

CHAPTER EIGHT

8.0 DATA PRESENTATION, DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

8.1. Data Presentation

There is need to justify the responses and percentages (%) of the questionnaires distributed with regard to the number of staff and students as reflected and illustrated in each of the departments of the institutions chosen. Following the above statement, three hundreds and fifteen questionnaires were produced by the researcher and distributed these numbers to the staff of Rehabilitation center (Rumah Pengasih) and students of both Universities notably University of Malaya and International Islamic University.

Among the staff of Rumah Pengasih Malaysia, fifteen questionnaires were given to them, all males and the researcher realized the same number of questionnaires distributed. In the Department of Social Administration and Justice, the strength of first year students is 48, the male first year students received 10 questionnaires and females also received 30 questionnaires, bringing the total number of questionnaires distributed and realized to 40, above average of the student's strength. In the same order, the Department of Anthropology and Sociology, the male first year students were given 20 questionnaires and the females were given 55 questionnaires, bringing the total number of questionnaires realized to 75, above average of the students strength. In the Department of law, International Islamic University, the student's strength is 300. To this end, the male students were 50

questionnaires and the female students received 135 questionnaires respectively, bringing the total number of questionnaires realized to 185, above average of the student's strength.

The rationale for the number of questionnaires distributed to the staff of Rehabilitation center (Rumah Pengasih) were based on the staff strength of population sample. Also one of their staff went on assignment to Indonesia at the time of conducting this survey. While the number of questionnaires distributed in the Department of Social Administration and Justice. The Department of Anthropology and Sociology and the Department of Law were based on the researcher chosen population sample.

Rumah Pengasih (Rehabilitation center) Data Presentation, analysis and discussion presented below.

Table 2A Sex distribution of the respondents

| Sex | Questionnaires | Total |
|-------|----------------|-------|
| Males | 15 | 100% |

Table 2B(a) Age distribution of the respondents

| Age Range | Male | Percentage |
|--------------|------|------------|
| 15-24 | 5 | 33.33 |
| 25-35 | 4 | 26.66 |
| 35-44 | 3 | 20 |
| 45-54 | 2 | 13.33 |
| 55 and above | 1 | 6.66 |
| Total | 15 | 100 |

Table 2C Marital status distribution of Respondents

| Status | Number | Percentage |
|---------------|--------|------------|
| Single Male | 6 | 40 |
| Married Male | 8 | 53.3 |
| Divorced Male | 1 | 6.7 |
| Total | 15 | 100 |

Table 2D**Rank/Departmental distribution of the respondents**

| Status | Total | Percentage |
|-------------------|-------|------------|
| Male senior staff | 6 | 40 |
| Male Junior staff | 9 | 60 |
| Total | 15 | 100 |

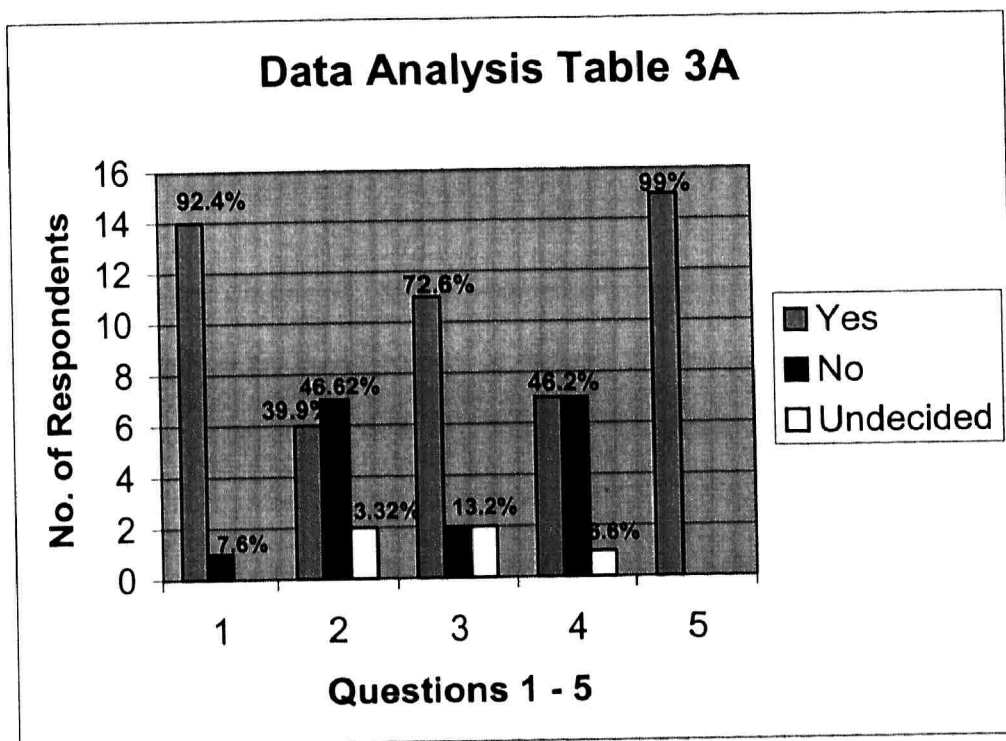
Table 2E**Departmental Distribution of the respondents**

