,03	,01	,00	,00	,01	,44	,03	,00	,01	,00	,03	,03	,10	,04
	9	,166	7,543	,00	,00	,02	,02	,00	,26	,20	,01	,00	,13	,02	,01	,01	,07	,21
	10	,139	8,265	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,56	,01	,00	,04	,26	,05	,00	,01	,01	,05
	11	,121	8,862	,00	,01	,01	,00	,05	,01	,01	,01	,00	,15	,03	,01	,01	,30	,48
	12	,103	9,583	,00	,01	,00	,00	,00	,01	,09	,00	,05	,36	,38	,00	,00	,21	,04
	13	,083	10,651	,00	,00	,01	,02	,42	,03	,05	,01	,17	,01	,30	,01	,00	,10	,00
	14	,075	11,243	,00	,05	,00	,04	,29	,05	,03	,05	,61	,06	,07	,01	,01	,02	,02
	15	,014	26,202	1,00	,01	,01	,00	,23	,06	,11	,00	,13	,02	,14	,00	,00	,20	,16

a. Abhängige Variable: Index Aberkennung von Freundschaft und Solidarität

10.4 Teilstichprobe: Weiße Bevölkerungsgruppe

10.4.1 Abhängige Variable: Index *affektives Stigma*

Deskriptive Statistiken

	Mittelwert	Standardabweichung	H
Index affektives Stigma	1,61	1,897	135
Geschlecht	,48	,502	135
Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	,24	,427	135
Index Religionsbindung	10,90	7,905	135
Index Sozialer Status	4,79	1,932	135
Ökonomischer Status	,84	,364	135
Universitätszugehörigkeit	,59	,495	135
Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	7,52	1,701	135
Index ART-Kenntnisse	10,30	3,655	135
Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	8,38	2,262	135
Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	,11	,315	135
Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	,97	1,419	135
Index Anomia	9,21	3,575	135

Modellübersicht

Modell	R	R-Quadrat	Angepasstes R-Quadrat	Standardfehler der Schätzung
1	,503[a]	,253	,179	1,718

a. Prädiktoren: (Konstante), Index Anomia, Universitätszugehörigkeit, Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J., Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung, Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse, Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS, Index Sozialer Status, Geschlecht, Ökonomischer Status, Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS, Index ART-Kenntnisse, Index Religionsbindung

ANOVA[a]

Modell		Quadratsumme	df	Mittel der Quadrate	F	Sig.
1	Regression	121,919	12	10,160	3,443	,000[b]
	Residuum	360,051	122	2,951		
	Gesamtsumme	481,970	134			

a. Abhängige Variable: Index affektives Stigma

b. Prädiktoren: (Konstante), Index Anomia, Universitätszugehörigkeit, Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J., Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung, Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse, Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS, Index Sozialer Status, Geschlecht, Ökonomischer Status, Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS, Index ART-Kenntnisse, Index Religionsbindung

Koeffizienten[a]

Modell		Nicht standardisierte Koeffizienten		Standardisierte Koeffizienten	t	Sig.	Kollinearitätsstatistik	
		B	Standardfehler	Beta			Toleranz	VIF
1	(Konstante)	5,213	1,315		3,963	,000		
	Geschlecht	-,030	,307	-,008	-,096	,923	,928	1,077
	Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	,668	,360	,150	1,855	,066	,931	1,074
	Index Religionsbindung	,019	,021	,078	,874	,384	,766	1,306
	Index Sozialer Status	-,151	,081	-,154	-1,863	,065	,892	1,121
	Ökonomischer Status	-,054	,439	-,010	-,122	,903	,865	1,156
	Universitätszugehörigkeit	,052	,335	,014	,156	,877	,803	1,246
	Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	-,365	,096	-,327	-3,784	,000	,818	1,223
	Index ART-Kenntnisse	-,003	,045	-,006	-,075	,940	,831	1,203
	Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	-,086	,072	-,103	-1,204	,231	,839	1,192
	Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	,994	,491	,165	2,022	,045	,917	1,090
	Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	,092	,110	,069	,834	,406	,905	1,105
	Index Anomia	,010	,046	,020	,228	,820	,822	1,217

a. Abhängige Variable: Index affektives Stigma

Kollinearitätsdiagnose[a]

Modell	Dimension	Eigenwert	Konditionsindex	Varianzanteile (Konstante)	Geschlecht	Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	Index Religionsbindung	Index Sozialer Status	Ökonomischer Status	Universitätszugehörigkeit	Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	Index ART-Kenntnisse	Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	Index Anomia
1	1	8,938	1,000	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00
	2	,981	3,018	,00	,01	,12	,00	,00	,00	,02	,00	,00	,00	,54	,03	,00
	3	,747	3,459	,00	,01	,62	,01	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,30	,01	,00
	4	,639	3,741	,00	,11	,02	,00	,00	,00	,02	,00	,00	,00	,01	,74	,00
	5	,509	4,190	,00	,28	,08	,08	,00	,00	,22	,00	,00	,00	,06	,09	,00
	6	,433	4,541	,00	,44	,12	,20	,01	,00	,11	,00	,00	,00	,00	,04	,00
	7	,240	6,108	,00	,08	,03	,31	,01	,01	,42	,01	,01	,00	,03	,01	,10
	8	,156	7,558	,00	,01	,00	,18	,04	,32	,07	,00	,00	,01	,00	,02	,26
	9	,135	8,142	,00	,01	,00	,00	,28	,34	,02	,00	,14	,00	,00	,05	,10
	10	,097	9,597	,00	,00	,00	,01	,57	,00	,08	,03	,37	,00	,00	,00	,05
	11	,070	10,693	,00	,01	,00	,00	,03	,20	,02	,04	,21	,40	,01	,00	,06
	12	,036	15,734	,00	,00	,00	,00	,02	,03	,03	,67	,22	,42	,00	,00	,03
	13	,011	28,961	,99	,02	,01	,19	,03	,09	,00	,25	,05	,17	,04	,00	,39

a. Abhängige Variable: Index affektives Stigma

10.4.2 Abhängige Variable: Index *ressourcenbasiertes Stigma*

Deskriptive Statistiken

	Mittelwert	Standardabweichung	H
Inder ressourcenbasiertes Stigma	3,53	2,906	157
Geschlecht	,50	,502	157
Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	,25	,437	157
Index Religionsbindung	10,61	7,828	157
Index Sozialer Status	4,84	1,963	157
Ökonomischer Status	,82	,384	157
Universitätszugehörigkeit	,60	,492	157
Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	7,49	1,767	157
Index ART-Kenntnisse	10,21	3,688	157
Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	8,40	2,247	157
Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	,10	,303	157
Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	,83	1,358	157
Index Anomia	9,32	3,499	157

