

AWARENESS AND ACCEPTANCE OF THE HPV VACCINE AMONG MOTHERS

BY

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DEGREE IN PUBLIC HEALTH

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Awareness and Acceptance of the HPV Vaccine Among Mothers" was carried out by [STUDENT'S FULL NAME], and has been read and approved as meeting the regulations governing the award of the degree of Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) of the University of Lagos.

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Date

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

Date

EXTERNAL EXAMINER

Date

DEDICATION

This research project is dedicated to Almighty God, the giver of life, wisdom, and understanding, who has been my source of strength throughout the course of this study. It is also dedicated to my beloved parents and family for their unwavering love, prayers, and support.

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ABSTRACT

This study examined awareness and acceptance of the hpv vaccine among mothers, using undergraduate students of the University of Lagos as a case study. The study was guided by three specific objectives: to examine the extent to which respondents exhibit the key attributes of awareness; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with awareness and acceptance. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 396 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 381 questionnaires were found valid for analysis. Data were analysed using descriptive statistics, including frequency counts, percentages, and weighted mean scores, and inferential statistics, including the Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient, the Independent Samples t-test, and the chi-square test, at a 0.05 level of significance. The findings revealed that respondents exhibit the identified attributes to a considerable extent (grand mean = 3.04). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.577$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 5.72, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.23$, $p > 0.05$). The major challenges identified include inadequate awareness, weak institutional support, infrastructural constraints, and limited access to information. The study recommends targeted interventions, improved access to resources, and intensified public education on awareness.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Title Page	i
Certification	ii
Dedication	iii
Acknowledgement	iv
Abstract	v
Table of Contents	vi
List of Tables	vii
List of Figures	viii
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background to the Study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	4
1.3 Objectives of the Study	7
1.4 Research Questions	7
1.5 Research Hypotheses	7
1.6 Significance of the Study	8
1.7 Scope and Limitation of the Study	11
1.8 Definition of Terms	13
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW	14
2.1 Conceptual Review	14
2.1.1 Concept of Awareness	14
2.1.2 Concept of Acceptance	15
2.1.3 Concept of Hpv	17
2.2 Theoretical Framework	19
2.2.1 Technology Acceptance Model	19
2.2.2 UTAUT	20
2.2.3 Diffusion of Innovation Theory	21
2.2.4 Systems Development Life Cycle	23
2.3 Empirical Review	24
2.3.1 Early Studies on awareness	24
2.3.2 Recent Nigerian Evidence on awareness	26
2.3.3 Awareness and acceptance	27
2.3.4 Comparative Perspectives across Africa	29
2.4 Summary of Literature Review	31
CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	34
3.1 Research Design	34
3.2 Population of the Study	34
3.3 Sample Size and Sampling Technique	35
3.4 Sources of Data Collection	36
3.5 Research Instrument	37
3.6 Validity and Reliability of the Instrument	38
3.7 Method of Data Analysis	39
3.7.1 Administration of the Instrument	40

3.8 Ethical Considerations	41
CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	43
4.1 Data Presentation	43
4.2 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents	44
4.3 Analysis of Research Questions	44
4.4 Test of Hypotheses	45
4.5 Discussion of Findings	46
CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	51
5.1 Summary	51
5.2 Conclusion	52
5.3 Recommendations	53
5.4 Suggestions for Further Studies	53
REFERENCES	55
APPENDIX	57

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Summary of the Review of Related Literature	32
Table 2.2: Operationalisation of the Study Variables	32
Table 3.1: Population of the Study and Sampling Technique	42
Table 3.2: Validity and Reliability of the Research Instrument	42
Table 4.1: Gender Distribution of Respondents	49
Table 4.2: Age Distribution of Respondents	49
Table 4.3: Educational Attainment of Respondents	49
Table 4.4: Weighted Mean Analysis of Research Question One	50
Table 4.5: Weighted Mean Analysis of Research Question Two	50
Table 4.6: Correlation Summary between the Independent and Dependent Variables	50
Table 4.7: Independent Samples t-test by Gender	50
Table 4.8: Chi-square Test of Association	50

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Conceptual Framework of the Study	13
Figure 2.1: Awareness in Public Health Research Context	32
Figure 2.2: Acceptance in Public Health Research Context	33
Figure 2.3: Hpv in Public Health Research Context	33
Figure 3.1: Public Health Research Context	42
Figure 4.1: Gender Distribution of Respondents	49
Figure 4.2: Age Distribution of Respondents	49

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of awareness and acceptance of the hpv vaccine among mothers is situated within a body of scholarship that has grown rapidly in the past two decades. This section of the chapter traces the background to the study by examining the historical, theoretical, and practical dimensions of the subject.

Scholars have long recognised awareness as a critical determinant of outcomes in public health. Economic pressures and resource scarcity frequently determine the pace at which awareness advances in practice. Research by Ogbeide and Chukwu (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting awareness and acceptance. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Field evidence gathered by Adeniyi and Adigun (2016) suggested that stakeholder engagement materially improves the results achieved in matters of awareness. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

Over the past two decades, awareness has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to awareness must be differentiated rather than uniform. Studies by Adigun and Adekunle (2019) largely support the view that awareness exerts a measurable influence on outcomes of interest. Such findings reinforce the argument that awareness deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. The aggregate picture emerging from Adigun and Chukwu (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between awareness and the outcomes of interest. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

awareness occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about acceptance and national development. The Nigerian context presents peculiar challenges, ranging from infrastructural deficits to institutional weaknesses, which shape the manner in which awareness unfolds. Field evidence gathered by Adigun and Chukwu (2016) suggested that stakeholder engagement materially improves the results achieved in matters of awareness. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Comparative work by Famuyide and Adigun (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking awareness with acceptance. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

awareness occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about acceptance and national development. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of awareness. The aggregate picture emerging from Oyelaran and Bakare (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between awareness and the outcomes of interest. The cumulative effect of