| Departments | Male senior | Percentage | Male junior | Percentage |
|----------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| Education | 3 | 20 | 2 | 13.3 |
| Administration | 2 | 13.3 | 3 | 20 |
| Finance | 1 | 6.7 | 2 | 13.3 |
| Mobile unit | | | 2 | 13.3 |

Table 3A Data Analysis / Discussion**Questionnaire Analysis (Questions 1 - 5)**

| | Yes | | No | | Undecided | | Total | |
|---|-----|-------|----|-------|-----------|-------|-------|-----|
| | N. | % | N. | % | N. | % | N. | % |
| 1. Health education is all about empowering the individual, family and community to take care of their health. | 14 | 92.4 | 1 | 7.6 | - | 0 | 15 | 100 |
| 2. Does your organization have trained health education personnel? | 6 | 39.96 | 7 | 46.62 | 2 | 13.32 | 15 | 100 |
| 3. The major problem of AIDS organization in the area of HIV education is lack of trained personnel. | 11 | 72.6 | 2 | 13.2 | 2 | 13.2 | 15 | 100 |
| 4. Are different Malaysian AIDS organizations doing enough in passing the message of HIV education across the society | 7 | 46.2 | 7 | 46.2 | 1 | 6.6 | 15 | 100 |
| 5. Do you agree that the staff training and development are necessitated by organizational needs | 15 | 99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 100 |

BELOW: GRAPH 1



Discussion

In analyzing the data put together here, in respect to monitoring and evaluation of HIV/ AIDS health education and promotion vi-a-vis the questionnaires (questions) structured and indicated in the above table. The responses shows that 92.4% said 'Yes' that health education is all about empowering the individual, family and community to take care of their health. Against this positive response above, 9.6% said ' No' meaning that health education is not all about empowerment, while 0% were Undecided to the question put across to them.

In another responses, 39.9% admitted that their organization have trained health education personnel as against 46.62% that said 'No' in their response that their organization has no trained health education personnel. 13.32% remain Undecided to the question. Reacting to this question, 73.6% said 'Yes' that the major problem of AIDS organization in

the area of HIV education is lack of trained personnel. Contrary to this answer, 13.2% said 'No' indicating that the major problem of AIDS organization in the area of HIV education is not lack of trained personnel, equalizing the percentage of those who were Undecided which stood at 13.2%.

In another dimension, 46.2% responded by saying 'Yes' that different Malaysian AIDS organizations are doing enough in passing the message of HIV education across the society. On this issue, 46.2% said 'No' meaning that different Malaysian AIDS organizations are not doing enough in passing the message of HIV education across the society, whereas 6.6% remain Undecided. 99.% said 'Yes' that the staff training and development are necessitated by the organizational needs. While 0% said 'No' to the question, then 0% is Undecided.