Modellübersicht

Modell	R	R-Quadrat	Angepasstes R-Quadrat	Standardfehler der Schätzung
1	,555[a]	,308	,251	2,515

a. Prädiktoren: (Konstante), Index Anomia, Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung, Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J., Universitätszugehörigkeit, Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS, Index Sozialer Status, Geschlecht, Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse, Ökonomischer Status, Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS, Index ART-Kenntnisse, Index Religionsbindung

ANOVA[a]

Modell		Quadratsumme	df	Mittel der Quadrate	F	Sig.
1	Regression	406,284	12	33,857	5,353	,000[b]
	Residuum	910,837	144	6,325		
	Gesamtsumme	1317,121	156			

a. Abhängige Variable: Inder ressourcenbasiertes Stigma

b. Prädiktoren: (Konstante), Index Anomia, Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung, Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J., Universitätszugehörigkeit, Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS, Index Sozialer Status, Geschlecht, Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse, Ökonomischer Status, Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS, Index ART-Kenntnisse, Index Religionsbindung

Koeffizienten[a]

Modell		Nicht standardisierte Koeffizienten		Standardisierte Koeffizienten	t	Sig.	Kollinearitätsstatistik	
		B	Standardfehler	Beta			Toleranz	VIF
1	(Konstante)	10,813	1,798		6,015	,000		
	Geschlecht	,203	,413	,035	,493	,623	,947	1,056
	Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	-,480	,471	-,072	-1,019	,310	,957	1,044
	Index Religionsbindung	,029	,030	,078	,978	,330	,755	1,325
	Index Sozialer Status	-,039	,107	-,026	-,363	,717	,927	1,078
	Ökonomischer Status	-,229	,552	-,030	-,416	,678	,902	1,109
	Universitätszugehörigkeit	-,348	,456	-,059	-,763	,447	,805	1,242
	Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	-,405	,123	-,246	-3,288	,001	,856	1,169
	Index ART-Kenntnisse	-,074	,059	-,094	-1,246	,215	,849	1,178
	Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	-,409	,097	-,316	-4,201	,000	,846	1,182
	Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	1,280	,688	,134	1,861	,065	,930	1,075
	Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	,051	,154	,024	,327	,744	,921	1,085
	Index Anomia	,007	,063	,009	,113	,910	,829	1,206

a. Abhängige Variable: Inder ressourcenbasiertes Stigma

Kollinearitätsdiagnose[a]

Modell	Dimension	Eigenwert	Konditionsindex	Varianzanteile												
				(Konstante)	Geschlecht	Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	Index Religionsbindung	Index Sozialer Status	Ökonomischer Status	Universitätszugehörigkeit	Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	Index ART-Kenntnisse	Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	Index Anomia
1	1	8,889	1,000	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00
	2	,956	3,049	,00	,01	,03	,00	,00	,00	,01	,00	,00	,00	,69	,06	,00
	3	,737	3,472	,00	,00	,77	,01	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,13	,05	,00
	4	,674	3,631	,00	,06	,09	,01	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,03	,76	,00
	5	,532	4,089	,00	,34	,01	,08	,00	,00	,22	,00	,00	,00	,06	,02	,00
	6	,447	4,461	,00	,44	,04	,21	,00	,01	,09	,00	,00	,00	,02	,05	,00
	7	,215	6,428	,00	,09	,02	,32	,02	,01	,51	,01	,01	,00	,03	,01	,11
	8	,170	7,234	,00	,00	,00	,13	,00	,65	,08	,00	,01	,00	,00	,02	,09
	9	,153	7,616	,00	,01	,01	,01	,35	,08	,01	,00	,08	,00	,00	,01	,23
	10	,098	9,501	,00	,00	,00	,00	,57	,00	,05	,03	,38	,01	,00	,01	,08
	11	,077	10,770	,00	,01	,00	,00	,02	,16	,01	,06	,34	,36	,01	,01	,05
	12	,041	14,637	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,01	,01	,68	,10	,41	,00	,00	,03
	13	,011	29,036	1,00	,04	,02	,21	,03	,08	,00	,22	,06	,20	,03	,00	,41

a. Abhängige Variable: Inder ressourcenbasiertes Stigma

10.4.3 Abhängige Variable: Index *symbolisches Stigma*

Deskriptive Statistiken

	Mittelwert	Standardabweichung	H
Index symbolisches Stigma	2,24	2,111	155
Geschlecht	,49	,502	155
Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	,26	,439	155
Index Religionsbindung	10,55	7,864	155
Index Sozialer Status	4,88	1,952	155
Ökonomischer Status	,82	,386	155
Universitätszugehörigkeit	,61	,490	155
Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	7,50	1,774	155
Index ART-Kenntnisse	10,30	3,620	155
Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	8,43	2,233	155
Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	,10	,305	155
Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	,82	1,341	155
Index Anomia	9,32	3,512	155

Modellübersicht

Modell	R	R-Quadrat	Angepasstes R-Quadrat	Standardfehler der Schätzung
1	,538[a]	,289	,229	1,854

a. Prädiktoren: (Konstante), Index Anomia, Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS, Universitätszugehörigkeit, Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J., Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung, Index Sozialer Status, Geschlecht, Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse, Ökonomischer Status, Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS, Index ART-Kenntnisse, Index Religionsbindung

