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APPENDIX A

EXAMPLE OF DATA ANALYSIS

Focus Group 1: 22 May 2003 (M=4;F=11)

F1: Well, I think since I started with the HIV program I am more comfortable with issues. People ask you questions and sometimes you have to refer back to the manual, but later you really know the answers to the questions

R: And have you found that you are in a better position to answer these questions?

F1: Yes. Especially when it comes to knowledge issues such as the window period and high risk behaviour, you know, the things you do not see on T.V.

Everybody has the general information, but they do not know anything more.

F2: Basically, when I started with this training I spoke to my parents and they were not very happy for me to do it. But, after I started the course and explained to them what it is about HIV that we are learning, they started understanding and were more supportive. And now, whenever they ask me about HIV stuff, I can understand and answer their questions.

F3: My mother is a nurse, so we basically have a lot of information at home. But since I started the program I know a lot more, especially high risk behaviour

Comfortable

+ knowledge

- gen.
information

Parents
Attitude

+ knowledge

and things like how it is transmitted and those things you know. But, I've learnt a lot.

F4: About a month ago I lost my cousin. She died of AIDS. Somehow the program has really helped me deal with her death, with all that I have learnt. In my family I hear a lot of strange things about AIDS, you know, one says this, and one says that, and by doing this program I have learnt a lot, about what is the truth and what is not.

F5: I've learnt that even though we know about this AIDS thing, that there is a lot of ignorance. It is not about what you have heard, but what you have set out to do to learn about AIDS, like she said about the window period and that. People just assume that AIDS equals sex, and the other stuff they do not share about. So it (the program) really like opened it up for me, to talk about other issues related to AIDS, because it is not just sex, it's other stuff as well.

M1: Well, the most interesting for me was when about two weeks ago we watched the videos on like syphilis and all the rest of the STD's it really became a reality to me about what it can do to you. I've learnt so much and it has really helped me to start talking about AIDS, because in my family we

Death

Knowledge

Ignorance

Openness

Knowledge

Reality

Communic.

don't talk about AIDS and sex at all. I have started talking about these issues at home and at first it was very difficult, but I just go home every time and tell them what I have learnt, and slowly but surely I think they are getting more of the facts about sex and AIDS.

F6: I never knew much about HIV and that, and I was always really scared of it and wanted to stay far away from people with it. And I always thought that the reason they have it is because their mothers have it, or that they were born with it. But then eventually I think I started learning more things about it and I really started wanting to help those with HIV, ja I want to like spread the word about HIV, so that other people will know what is HIV. Well. It is nice now, because I can share all of it with my mother, because my mother and so never really knew anything much about HIV itself. And in a way it has really changed my life, because I really want to go out there and help others.

F7: My mom is also a nurse, although she is not one that is very open to talk about issues and AIDS. And my dad also was not very happy for me to take part in this program. But it has really changed my views and perceptions about issues. So now I can really

Openness

Parents

Motivation

Knowledge
Use to help

Advocate

Parents

Responsibility

Parents
Attitude

tell others about HIV and know that I have the knowledge.

F8: I think I also pretty much realized when I started with the program that AIDS and HIV was a topic that is not really discussed in our household. And it really opened my eyes because I was very scared of it (HIV). And I realized that it is not something you catch like a cold, you have to really know about it and tell others about it. Like in my household, my brother just started high school, and I was able to help him understand issues, and even my parents are more open to talk about it, which is really great.

M2: Well, personally I think because there is not a cure for AIDS yet, the only way we can cure it is through knowledge, and it is wonderful that we have that now. Also I think parents do not want to discuss the topic or they are too concerned to actually take on this topic. And you know, AIDS is out there, but what are the chances of it touching my life. So I think we have to make everyone aware of it, and I think it has really helped in our school, a lot, and personally as well. I have been much enlightened with knowledge, in stead of just facts and statistics.

Knowledge

Communication
Parents

Less fear

Advocate

Attitude

Knowledge

Awareness

Knowledge
Skills

F9: OK, when I first went home and told my family that

I have started this AIDS course, my sister asked me:

“Do you have AIDS?” because she thought the reason I had to study about it was that I probably had it, and I think that are a lot of people’s perception, that when you study AIDS you must have it. And, I always thought that you can get from blood transfusions and sex and stuff, but I never knew that you can get AIDS from simple things like blow jobs and, or I always thought that were the safe things to do, and ja I now realized that it is not.

M3: The interesting thing for me was to see how many people actually do not know about AIDS. You are used to hearing it on the radio, and you just switch it off because you are so sick of hearing about it. So I actually think people enjoy and want to hear from someone directly, making personal contact, face to face, learning about the disease. So, I think it wonderful that we teach the youth about it, and they can go out and teach others personally, face to face.