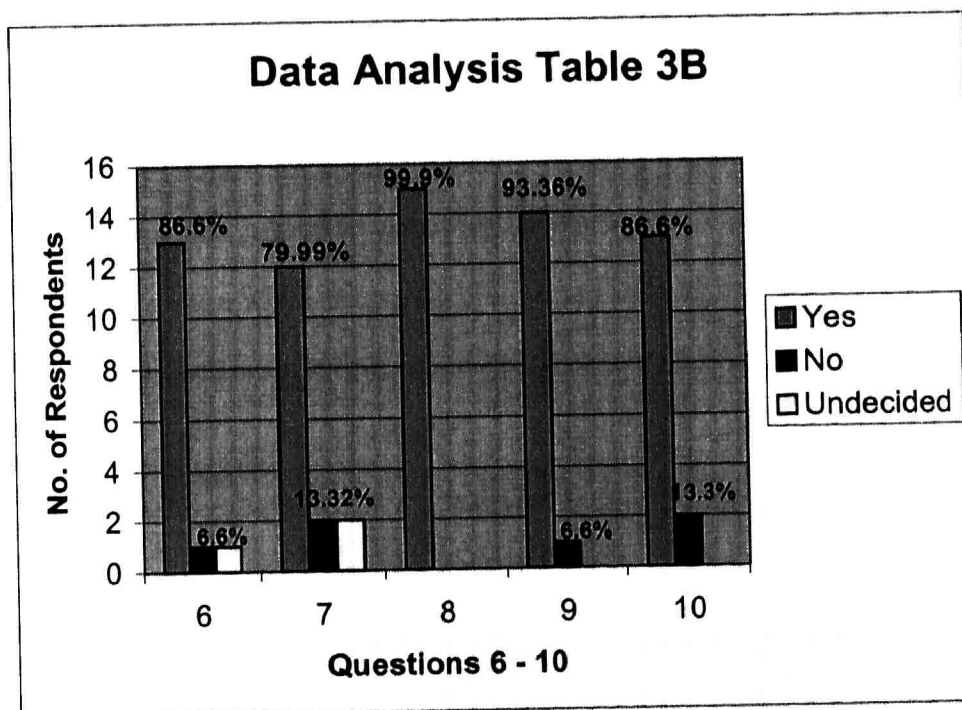
Table 3B **Questionnaire Analysis (Questions 6 - 10)**

| | Yes. | | NO. | | Undecided | | Total | |
|--|------|-------|-----|-------|-----------|-------|-------|-----|
| | N. | % | N. | % | N. | % | N. | % |
| 6. Do you accept that employing health education personnel will enhance greater HIV/AIDS awareness | 13 | 86.6 | 1 | 6.6 | 1 | 6.6 | 15 | 100 |
| 7. It is said that health educators, individuals and communities can do much in advancing health more than modern medicine and technology. | 12 | 79.99 | 2 | 13.32 | 2 | 13.32 | 15 | 100 |

| | Yes. | | NO. | | Undecided | | Total | |
|---|------|------|-----|------|-----------|---|-------|-----|
| | N. | % | N. | % | N. | % | N. | % |
| 8. Skills needed in an organization have something to do with organizational performance | 15 | 99.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 100 |
| 9. Staff training in health related matters has helped in achieving society health objective. | 14 | 93.3 | 1 | 6.6 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 100 |
| 10. Is non-voluntary organization the most appropriate center for HIV and AIDS education | 13 | 86.6 | 2 | 13.3 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 100 |

In the table 3b as shown above

BELOW: GRAPH 2



Discussion

The sixth question among others, 86.6% answered 'Yes' that employing health education personnel in an organization would enhance greater HIV/AIDS awareness; while 6.6% said 'No' meaning they did not accept that employing health education personnel in an organization will enhance greater HIV/AIDS awareness. 6.6% remain Undecided. In another answer to a question, 73.3% answered 'Yes' that health educators, individuals and communities can do much in advancing health more than modern medicine and technology. 13.33% answered 'No' suggesting that health educators, individuals and communities cannot do much in advancing health more than modern medicine and technology. 13.33% is Undecided.

While in reaction to a question, 99.9% said 'Yes' that skills needed in organization have something to do with organizational performance. 0% was recorded as 'No' to the question suggesting that skill needed in organization have something to do with organizational performance. 93.3% said 'Yes' which confirm that staff training in health related matters has helped in achieving society health objectives, the respondent responses remain at variance while because 6.6% did not believe that staff training in health related matters has helped in achieving society health objectives 0% is undecided to the question.