ANOVA[a]

Modell		Quadratsumme	df	Mittel der Quadrate	F	Sig.
1	Regression	198,239	12	16,520	4,808	,000[b]
	Residuum	487,929	142	3,436		
	Gesamtsumme	686,168	154			

a. Abhängige Variable: Index symbolisches Stigma

b. Prädiktoren: (Konstante), Index Anomia, Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS, Universitätszugehörigkeit, Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J., Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung, Index Sozialer Status, Geschlecht, Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse, Ökonomischer Status, Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS, Index ART-Kenntnisse, Index Religionsbindung

Koeffizienten[a]

Modell		Nicht standardisierte Koeffizienten		Standardisierte Koeffizienten			Kollinearitätsstatistik	
		B	Standardfehler	Beta	t	Sig.	Toleranz	VIF
1	(Konstante)	6,171	1,335		4,622	,000		
	Geschlecht	,538	,308	,128	1,748	,083	,936	1,068
	Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	,466	,348	,097	1,338	,183	,956	1,046
	Index Religionsbindung	,063	,022	,233	2,859	,005	,751	1,332
	Index Sozialer Status	-,119	,079	-,110	-1,496	,137	,933	1,072
	Ökonomischer Status	,146	,408	,027	,358	,721	,902	1,109
	Universitätszugehörigkeit	-,459	,341	-,107	-1,346	,180	,799	1,251
	Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	-,245	,091	-,206	-2,682	,008	,848	1,180
	Index ART-Kenntnisse	-,034	,045	-,058	-,755	,452	,850	1,176
	Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	-,165	,073	-,174	-2,267	,025	,846	1,182
	Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	-,047	,508	-,007	-,092	,927	,926	1,080
	Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	,057	,116	,036	,493	,623	,918	1,090
	Index Anomia	-,076	,047	-,126	-1,628	,106	,832	1,202

a. Abhängige Variable: Index symbolisches Stigma

Kollinearitätsdiagnose[a]

Modell	Dimension	Eigenwert	Konditionsindex	Varianzanteile (Konstante)	Geschlecht	Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	Index Religionsbindung	Index Sozialer Status	Ökonomischer Status	Universitätszugehörigkeit	Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	Index ART-Kenntnisse	Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	Index Anomia
1	1	8,888	1,000	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00
	2	,962	3,040	,00	,01	,03	,00	,00	,00	,01	,00	,00	,00	,66	,06	,00
	3	,738	3,469	,00	,00	,72	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,15	,07	,00
	4	,675	3,629	,00	,09	,12	,01	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,03	,70	,00
	5	,535	4,076	,00	,32	,02	,09	,00	,00	,21	,00	,00	,00	,07	,03	,00
	6	,449	4,449	,00	,43	,05	,21	,00	,01	,09	,00	,00	,00	,03	,07	,00
	7	,210	6,501	,00	,10	,02	,30	,02	,01	,51	,01	,02	,00	,02	,00	,11
	8	,171	7,206	,00	,00	,00	,15	,01	,59	,10	,00	,01	,00	,00	,02	,11
	9	,149	7,728	,00	,01	,00	,00	,34	,15	,00	,00	,07	,00	,00	,01	,22
	10	,098	9,546	,00	,00	,00	,00	,58	,01	,06	,03	,32	,02	,00	,01	,09
	11	,074	10,943	,00	,02	,00	,00	,01	,14	,01	,05	,42	,35	,01	,02	,03
	12	,041	14,758	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,01	,00	,70	,09	,42	,00	,00	,03
	13	,011	29,033	1,00	,03	,02	,22	,04	,07	,00	,21	,07	,20	,03	,00	,41

a. Abhängige Variable: Index symbolisches Stigma

10.4.4 Abhängige Variable: Index *instrumentelles Stigma*

Deskriptive Statistiken

	Mittelwert	Standardabweichung	H
Index instrumentelles stigma	2,2000	1,89805	155
Geschlecht	,49	,502	155
Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	,26	,439	155
Index Religionsbindung	10,65	7,852	155
Index Sozialer Status	4,84	1,959	155
Ökonomischer Status	,82	,386	155
Universitätszugehörigkeit	,60	,491	155
Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	7,50	1,774	155
Index ART-Kenntnisse	10,34	3,613	155
Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	8,41	2,241	155
Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	,10	,305	155
Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	,85	1,363	155
Index Anomia	9,33	3,459	155

Modellübersicht

Modell	R	R-Quadrat	Angepasstes R-Quadrat	Standardfehler der Schätzung
1	,517[a]	,267	,205	1,69200

a. Prädiktoren: (Konstante), Index Anomia, Universitätszugehörigkeit, Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J., Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS, Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung, Index Sozialer Status, Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse, Geschlecht, Ökonomischer Status, Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS, Index ART-Kenntnisse, Index Religionsbindung

ANOVA[a]

Modell		Quadratsumme	df	Mittel der Quadrate	F	Sig.
1	Regression	148,275	12	12,356	4,316	,000[b]
	Residuum	406,525	142	2,863		
	Gesamtsumme	554,800	154			

a. Abhängige Variable: Index instrumentelles stigma

b. Prädiktoren: (Konstante), Index Anomia, Universitätszugehörigkeit, Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J., Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS, Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung, Index Sozialer Status, Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse, Geschlecht, Ökonomischer Status, Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS, Index ART-Kenntnisse, Index Religionsbindung

Koeffizienten[a]

