INTRODUCTION

The aim of the study was to assess HIV prevention, treatment and care programmes for students and staff at TVET colleges in South Africa. Study was commissioned by HEAIDS and was conducted by HAST research programme of the HSRC on behalf of HEAIDS. This was part of the first national survey at TVET colleges to get a better overview of the students’ KAB towards HIV, AIDS, STI, TB and substance abuse.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The specific objectives of the study are to assess:

• HIV prevention programmes available for students and staff at TVET colleges;
• HIV treatment services for students and staff at TVET colleges;
• HIV care programmes for students and staff at TVET colleges;

METHODS

• This assessment used a quasi-experimental pre-test and post test design to measure change in KAB towards HIV/AIDS at TVET colleges.
• A pre-test cross-sectional survey of 5,400 first year students and staff was conducted at all TVET colleges.
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• Pre and post-test design for KAB study at TVET colleges in South Africa

SAMPLE SELECTION FOR THE SURVEY

- Target Population
- Selection
- Pretest
- Posttest

50 TVET colleges with a population of 4,676,920 students and 66,925 staff
- All TVET students
  - N = 4,676,920
- All TVET staff
  - N = 66,925
- 90 first year students randomly selected from each of the 50 TVETs
  - n = 4,500
- 18 randomly sampled staff members from the 3 categories (management, academic, service) at each TVET college = 900
- 4,500 first year students and 900 staff

DATA COLLECTION, CAPTURING AND ANALYSIS

• 2 structured questionnaires (for students and staff) were designed, based on previous HEAIDS survey as well as the review of literature.
• 17 research teams and 62 fieldworkers collected data from students and staff.
• Student questionnaires were administered by the data collection facilitators to a group of students in a class.
• Staff questionnaire was administered by the data collector in a one-on-one interview format.
• Data were captured in-house at the HSRC by the Data Capturing Unit (DCU) by using a computer software - Census and Survey Processing System (CSPro).
• Data analysis was done using STATA software.

RESULTS

HIV prevention and treatment services for students and staff at TVET colleges

MAIN SOURCES OF HIV & AIDS INFORMATION FOR STUDENTS AND STAFF AT TVET COLLEGES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Student</th>
<th>Staff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condom use at last sex</td>
<td>2761</td>
<td>296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condom use with non-regular partner</td>
<td>1647</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condom use with commercial sex worker</td>
<td>1308</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CIRCUMCISION STATUS AT TVET COLLEGES, BY RACE

CONCLUSIONS

Staff members used the mass media quite extensively for HIV and AIDS information; only a minority of students did the same. Social media have not taken off strongly as sources HIV information at TVET colleges. Students and staff both relied overwhelmingly on government health facilities for HIV prevention, treatment and care programmes. The use of HIV prevention programmes such as voluntary male circumcision and condom use at last sex, is still inadequate.

RECOMMENDATIONS

• Introduce the “First Things First” HIV Counselling and Testing campaign, including testing for TB at TVET colleges.
• Introduce social media and innovative ICT approaches that are attractive to students and staff at TVET colleges, as sources of information on HIV & AIDS.
• Introduce coloured and flavoured condoms and relevant interventions to change behaviour and attitude toward condom use at TVET colleges.
• Develop a sector wide multidisciplinary response to HIV and AIDS, STI and TB.