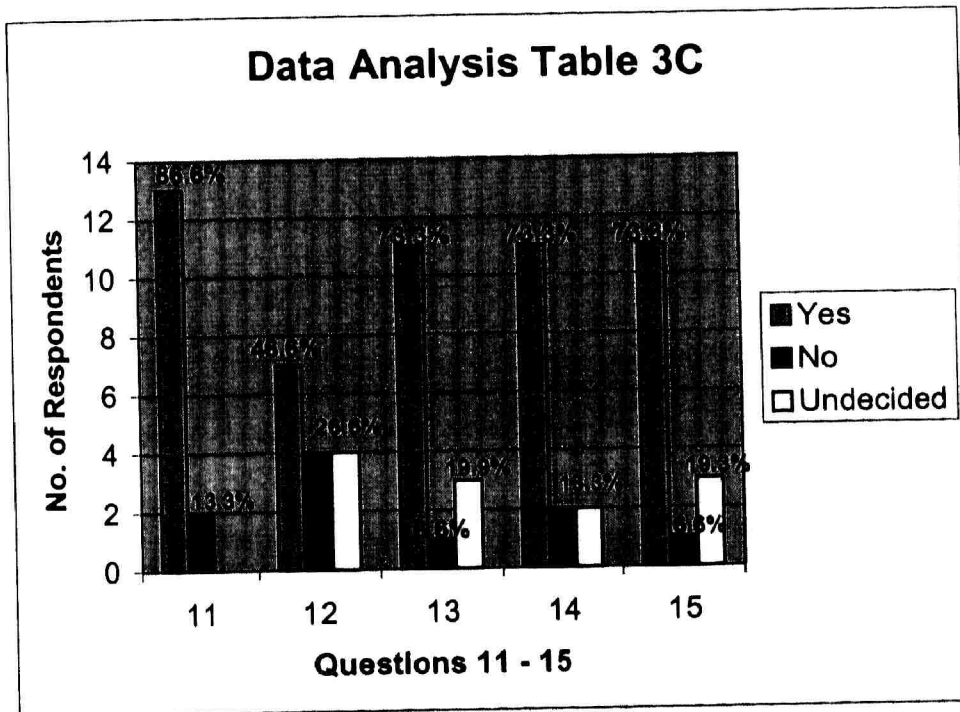
In another response, 86.6% accepted in their reaction that non-voluntary organization is the most appropriate center for HIV and AIDS education, in furtherance of this analysis, 13.3% said 'NO' that non-voluntary organization is not the most appropriate center for HIV and AIDS education. 0% remains Undecided.

Table 3C Questionnaire Analysis (Questions 11 - 15)

| | Yes | | No | | Undecided | | Total | |
|--|-----|------|----|------|-----------|------|-------|-----|
| | N. | % | N. | % | N. | % | N. | % |
| 11. Does your organization receive fund from government | 13 | 86.6 | 2 | 13.3 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 100 |
| 12. Is funding the problem your organizational inability to reach AIDS education to the grassroots | 7 | 46.6 | 4 | 26.6 | 4 | 0 | 15 | 100 |
| 13. Lack of funding hinders genuine program. | 11 | 73.3 | 1 | 6.6 | 3 | 19.9 | 15 | 100 |
| 14. Has your organization received any form of government support | 11 | 73.3 | 2 | 13.3 | 2 | 13.3 | 15 | 100 |
| 15. Motivation from government is essential for non-voluntary organizations' encouragement to achieve optimum Productivity | 11 | 73.3 | 1 | 6.6 | 3 | 19.3 | 15 | 100 |

Table 3C above

BELOW: GRAPH 3



A close look at the respondent responses shows that 86.6% was found to said 'Yes' that their organization had received fund from the government, while 13.3% said 'No' meaning that their organization had not received fund from the government. 0% is Undecided. 46% said 'Yes' that funding is the problem of their organizational inability to reach AIDS program to the grassroots 26.6% said 'No' that funding is not the problem. 0% is Undecided. 73.3% confirming through their answer agree that lack of funding hinders genuine program. The 19.9% is undecided.

A frank answer from another responses was positive hence 73.3% said 'Yes' that their organization had received some form of government support, while 13.3% responded by saying 'No' that they have not received any form of government support. This 'no' of course tallied with those who remain Undecided which stood at 13.3%.