Modell		Nicht standardisierte Koeffizienten		Standardisierte Koeffizienten	t	Sig.	Kollinearitätsstatistik	
		B	Standardfehler	Beta			Toleranz	VIF
1	(Konstante)	4,451	1,224		3,636	,000		
	Geschlecht	,226	,281	,060	,804	,423	,938	1,066
	Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	,361	,318	,083	1,135	,258	,955	1,047
	Index Religionsbindung	,040	,020	,167	2,007	,047	,745	1,342
	Index Sozialer Status	,003	,072	,003	,041	,967	,932	1,073
	Ökonomischer Status	,473	,372	,096	1,271	,206	,903	1,108
	Universitätszugehörigkeit	-,345	,312	-,089	-1,107	,270	,792	1,262
	Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	-,422	,083	-,394	-5,076	,000	,855	1,169
	Index ART-Kenntnisse	,038	,041	,072	,919	,360	,845	1,184
	Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	-,039	,066	-,046	-,586	,559	,848	1,179
	Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	-,104	,464	-,017	-,224	,823	,927	1,079
	Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	-,178	,104	-,128	-1,709	,090	,925	1,081
	Index Anomia	,019	,043	,035	,444	,658	,828	1,208

a. Abhängige Variable: Index instrumentelles stigma

Kollinearitätsdiagnose[a]

Modell	Dimension	Eigenwert	Konditionsindex	Varianzanteile												
				(Konstante)	Geschlecht	Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	Index Religionsbindung	Index Sozialer Status	Ökonomischer Status	Universitätszugehörigkeit	Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	Index ART-Kenntnisse	Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	Index Anomia
1	1	8,895	1,000	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00
	2	,955	3,051	,00	,01	,03	,00	,00	,00	,01	,00	,00	,00	,69	,05	,00
	3	,735	3,479	,00	,00	,79	,01	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,12	,03	,00
	4	,672	3,637	,00	,06	,06	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,03	,79	,00
	5	,545	4,039	,00	,34	,01	,08	,00	,00	,20	,00	,00	,00	,07	,03	,00
	6	,444	4,478	,00	,42	,05	,22	,00	,01	,09	,00	,00	,00	,02	,04	,00
	7	,212	6,472	,00	,10	,02	,30	,03	,01	,51	,01	,02	,00	,03	,01	,09
	8	,169	7,254	,00	,00	,00	,15	,00	,66	,09	,00	,01	,00	,00	,02	,08
	9	,150	7,711	,00	,00	,00	,01	,36	,09	,00	,00	,06	,00	,00	,01	,25
	10	,098	9,533	,00	,00	,00	,00	,54	,01	,05	,03	,37	,01	,00	,01	,08
	11	,073	11,028	,00	,02	,00	,00	,03	,13	,03	,05	,33	,41	,01	,01	,05
	12	,041	14,667	,00	,00	,00	,00	,01	,01	,01	,70	,13	,38	,00	,00	,03
	13	,010	29,179	1,00	,03	,02	,22	,03	,08	,00	,21	,08	,20	,03	,00	,41

a. Abhängige Variable: Index instrumentelles stigma

10.4.5 Abhängige Variable: Index *soziale Ausgrenzung*

Deskriptive Statistiken

	Mittelwert	Standardabweichung	H
Index soziale Ausgrenzung	3,90	3,830	152
Geschlecht	,50	,502	152
Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	,26	,438	152
Index Religionsbindung	10,66	7,899	152
Index Sozialer Status	4,83	1,962	152
Ökonomischer Status	,82	,389	152
Universitätszugehörigkeit	,61	,490	152
Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	7,46	1,782	152
Index ART-Kenntnisse	10,26	3,607	152
Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	8,42	2,263	152
Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	,11	,308	152
Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	,85	1,370	152
Index Anomia	9,34	3,460	152

Modellübersicht

Modell	R	R-Quadrat	Angepasstes R-Quadrat	Standardfehler der Schätzung
1	,570[a]	,325	,267	3,279

a. Prädiktoren: (Konstante), Index Anomia, Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung, Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J., Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse, Geschlecht, Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS, Index Sozialer Status, Ökonomischer Status, Universitätszugehörigkeit, Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS, Index ART-Kenntnisse, Index Religionsbindung

ANOVA[a]

Modell		Quadratsumme	df	Mittel der Quadrate	F	Sig.
1	Regression	720,628	12	60,052	5,584	,000[b]
	Residuum	1494,892	139	10,755		
	Gesamtsumme	2215,520	151			

a. Abhängige Variable: Index soziale Ausgrenzung

b. Prädiktoren: (Konstante), Index Anomia, Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung, Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J., Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse, Geschlecht, Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS, Index Sozialer Status, Ökonomischer Status, Universitätszugehörigkeit, Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS, Index ART-Kenntnisse, Index Religionsbindung

Koeffizienten[a]

Modell		Nicht standardisierte Koeffizienten		Standardisierte Koeffizienten	t	Sig.	Kollinearitätsstatistik	
		B	Standardfehler	Beta			Toleranz	VIF
1	(Konstante)	12,346	2,406		5,131	,000		
	Geschlecht	,908	,550	,119	1,652	,101	,936	1,068
	Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	,612	,627	,070	,976	,331	,945	1,058
	Index Religionsbindung	,057	,039	,118	1,465	,145	,745	1,343
	Index Sozialer Status	-,195	,141	-,100	-1,383	,169	,932	1,073
	Ökonomischer Status	,051	,723	,005	,070	,944	,901	1,110
	Universitätszugehörigkeit	-,303	,610	-,039	-,497	,620	,797	1,255
	Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	-,865	,162	-,403	-5,344	,000	,855	1,169
	Index ART-Kenntnisse	-,026	,081	-,024	-,319	,750	,839	1,192
	Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	-,229	,128	-,135	-1,781	,077	,844	1,185
	Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	1,503	,900	,121	1,669	,097	,927	1,079
	Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	-,038	,203	-,014	-,186	,853	,917	1,091
	Index Anomia	-,007	,085	-,007	-,085	,933	,819	1,221

a. Abhängige Variable: Index soziale Ausgrenzung

Kollinearitätsdiagnose[a]

