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APPENDIX A

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TESTING AIDS EDUCATIONAL METHODS FOR INMATES

by

Joy Taylor Smith

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Master of Science in Administration of Criminal Justice

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College of Education and Human Services

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APPENDIX B

APPROVAL PAGE

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by

Joy Taylor Smith

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APPENDIX C

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APPENDIX D

ABSTRACT

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ABSTRACT

This research study explores the most effective programming methods of AIDS education for inmates. It is geared toward the jail setting, where correctional administrators are faced with a high turnover of inmate population. This requires educational methods to be effective without being overly burdensome. The National Institute of Justice has published several documents stating that live education is superior to video education in disseminating information about AIDS to inmates. The following pilot study tested this hypothesis so that the results could provide a strategic basis in planning correctional AIDS programs. Through the use of pre and post testing methods, t-tests and ANOVA show no statistically significant difference between the two testing groups (live education v. video education) and a control group.

APPENDIX E

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CHAPTERS

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION OF AIDS AND ITS EFFECTS ON CORRECTIONS

In the period of October, 1980 through May, 1981, five young men were diagnosed as having pneumocystis carinii pneumonia. “Because pneumocystis pneumonia in the United States is almost exclusively limited to severely immunosuppressed patients, it caused great concern with the health community and the Center for Disease Control (CDC) (Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Reports, 1981). Each case exhibited several symptomatic and recurrent infections or illnesses. Within months, the CDC was seeing more cases of pneumosystis carinii (a parasitic opportunistic infection of the lungs) as well as several cases of Kaposi’s Sarcoma (a cancer of the connective tissue in the skin which normally was only being seen in older men) (MMWR, 1981). Although most of the first cases were homosexuals, it soon became apparent that it was not exclusive to this group. Intravenous drug users, hemophiliacs, heterosexuals, blood transfusion recipients, and newborns were also being stricken by this mysterious disease.

The medical and research community spent much time and effort locating the cause of these devastating diseases that killed most of their victims. The Pasteur Research team in France isolated a virus, which it referred to as LAV. About the same time, Dr. Robert Gallo of the United States isolated the same virus and referred to it as