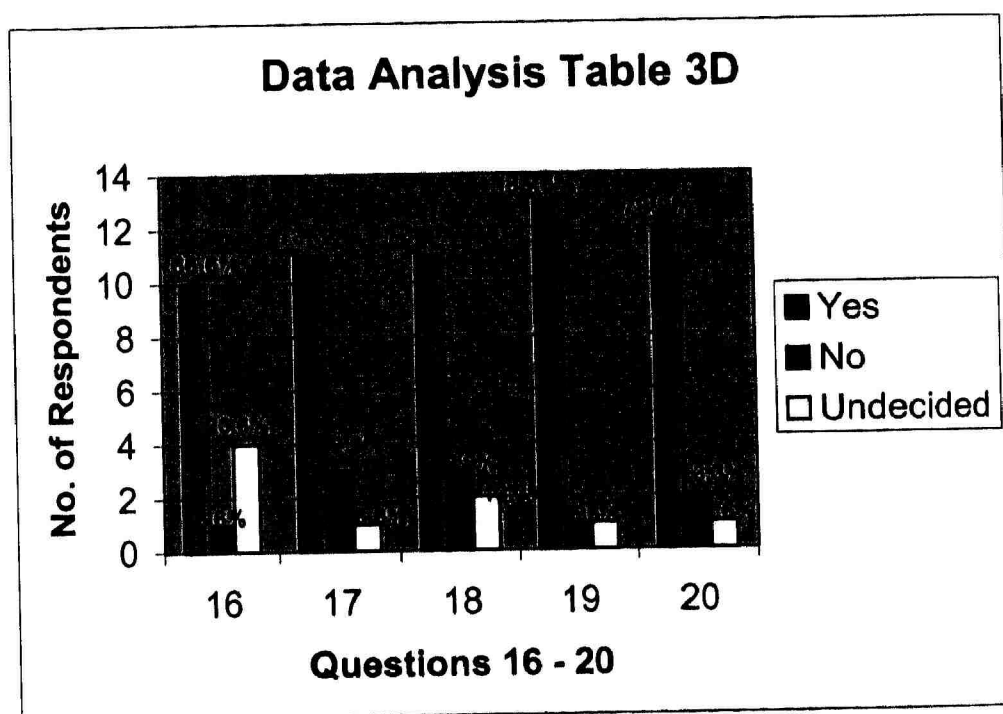
Answering a question from another dimension, 73.3% admitted by indicating 'Yes' that motivation from the government is essential for non- voluntary organizations' encouragement to achieve optimum productivity. Contrary to this answer, 6.6% said 'No' that motivation from the government is not essential for non-voluntary organizations' encouragement to achieve optimum productivity. 19.3% is Undecided

Table 3D Questionnaire Analysis (Questions 16 - 20)

| | Yes | | No | | Undecided | | | Total |
|---|-----|------|----|------|-----------|------|----|-------|
| | N. | % | N. | % | N. | % | N. | % |
| 16. Mobility in form of transportation facilitates effective coordination of programs | 10 | 66.6 | 1 | 6.6 | 4 | 26.6 | 15 | 100 |
| 17. Does your organization have HIV/AIDS facilitators | 11 | 73.3 | 3 | 19.9 | 1 | 6.6 | 15 | 100 |
| 18. Does your organization have adequate mobile system to carry out AIDS education programs | 11 | 73.3 | 3 | 19.9 | 2 | 13.3 | 15 | 100 |
| 19. Do you know any AIDS victim or HIV carrier in your community | 13 | 86.6 | 1 | 6.6 | 1 | 6.6 | 15 | 100 |

| | Yes | | No | | Undecided | | | Total |
|---|-----|------|----|------|-----------|-----|----|-------|
| | N. | % | N. | % | N. | % | N. | % |
| 20. Do you think that non-governmental organizations are more effective than the government agencies in the pursuit of HIV/AIDS awareness | 12 | 79.9 | 2 | 13.3 | 1 | 6.6 | 15 | 100 |

BELOW: GRAPH 4



Analyzing the above responses, 66.6% showed consensus that mobility in the form of transportation facilitates effective coordination of programs. 6.6% said 'No' disagreeing with the idea of mobility facilitating effective coordination of programs. 26.6% is undecided. In another continuum 93.3% of the respondent said 'Yes' that their organization has HIV/AIDS facilitators? 19.9% said 'No' 6.6% remain Undecided. 73.3% answered in a question put across to them that their organization had adequate mobile system to carry out AIDS

education program. 19.2% said No and 13.3% is Undecided. Whereas 86.6% accepted that they know AIDS victim and HIV carrier in their community. 6.6% said No and 6.6% is undecided. Responding to a question, 79.9% said those non-governmental organizations more effective than government agencies in the pursuit of AIDS awareness program. 13.3% said 'No' that non-governmental organizations are not more effective than government agencies in the pursuit of AIDS awareness program. 6.6% of the respondents remain Undecided.