Modell	Dimension	Eigenwert	Konditionsindex	Varianzanteile												
				(Konstante)	Geschlecht	Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	Index Religionsbindung	Index Sozialer Status	Ökonomischer Status	Universitätszugehörigkeit	Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	Index ART-Kenntnisse	Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	Index Anomia
1	1	8,901	1,000	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00
	2	,955	3,054	,00	,01	,04	,00	,00	,00	,01	,00	,00	,00	,67	,05	,00
	3	,739	3,471	,00	,00	,74	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,15	,05	,00
	4	,671	3,642	,00	,07	,08	,00	,00	,00	,01	,00	,00	,00	,02	,75	,00
	5	,538	4,066	,00	,31	,03	,09	,00	,00	,20	,00	,00	,00	,06	,04	,00
	6	,439	4,510	,00	,43	,04	,24	,00	,01	,09	,00	,00	,00	,02	,04	,00
	7	,210	6,508	,00	,13	,02	,26	,02	,02	,51	,01	,02	,00	,03	,01	,10
	8	,172	7,200	,00	,00	,00	,16	,00	,68	,11	,00	,01	,00	,00	,03	,05
	9	,151	7,687	,00	,00	,01	,01	,35	,05	,00	,00	,07	,00	,00	,01	,27
	10	,099	9,460	,00	,00	,00	,00	,58	,01	,05	,04	,31	,02	,00	,01	,08
	11	,075	10,912	,00	,01	,00	,00	,01	,13	,01	,05	,40	,37	,01	,01	,03
	12	,042	14,600	,00	,00	,01	,00	,01	,01	,01	,70	,11	,39	,00	,00	,03
	13	,010	29,312	1,00	,03	,03	,23	,02	,08	,01	,20	,09	,21	,03	,01	,43

a. Abhängige Variable: Index soziale Ausgrenzung

10.4.6 Abhängige Variable: Index *Aberkennung von Freundschaft und Solidarität*

Deskriptive Statistiken

	Mittelwert	Standardabweichung	H
Index Aberkennung von Freundschaft und Solidarität	2,61	2,140	153
Geschlecht	,50	,502	153
Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	,25	,437	153
Index Religionsbindung	10,71	7,855	153
Index Sozialer Status	4,86	1,967	153
Ökonomischer Status	,82	,388	153
Universitätszugehörigkeit	,60	,491	153
Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	7,46	1,777	153
Index ART-Kenntnisse	10,25	3,596	153
Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	8,40	2,263	153
Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	,10	,307	153
Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	,84	1,359	153
Index Anomia	9,30	3,439	153

Modellübersicht

Modell	R	R-Quadrat	Angepasstes R-Quadrat	Standardfehler der Schätzung
1	,467[a]	,218	,151	1,972

a. Prädiktoren: (Konstante), Index Anomia, Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung, Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J., Geschlecht, Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse, Index Sozialer Status, Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS, Universitätszugehörigkeit, Ökonomischer Status, Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS, Index ART-Kenntnisse, Index Religionsbindung

ANOVA[a]

Modell		Quadratsumme	df	Mittel der Quadrate	F	Sig.
1	Regression	151,683	12	12,640	3,250	,000[b]
	Residuum	544,566	140	3,890		
	Gesamtsumme	696,248	152			

a. Abhängige Variable: Index Aberkennung von Freundschaft und Solidarität

b. Prädiktoren: (Konstante), Index Anomia, Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung, Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J., Geschlecht, Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse, Index Sozialer Status, Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS, Universitätszugehörigkeit, Ökonomischer Status, Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS, Index ART-Kenntnisse, Index Religionsbindung

Koeffizienten[a]

Modell		Nicht standardisierte Koeffizienten		Standardisierte Koeffizienten	t	Sig.	Kollinearitätsstatistik	
		B	Standardfehler	Beta			Toleranz	VIF
1	(Konstante)	6,141	1,442		4,259	,000		
	Geschlecht	,287	,328	,067	,875	,383	,946	1,057
	Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	-,136	,376	-,028	-,363	,717	,947	1,056
	Index Religionsbindung	,053	,023	,196	2,275	,024	,752	1,329
	Index Sozialer Status	-,218	,084	-,200	-2,590	,011	,936	1,069
	Ökonomischer Status	-,518	,435	-,094	-1,190	,236	,899	1,113
	Universitätszugehörigkeit	,563	,363	,129	1,551	,123	,804	1,243
	Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	-,085	,097	-,070	-,871	,385	,857	1,167
	Index ART-Kenntnisse	-,088	,049	-,148	-1,811	,072	,841	1,189
	Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	-,199	,077	-,211	-2,595	,010	,848	1,179
	Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	,912	,541	,131	1,685	,094	,928	1,078
	Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	,012	,123	,007	,095	,925	,918	1,090
	Index Anomia	,004	,051	,006	,073	,942	,821	1,218

a. Abhängige Variable: Index Aberkennung von Freundschaft und Solidarität

Kollinearitätsdiagnose[a]

Modell	Dimension	Eigenwert	Konditionsindex	Varianzanteile												
				(Konstante)	Geschlecht	Alter (bis 22 J. - über 22 J.	Index Religionsbindung	Index Sozialer Status	Ökonomischer Status	Universitätszugehörigkeit	Index Biomedizinische Detailkenntnisse	Index ART-Kenntnisse	Index Vertrauen in Informationen zu HIV/AIDS	Individuelle Risikowahrnehmung	Index Soziale Kontakte zu Menschen mit HIV/AIDS	Index Anomia
1	1	8,903	1,000	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00
	2	,958	3,049	,00	,01	,04	,00	,00	,00	,01	,00	,00	,00	,66	,06	,00
	3	,741	3,465	,00	,00	,71	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,16	,06	,00
	4	,668	3,650	,00	,06	,11	,01	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,03	,74	,00
	5	,533	4,087	,00	,34	,02	,08	,00	,00	,22	,00	,00	,00	,05	,01	,00
	6	,438	4,511	,00	,43	,05	,22	,00	,01	,09	,00	,00	,00	,02	,05	,00
	7	,213	6,472	,00	,12	,02	,30	,03	,01	,50	,01	,02	,00	,03	,01	,09
	8	,171	7,206	,00	,00	,00	,16	,00	,65	,10	,00	,01	,00	,00	,02	,08
	9	,149	7,729	,00	,00	,00	,00	,34	,09	,00	,00	,07	,00	,00	,01	,26
	10	,099	9,472	,00	,00	,00	,00	,59	,01	,06	,04	,30	,02	,00	,01	,08
	11	,075	10,911	,00	,01	,00	,00	,01	,12	,01	,04	,40	,38	,01	,01	,03
	12	,042	14,579	,00	,00	,01	,00	,01	,01	,01	,71	,11	,38	,00	,00	,03
	13	,010	29,302	1,00	,03	,03	,22	,03	,08	,00	,20	,09	,20	,03	,00	,43

