Thesis Title Meta – Analysis of Research on Knowledge, Attitude and Behaviors

Regarding HIV Prevention in the Upper Northern Region

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Abstract

This research sought to derive certain conclusions as regards the relationships between personal attributes and HIV prevention knowledge, attitude and behavior of people in the Upper Northern Region of Thailand. It did so, relying on the meta-analysis technique, by synthesizing findings of various research studies, 60 in total, completed during 1984 and 1997 by both governmental agencies and university graduate students. Moreover, the variance of identified correlation coefficients found in those studies was accounted for by characteristic variables they employed.

Findings were as follows:

- 1. As regards the relationships
- 1.1 The averaged correlation coefficient between personal attributes and HIV prevention knowledge, attitude and behavior demonstrated a positive, low-level relationship.
- 1.2 The averaged correlation coefficient between HIV prevention knowledge, attitude and behavior also demonstrated a positive, low-level relationship.
- 1.3 Study samples who had undergone designed training demonstrated better HIV prevention knowledge, attitude and behavior compared to those who had not undergone such training.

- 1.4 Study samples who had been taught AIDS-related issues via the group discussion method had more and better AIDS-related knowledge than those taught via the lecture method.
- 2. The analysis accounting for the variance of correlation coefficients indicated that all research studies' characteristic variables together were 27.21 % able to explain such variance.