A critical look at this analysis, however, points to the obvious fact that the positiveness 'Yes' of those analysis confirm that personnel training is a sine-qua-non for organizational development, high skill attainment and productivity. The research also revealed that knowledge acquisition is necessary in an organization because it makes way for high performance in an organization. The responses in this research study generally accepted that funding, motivation and mobile system engender and reinforces high level of productivity in an organization, while lack of it will slow productivity and perhaps create stagnation in the system.

8.2 Rank / Departmental Observation

Rank observation

The total number of male senior staff working with Rumah Pengasih (Rehabilitation Center) is six (6) while the total number of male junior staff is nine (9). In the light of the number of male senior and male junior staff, 15 questionnaires were distributed to these officers, with senior having 6 questionnaires and junior having 9 questionnaires respectively. The

researcher realized 6 questionnaires from the male senior officers, which represent 2.14% while that of male junior officers returned nine questionnaires, which represent 2.85%.

Departmental observation

However, departmental observation showed that Education department returned a total of 3 questionnaires from the male- senior officers who represent 20%. In Administration department senior officers returned 2 questionnaires which represent 13.3%. Also in the finance department, male senior officers returned one questionnaire. The junior staff in the education department returned 2 questionnaires representing 13.3%. Administration the junior staff returned 20%, while in the finance department 2 questionnaires were returned.

This represents 13.3%. Finally in the mobile unit, 2 questionnaires were returned representing 13.3%. In summation of the analysis from the above responses, it could be adduced that there were constant indications that the records received from the those who answered 'Yes' were more favorable to our research than those who answered 'No'.

8.3 Sex / Departmental Distribution of the respondents (universities Students)

Table 4A

| Sex | Questionnaire | Total | Percentage |
|-----------------|---------------|-------|------------|
| Male students | 100 | 100 | 33.3 |
| Female students | 200 | 200 | 66.7 |
| | | 300 | |

Table 4B Age Distribution of the respondents

| Age range | Male | Female | Total | Percentage |
|--------------|------|--------|-------|------------|
| 17-19 | 10 | 30 | 40 | 13.3 |
| 20-22 | 20 | 55 | 75 | 25 |
| 23-25 | 50 | 75 | 150 | 50 |
| 25 and above | 20 | 100 | 35 | 11.7 |
| | 100 | 200 | 300 | |

Departmental illustration

Social Administration

Male Students Female Students

3.33% 10%

Anthropology and
Sociology

Male Students Female Students

6.70% 18.30%

Law

Male Students Female Students

16.60% 45%

Table 4A

| Sex | Questionnaire | Total | Percentage |
|-----------------|---------------|-------|------------|
| Male students | 100 | 100 | 33.3 % |
| Female students | 200 | 200 | 66.7 % |
| | | 300 | |

Table 4B Age Distribution of the respondents

| Age range | Male | Female | Total | Percentage |
|--------------|------|--------|-------|------------|
| 17-19 | 10 | 30 | 40 | 13.3% |
| 20-22 | 20 | 55 | 75 | 25% |
| 23-25 | 50 | 75 | 150 | 50% |
| 25 and above | 20 | 100 | 35 | 11.7% |
| | 100 | 200 | 300 | |

Table 4C Departmental Distribution of the respondents

| | Male | Female | Total | Percentage |
|--|------|--------|-------|------------|
| Department of Social Administration and Justice of the University of Malaya UM | 10 | 30 | 40 | |
| Department of Anthropology and Sociology (UM) | 20 | 55 | 75 | |
| Department of law of the International Islamic University (UIA) | 50 | 135 | 185 | |
| | | | 300 | |