a. Abhängige Variable: Index Aberkennung von Freundschaft und Solidarität

11 Exemplarische Berechnungen und Alternativberechnungen

11.1 Itemkritik für das Item S2

11.1.1 Korrelation zwischen den Items S1 und S2

Korrelationen

		Many people with HIV/AIDS do not care if they infect others.	People with HIV/AIDS have not only themselves to blame for being infected.
Many people with HIV/AIDS do not care if they infect others.	Pearson-Korrelation	1	-,116**
	Sig. (2-seitig)		,000
	N	1259	1252
People with HIV/AIDS have not only themselves to blame for being infected.	Pearson-Korrelation	-,116**	1
	Sig. (2-seitig)	,000	
	N	1252	1254

**. Korrelation ist bei Niveau 0,01 signifikant (zweiseitig).

Korrelationen

			Many people with HIV/AIDS do not care if they infect others.	People with HIV/AIDS have not only themselves to blame for being infected.
Spearman-Rho	Many people with HIV/AIDS do not care if they infect others.	Korrelationskoeffizient	1,000	-,120**
		Sig. (2-seitig)	.	,000
		N	1259	1252
	People with HIV/AIDS have not only themselves to blame for being infected.	Korrelationskoeffizient	-,120**	1,000
		Sig. (2-seitig)	,000	.
		N	1252	1254

**. Korrelation ist bei Niveau 0,01 signifikant (zweiseitig).

11.1.2 Alternative Faktorenanalyse zur Prüfung der Dimensionalität der Stigma-Indikatoren unter Ausschluss des Items S2

Kommunalitäten

	Anfänglich	Extraktion
. . discomfort because of that person(s)?	1,000	,788
. . fear of that person(s)?	1,000	,808
. . angry on that person (s)?	1,000	,551
In case of equal cualifications, job applicants who don't have HIV/AIDS should be preferred over job applicants who have HIV/AIDS.	1,000	,526
Spending public funds cn a job-training for people with HIV/AIDS is a waste of public resources.	1,000	,690
In case of bed shortages in hospitals, people who con't have HIV/AIDS should be preferred over people who have HIV/AIDS.	1,000	,640
Spending public funds on the health of people with HIV/AIDS is a waste of public resources.	1,000	,699
People with HIV/AIDS should have the same rghts to access public resources as anyone else.	1,000	,579
If a good friend was too ill to go to work permanently because of HIV/AIDS related illness, I would share my own resources (e.g. money, food, clothes cr accommodation) with him/her.	1,000	,559
Many people with HIV/AIDS do not care if they infect others.	1,000	,255
People with HIV/AIDS should feel ashamed.	1,000	,558
People who became infected with HIV/AIDS through sex have gotten what they deserve.	1,000	,651
HIV/AIDS is god´s punishment for acting against his rules.	1,000	,586
I would wear a shirt that was once worn by somebody who has HIV/AIDS.	1,000	,734
I would eat a meal that was cooked by somebody who has HIV/AIDS.	1,000	,738
I would avoid touching somebody who has HIV/AIDS in order to not become infected.	1,000	,550
I would not share my workplace (e.g. an office room) with somebody who has HIV/AIDS.	1,000	,695
I would not eat fresh fruits cr vegetables that were bought from a grocer or shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS.	1,000	,670
I would care for a relative cr friend who is sick of HIV/AIDS related illness as much as I can	1,000	,457
I would take action to stop a teacher who has HIV/AIDS from teaching my child in school.	1,000	,697
I would take action to keep a person who has HIV/AIDS from moving next door.	1,000	,686
I would cancel a meeting with friends if I heard that somebody would bring a person who has HIV/AIDS.	1,000	,795
If I found out that one of my friends has HIV/AIDS, I would still be friends with him/her.	1,000	,423

Extraktionsmethode: Analyse der Hauptkomponente.

Erklärte Gesamtvarianz

Komponente	Anfängliche Eigenwerte			Extrahierte Summen von quadrierten Ladungen			Rotierte Summen von quadrierten Ladungen		
	Gesamtsumme	% der Varianz	Kumulativ %	Gesamtsumme	% der Varianz	Kumulativ %	Gesamtsumme	% der Varianz	Kumulativ %
1	7,499	32,606	32,606	7,499	32,606	32,606	3,935	17,110	17,110
2	1,685	7,327	39,933	1,685	7,327	39,933	2,645	11,501	28,612
3	1,606	6,983	46,917	1,606	6,983	46,917	2,225	9,673	38,285
4	1,315	5,719	52,636	1,315	5,719	52,636	1,978	8,599	46,884
5	1,168	5,077	57,713	1,168	5,077	57,713	1,897	8,247	55,131
6	1,062	4,615	62,328	1,062	4,615	62,328	1,655	7,197	62,328
7	,933	4,056	66,384						
8	,784	3,409	69,793						
9	,776	3,373	73,167						
10	,724	3,148	76,314						
11	,686	2,982	79,296						
12	,618	2,687	81,983						
13	,603	2,622	84,605						
14	,529	2,301	86,907						
15	,400	2,087	88,994						
16	,456	1,983	90,977						
17	,409	1,779	92,756						
18	,337	1,463	94,219						
19	,323	1,406	95,625						
20	,300	1,306	96,931						
21	,261	1,137	98,068						
22	,228	,992	99,060						
23	,216	,940	100,000						

Extraktionsmethode: Analyse der Hauptkomponente.