Stereotype
Misconception

Perceptions

Ignorance
Lack of
knowledge

Fed up

Personal
(presenter)

educate others

Knowledge (positive) +	Knowledge (negative) -	Parents	Peers	Needs: future programmes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gained • Openness / attitude change • Help / support • Changed views / perceptions • Motivation • Decisionmaking • Utilize / transfer information • Fear decrease • Behaviour change • Understanding • Ignorance • Awareness (danger / death) • Misconceptions • Stigma • Example setting • Stereotyping • Relationships • Perceptions • Reality (death / closeness) • Abstinence • Healthy living / changed lifestyle • Responsibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of information • Death • Repetition / Same information • Decline morals / values • Fear (scared / death / dealing with reality / stigma) • Role of poverty / influence • Racial issues • Shock • Communication difficult • Denial • Too many facts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attitudes (positive change / openness) • Attitudes (negative towards education) • Lack of knowledge / information • Communication (positive and negative) • Shy to talk / stubborn / scared • Ignorance • Family structure / support • Uninformed / ignorant • Trust • Role (parents vs. media / friends) • Involvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can educate others / parents • Positive support • Peer education • Knowledge • Peer pressure (positive and negative) • Shock (status of friends) • Positive communication • Negative peer influence (self-concept / individuality) 	<p>Groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smaller groups • Optional / compulsory • Boys and girls separate <p>Time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not once off • Ongoing basis • More training <p>Presenter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outside person (not teacher) • HIV + person (life story / reality) • Younger (relate better) <p>Knowledge and information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less factual • Prevention and coping • Morals / values / religion • Emotional aspects • New information (developments / statistics) • Instill fear • Relationships (also with HIV+ people) • Giving support • Visual material • Treatment and medication • Parental involvement • New ways of information sharing • Demonstrations / acts / drama • Coping skills / supporting others • Related topics (living with AIDS / support / coping) • Dealing with peer pressure

APPENDIX B

EXAMPLE OF FIELD NOTES

Group A1

- Relaxed
- Very open
- good communication
- RESPONSIBILITY !! ✓✓
- gender
- issues — racism — stereotypes
- enjoy classes!
- personal issues?



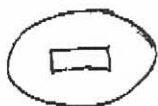
HIV/AIDS
↓
fun to learn

MISCONCEPTIONS!

PARENTS
FRIENDS

GROUP B 2

- Shy to talk ? < Afrikaans background ?
uncomfortable



- WANT MORE !

↳ Knowledge +
↳ Presenter (not a teacher !)

- Sexual risk behaviour

↳ High level of sexual activity ?

MISCONCEPTIONS
STEREOTYPES
PARENTS !!
FRIENDS
↳ influence

Group C 1

- Very representative
 - ↳ open to talk
- Teacher presenter (⊖) !!
 - ↳ negative experiences — DRILL PREACH ABSTAIN!
- Misconceptions
 - ↳ Blood transfusions !

WANT MORE !!
↳ outside presenter
↳ visual

- Some learners
 - ↳ very religious
 - MORALS
 - VALUES

SEE HIV

PARENTS FRIENDS

APPENDIX C

CHECKLIST OF DATA DOCUMENTATION

Checklist of Data Documentation

	School A		School B		School C	
Access negotiated telephonically	2003-04-28		2004-03-02		2004-03-02	
Access negotiated meetings with principals	2003-05-05		2004-03-22		2004-03-24	
Focus Groups	A1 2003- 05-22	A2 2003- 05-22	B1 2004- 04-19	B2 2004- 04-19	C1 2004- 04-22	C2 2004- 04-22
Essays	✓	✓				
Length of F.G.	45 min.	40 min.	48 min.	45 min.	40 min.	50 min.
Record of participants	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Feedback and member checking	2003-07-22 10 learners		2004-07-27 5 learners		2004-07-28 10 learners	

APPENDIX D

SYNOPTIC OVERVIEW OF PROGRAMME CONTENT

Synoptic overview of programme content

I already endeavored to delineate differences between the HIV&AIDS programmes in terms of format (see p 100 in this regard). In 2002 I interviewed the three programme presenters in order to explore the content of the HIV&AIDS programmes presented at the three participating schools. I determined that all three HIV&AIDS programmes were developed in terms of guidelines outlined in Circular 33/2001 (Department of Education, 2001 (a)), with specific attention to age appropriateness. The content of the three programmes participating learners were exposed to is presented in the following synopsis.

Each of the programmes provided extensive scientific and prevention information with a decided statistical component. Examples include details of the nature of the virus, facts on ways of infection, essential information regarding the prevention of infection (including abstinence and condom use), information on sexually transmitted diseases (as well as the treatment thereof).

Another theme included in all these HIV&AIDS programmes pertained to basic first aid principles. Universal precautions in dealing with bleeding were prominent in all the programmes.

At risk behaviour related to HIV infection also featured as a main theme in the programme content. Examples of at risk behaviour are drug and needle use, the role of alcohol, as well as unprotected sex.

Awareness of prejudice and stereotypes was included as another programme theme. Examples of this theme include discussions on stigma, discrimination and attitudes towards people in general, as well as in the context of HIV&AIDS.

Linked to the previous theme, a specific theme in all the programmes addressed non-discrimination towards persons infected and affected with HIV&AIDS.

Lastly the programmes included a section on referral services including community service organizations, counseling and support services.

APPENDIX E

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

Focus group discussion questions

- **QUESTION 1**

What were your experiences of the HIV&AIDS programme in which you participated?

- **QUESTION 2**

How has your experience shaped your attitude towards HIV&AIDS issues? And HIV&AIDS infected persons? And HIV&AIDS affected persons? And your attitude to sexual practices?

- **QUESTION 3**

How has your experience shaped your behaviour in terms of HIV&AIDS issues? And in terms of HIV&AIDS infected persons? And in terms of HIV&AIDS affected persons? And in terms of your own sexual practices? And in terms of possible at risk behaviour in the context of HIV&AIDS?

- **QUESTION 4**

How has your participation in the HIV&AIDS programme affected your life? In terms of attitudes? In terms of relationships? In terms of behaviour? In terms of decisions?

- **QUESTION 5**

What did you find beneficial in the HIV&AIDS programme?

- **QUESTION 6**

What would you suggest for future HIV&AIDS programmes?