Departmental illustration

Social Administration and Justice

Male students 3.33%
Female students 10%

Anthropology and Sociology

Male students 6.7%
Female students 18.3%

Law

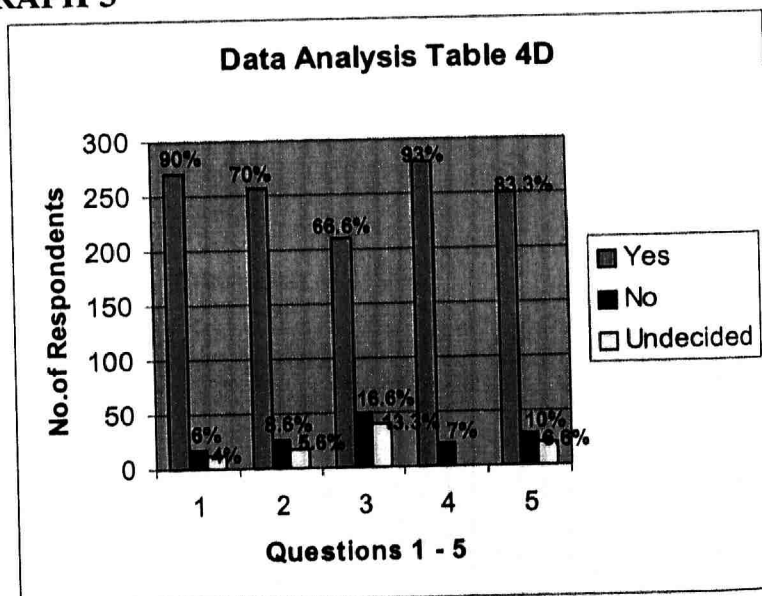
Male students 16.6%
Female students 45%

Table 4D Data Analysis / Discussion

Questionnaire Analysis (Questions 1 - 5)

| | Yes | | No | | Undecided | | Total | |
|---|-----|------|----|------|-----------|------|-------|-----|
| | N. | % | N. | % | N. | % | N. | % |
| 1. Have you heard of HIV and AIDS before | 270 | 90 | 18 | 6 | 12 | 4 | 300 | 100 |
| Are you aware that the infection of HIV causes AIDS | 257 | 86.6 | 26 | 8.6 | 17 | 5.6 | 300 | 100 |
| 3. Do you know that HIV and AIDS have defiled cure. | 210 | 70 | 50 | 16.6 | 40 | 13.3 | 300 | 100 |
| 4. Do you agree that prevention is better than cure | 279 | 93 | 21 | 7 | - | 0 | 300 | 100 |
| 5. Have you heard about health education before | 250 | 83.3 | 30 | 10 | 20 | 6.6 | 300 | 100 |

BELOW: GRAPH 5



Discussion

Analyzing the above data as put together here from Universities students responses, in respect to monitoring and evaluation of HIV/AIDS health education and promotion in Kuala Lumpur vis-à-vis the questionnaires (questions) structured and indicated in the above table. Question number one shows that 90% of the respondents said 'Yes' that they have heard of HIV/AIDS before, against which 18% said 'No' that they have not heard of HIV/AIDS before. 12% stood Undecided to this question.

In other evoking question, 85.6% admitted that they are aware that infection of HIV causes AIDS, still 8.6% said 'No' they are not aware that infection of HIV causes AIDS, whereas 5.6% remain Undecided. To this end, 70% of our respondents acknowledge that HIV and AIDS have defile cure. 16.5% did not give any answer, 13.3% is undecided. In another view, 93% through their responses confirm that prevention is better than cure. 70% did not accept that fact that prevention is better than cure. Zero % was recorded as Undecided. 83.3% said they have heard about health education before, 10% did not admit that they have heard about health education before, 6.6% chose to remain Undecided to the question.

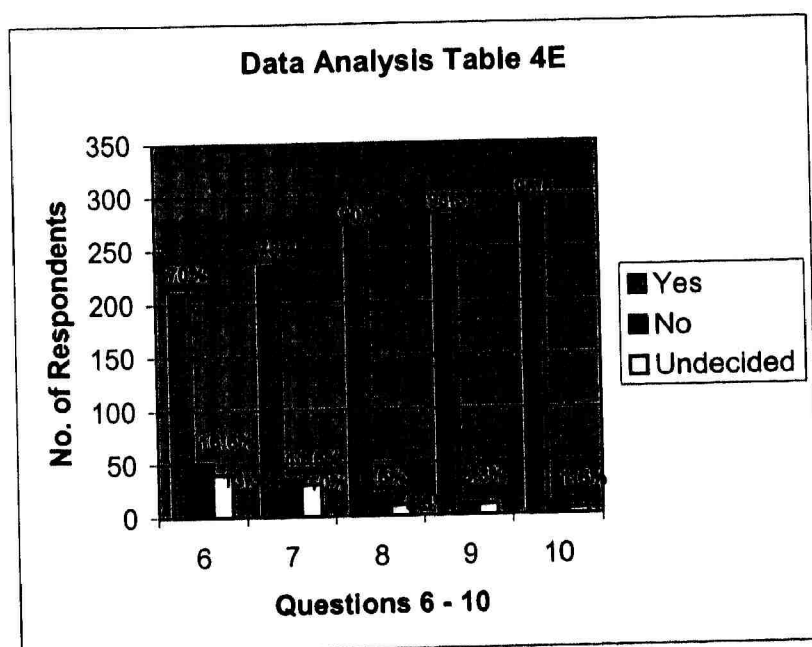
Table 4E

Questionnaire Analysis (Questions 6 - 10)