Komponentenmatrix[a]

	Komponente					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
… discomfort because of that person(s)?	,464	,379	,637	-,003	-,149	-,023
… fear of that person(s)?	,502	,390	,615	-,015	-,156	-,009
… angry on that person (s)?	,297	-,012	,545	-,016	-,162	,374
In case of equal qualifications, job applicants who don't have HIV/AIDS should be preferred over job applicants who have HIV/AIDS.	,540	-,340	,178	-,255	,062	-,137
Spending public funds on a job-training for people with HIV/AIDS is a waste of public resources.	,546	-,401	,178	-,311	,218	-,235
In case of bed shortages in hospitals, people who don't have HIV/AIDS should be preferred over people who have HIV/AIDS.	,599	-,422	,165	-,214	,043	-,167
Spending public funds on the health of people with HIV/AIDS is a waste of public resources.	,619	-,498	,099	-,188	,094	-,120
People with HIV/AIDS should have the same rights to access public resources as anyone else.	,377	-,063	-,010	-,157	,327	,549
If a good friend was too ill to go to work permanently because of HIV/AIDS related illness, I would share my own resources (e.g. money, food, clothes or accommodation) with him/her.	,444	,199	-,166	-,265	,315	,355
Many people with HIV/AIDS do not care if they infect others.	,155	-,093	,318	,298	,179	-,015
People with HIV/AIDS should feel ashamed.	,609	-,197	,018	,339	,180	,041
People who became infected with HIV/AIDS through sex have gotten what they deserve.	,536	-,112	-,038	,533	,247	,067
HIV/AIDS is god´s punishment for acting against his rules.	,382	-,147	,052	,594	,227	,106
I would wear a shirt that was once worn by somebody who has HIV/AIDS.	,561	,453	-,125	-,136	,343	-,251
I would eat a meal that was cooked by somebody who has HIV/AIDS.	,601	,442	-,070	-,076	,331	-,248
I would avoid touching somebody who has HIV/AIDS in order to not become infected.	,671	,200	-,119	,096	-,080	-,173
I would not share my workplace (e.g. an office room) with somebody who has HIV/AIDS.	,762	,115	-,223	,085	-,189	-,091
I would not eat fresh fruits or vegetables that were bought from a grocer or shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS.	,749	,191	-,178	,103	-,077	-,155
I would care for a relative or friend who is sick of HIV/AIDS related illness as much as I can	,485	,204	-,200	-,233	,074	,285
I would take action to stop a teacher who has HIV/AIDS from teaching my child in school.	,758	-,018	-,176	,020	-,300	,027
I would take action to keep a person who has HIV/AIDS from moving next door.	,696	-,121	-,202	,084	-,363	,085
I would cancel a meeting with friends if I heard that somebody would bring a person who has HIV/AIDS.	,778	-,124	-,212	,016	-,355	,050
If I found out that one of my friends has HIV/AIDS, I would still be friends with him/her.	,527	-,015	-,139	-,153	-,145	,286

Extraktionsmethode: Analyse der Hauptkomponente.

a. 6 Komponenten extrahiert.

Rotierte Komponentenmatrix[a]

	Komponente					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
… discomfort because of that person(s)?	,141	,093	,250	,831	,078	-,008
… fear of that person(s)?	,178	,096	,266	,831	,073	,020
… angry on that person (s)?	,090	,131	-,241	,630	,125	,235
In case of equal qualifications, job applicants who don't have HIV/AIDS should be preferred over job applicants who have HIV/AIDS.	,203	,667	,083	,138	,065	,101
Spending public funds on a job-training for people with HIV/AIDS is a waste of public resources.	,097	,794	,172	,063	,086	,098
In case of bed shortages in hospitals, people who don't have HIV/AIDS should be preferred over people who have HIV/AIDS.	,262	,732	,059	,112	,122	,067
Spending public funds on the health of people with HIV/AIDS is a waste of public resources.	,274	,758	,026	,027	,183	,124
People with HIV/AIDS should have the same rights to access public resources as anyone else.	,047	,160	-,009	,068	,186	,715
If a good friend was too ill to go to work permanently because of HIV/AIDS related illness, I would share my own resources (e.g. money, food, clothes or accommodation) with him/her.	,142	,084	,304	,027	,016	,662
Many people with HIV/AIDS do not care if they infect others.	-,104	,117	,005	,218	,423	-,060
People with HIV/AIDS should feel ashamed.	,318	,275	,126	,053	,586	,139
People who became infected with HIV/AIDS through sex have gotten what they deserve.	,276	,095	,157	-,001	,727	,114
HIV/AIDS is god´s punishment for acting against his rules.	,161	,031	,029	,032	,744	,055
I would wear a shirt that was once worn by somebody who has HIV/AIDS.	,176	,119	,799	,083	,057	,202
I would eat a meal that was cooked by somebody who has HIV/AIDS.	,195	,129	,785	,138	,123	,180
I would avoid touching somebody who has HIV/AIDS in order to not become infected.	,542	,132	,432	,141	,177	,029
I would not share my workplace (e.g. an office room) with somebody who has HIV/AIDS.	,713	,159	,343	,087	,166	,091
I would not eat fresh fruits or vegetables that were bought from a grocer or shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS.	,616	,149	,458	,110	,204	,073
I would care for a relative or friend who is sick of HIV/AIDS related illness as much as I can	,334	,053	,253	,062	-,053	,522
I would take action to stop a teacher who has HIV/AIDS from teaching my child in school.	,757	,227	,150	,125	,114	,143
I would take action to keep a person who has HIV/AIDS from moving next door.	,777	,203	,004	,073	,147	,120
I would cancel a meeting with friends if I heard that somebody would bring a person who has HIV/AIDS.	,820	,281	,063	,080	,116	,143
If I found out that one of my friends has HIV/AIDS, I would still be friends with him/her.	,484	,155	,018	,099	-,006	,394

Extraktionsmethode: Analyse der Hauptkomponente.
Rotationsmethode: Varimax mit Kaiser-Normalisierung.

a. Rotation konvergierte in 6 Iterationen.