| | Yes | | No | | Undecided | | Total | |
|--|-----|----|----|------|-----------|------|-------|-----|
| | N. | % | N. | % | N. | % | N. | % |
| 6. Do you know that Health Education teaches about disease prevention and safety | 210 | 70 | 50 | 16.6 | 40 | 13.3 | 300 | 100 |

| | Yes | | No | | Undecided | | Total | |
|--|-----|------|----|------|-----------|-----|-------|-----|
| | N. | % | N. | % | N. | % | N. | % |
| 7. It is said that an individual lifestyle or behavior is responsible for HIV and AIDS infection | 235 | 78.3 | 35 | 11.6 | 30 | 10 | 300 | 100 |
| 8. It has been observed that drug users and multiple sex partners are more prone to HIV infection. | 270 | 90 | 20 | 6.6 | 10 | 3.3 | 300 | 100 |
| 9. Are you of the opinion that Health Education should made compulsory in all primary and secondary schools in Malaysia. | 280 | 93.3 | 10 | 3.3 | 10 | 3.3 | 300 | 100 |
| 10. Do you agree that introducing the program of Health Education in Malaysian schools is necessary because of the abound social/health problems | 290 | 96.6 | 5 | 1.6 | 5 | 1.6 | 300 | 100 |

BELOW: GRAPH 6



In the table 4E, the respondent responses were quite clear, hence 70% answered our question positively by noting that health education teaches about disease prevention and safety, 16.6% a far cry from the positive response said 'No' they did not accept that health education teaches about disease prevention and safety. An insignificant number were Undecided to our question, which stood at 13.3%. In another dimension 78.3% answered correctly that individual lifestyle or behavior is responsible for HIV/AIDS infection. 11.6% said 'No' that individual lifestyle is not responsible for HIV/ AIDS infection, while 10% were undecided. Whereas in another question, 90% said 'Yes' that drug users and multiple sex partners are more prone to HIV/AIDS infection. 6. 6% answered 'No' that drug users and multiple sex partners are not prone to HIV/AIDS infection. 3.3% were undecided to the question.

In furtherance of this analyses, 93.3% accepted our question by stating 'Yes' that health education program should be made compulsory in all primary and secondary schools in Malaysia. 3.3% disagree with idea that health education should be made compulsory in all primary and secondary schools in Malaysia. The same 3.3% was recorded against those who choose to remain Undecided. Lastly, 96.6% said 'Yes' that introducing program of health education in Malaysia schools is necessary because of abound social/ health problems. 1.6% 'No' meaning they did not approve the idea of introducing health education in Malaysia schools. Then, 1.6% remains Undecided to our question.

8.4 Departmental Observation

Nonetheless, from the three departments used in this survey namely: the department of Social Administration and Justice of the University of Malaya. A total of 10 questionnaires from the male students were returned which represent 3.33% and 30 questionnaires from the female students representing 10%. The result is a remarkable show of interest among these students towards our questions.

In the department of Anthropology and Sociology where 20 and 55 questionnaires were distributed, the male students return 20 questionnaires, which represent 6.7%, while the female students returned a total number of 55 questionnaires representing 18.3%, a clear interest in our questions.

In the Department of Law, the International Islamic University, the male students returned 50 questionnaires, which represent 16.6%, the female returned a total number of 135 questionnaires comparatively higher, comparing to other returns, and however, that

represents 45% respectively. As a result of this observation, it suggests that our question were well accepted in the departmental analysis.

In summation of those analysis from the above responses, it could be adduced that there were constant indications that the records received from those who answered 'Yes' were more favorable to our research than those who answered 'No' However, the "positiveness" (Yes) of those analysis confirm that Malaysians are aware of HIV and AIDS as social health problem and also acknowledged that health education teaches about disease prevention and safety.