11.2 Exemplarische Faktorenanalyse zur Prüfung der Dimensionalität der Variablen *Selbstvertrauen*

Kommunalitäten

	Anfänglich	Extraktion
I feel that I have a number of good qualities.	1,000	,647
I am able to do things as well as most other people.	1,000	,710
I feel I do not have much to be proud of.	1,000	,423
On the whole, I am satisfied with myself.	1,000	,380
I wish I could have more respect for myself.	1,000	,611
At times I think I am no good at all.	1,000	,590

Extraktionsmethode: Analyse der Hauptkomponente.

Erklärte Gesamtvarianz

	Anfängliche Eigenwerte			Extrahierte Summen von quadrierten Ladungen			Rotierte Summen von quadrierten Ladungen		
Komponente	Gesamtsumme	% der Varianz	Kumulativ %	Gesamtsumme	% der Varianz	Kumulativ %	Gesamtsumme	% der Varianz	Kumulativ %
1	2,224	37,075	37,075	2,224	37,075	37,075	1,689	28,145	28,145
2	1,138	18,959	56,034	1,138	18,959	56,034	1,673	27,888	56,034
3	,846	14,106	70,140						
4	,726	12,092	82,231						
5	,562	9,368	91,600						
6	,504	8,400	100,000						

Extraktionsmethode: Analyse der Hauptkomponente.

Komponentenmatrix[a]

	Komponente	
	1	2
I feel that I have a number of good qualities.	,650	-,474
I am able to do things as well as most other people.	,615	-,576
I feel I do not have much to be proud of.	,622	,189
On the whole, I am satisfied with myself.	,612	-,068
I wish I could have more respect for myself.	,528	,576
At times I think I am no good at all.	,619	,456

Extraktionsmethode: Analyse der Hauptkomponente.

a. 2 Komponenten extrahiert.

Rotierte Komponentenmatrix[a]

	Komponente	
	1	2
I feel that I have a number of good qualities.	,796	,119
I am able to do things as well as most other people.	,843	,021
I feel I do not have much to be proud of.	,310	,572
On the whole, I am satisfied with myself.	,484	,381
I wish I could have more respect for myself.	-,029	,781
At times I think I am no good at all.	,120	,759

Extraktionsmethode: Analyse der Hauptkomponente.
Rotationsmethode: Varimax mit Kaiser-Normalisierung.

a. Rotation konvergierte in 3 Iterationen.

11.3 Korrelation zwischen den sozialen Statusindikatoren mit der ursprünglichen und der transformierten ökonomischen Statusindikatoren

Korrelationen

	Going to museums or art galleries?	Going to theaters or student theatres?	Keeping up with current affairs watching TV?	Keeping up with current affairs by reading quality newspapers or online news channels?	Reading "a good book"?
	1256	1249	1243	1251	1258
Ökonomischer Status	,119	,126	,018	,035	,027
	,000	,000	,536	,224	,352
	1232	1226	1220	1229	1230

11.4 Vergleich der Antworthäufigkeiten des Items AV5 nach Geschlecht

If a woman with HIV/AIDS is pregnant, taking ARVs can reduce her risk of infecting the baby.

Geschlecht		Häufigkeit	Prozent	Gültige Prozent	Kumulative Prozente
Female	fully disagree /dk	220	30,2	30,2	30,2
	disagree	43	5,9	5,9	36,1
	agree	246	33,7	33,7	69,8
	fully agree	220	30,2	30,2	100,0
		729	100,0	100,0	
Male	fully disagree /dk	201	37,8	37,8	37,8
	disagree	32	6,0	6,0	43,8
	agree	158	29,7	29,7	73,5
	fully agree	141	26,5	26,5	100,0
		532	100,0	100,0	

11.5 Korrelationskoeffizienten des Index *relative Deprivation* mit den Stigma-Dimensionen in der weißen Bevölkerungsgruppe

Korrelationen

		Index relative Deprivation
Index relative Deprivation	Pearson-Korrelation	1
	N	172
Index affektives Stigma	Pearson-Korrelation	,164
	Sig. (2-seitig)	,049
	N	144
Inder ressourcenbasiertes Stigma	Pearson-Korrelation	,027
	Sig. (2-seitig)	,726
	N	170
Index symbolisches Stigma	Pearson-Korrelation	,176
	Sig. (2-seitig)	,022
	N	168
Index instrumentelles stigma	Pearson-Korrelation	-,105
	Sig. (2-seitig)	,174
	N	170
Index soziale Ausgrenzung	Pearson-Korrelation	,060
	Sig. (2-seitig)	,444
	N	165
Index Aberkennung von Freundschaft und Solidarität	Pearson-Korrelation	,029
	Sig. (2-seitig)	,712
	N	168

11.6 Vergleich der Mittelwerte des Index *Religionsbindung* unter den Religionsgruppen

Descriptives

Index Religionsbindung

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
Christianity	877	16,45	4,790	,162	16,14	16,77	0	24
Islam	162	17,43	4,430	,348	16,74	18,12	3	24
Other	29	12,14	7,065	1,312	9,45	14,83	0	24
None	135	5,05	4,906	,422	4,22	5,89	0	18
Total	1203	15,20	6,067	,175	14,86	15,55	0	24