

AWARENESS OF DIABETES SYMPTOMS AMONG MARKET TRADERS

BY

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DEGREE IN PUBLIC HEALTH

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Awareness of Diabetes Symptoms Among Market Traders" 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.

PROJECT SUPERVISOR

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 of diabetes symptoms among market traders, 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 diabetes. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 405 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 393 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 = 3.05). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.534$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 9.36, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.05$, $p > 0.05$). 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	15
2.1 Conceptual Review	15
2.1.1 Concept of Awareness	15
2.1.2 Concept of Diabetes	16
2.1.3 Concept of Symptoms	18
2.2 Theoretical Framework	20
2.2.1 Technology Acceptance Model	20
2.2.2 UTAUT	21
2.2.3 Diffusion of Innovation Theory	22
2.2.4 Systems Development Life Cycle	23
2.3 Empirical Review	25
2.3.1 Early Studies on awareness	25
2.3.2 Recent Nigerian Evidence on awareness	27
2.3.3 Awareness and diabetes	28
2.3.4 Comparative Perspectives across Africa	30
2.4 Summary of Literature Review	32
CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	35
3.1 Research Design	35
3.2 Population of the Study	35
3.3 Sample Size and Sampling Technique	36
3.4 Sources of Data Collection	37
3.5 Research Instrument	38
3.6 Validity and Reliability of the Instrument	39
3.7 Method of Data Analysis	40
3.7.1 Administration of the Instrument	41

3.8 Ethical Considerations	42
CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	44
4.1 Data Presentation	44
4.2 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents	44
4.3 Analysis of Research Questions	45
4.4 Test of Hypotheses	46
4.5 Discussion of Findings	47
CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	52
5.1 Summary	52
5.2 Conclusion	53
5.3 Recommendations	54
5.4 Suggestions for Further Studies	54
REFERENCES	56
APPENDIX	58

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Summary of the Review of Related Literature	32
Table 2.2: Operationalisation of the Study Variables	33
Table 3.1: Population of the Study and Sampling Technique	42
Table 3.2: Validity and Reliability of the Research Instrument	43
Table 4.1: Gender Distribution of Respondents	50
Table 4.2: Age Distribution of Respondents	50
Table 4.3: Educational Attainment of Respondents	50
Table 4.4: Weighted Mean Analysis of Research Question One	51
Table 4.5: Weighted Mean Analysis of Research Question Two	51
Table 4.6: Correlation Summary between the Independent and Dependent Variables	51
Table 4.7: Independent Samples t-test by Gender	51
Table 4.8: Chi-square Test of Association	51

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Conceptual Framework of the Study	14
Figure 2.1: Awareness in Public Health Research Context	33
Figure 2.2: Diabetes in Public Health Research Context	34
Figure 2.3: Symptoms in Public Health Research Context	34
Figure 3.1: Public Health Research Context	43
Figure 4.1: Gender Distribution of Respondents	50
Figure 4.2: Age Distribution of Respondents	50

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of awareness of diabetes symptoms among market traders 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.

awareness, when examined in relation to diabetes, reveals complex and often paradoxical dynamics. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of awareness in everyday life. Research by Nnamdi and Adebayo (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting awareness and diabetes. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. An examination by Bakare and Famuyide (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

In both global and African literatures, awareness is now regarded as a key index of institutional performance. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to awareness must be differentiated rather than uniform. A notable study by Okonkwo and Ekwueme (2017) argued that the impact of awareness is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. The aggregate picture emerging from Alade and Famuyide (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between awareness and the outcomes of interest. Such findings reinforce the argument that awareness deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

Over the past two decades, awareness has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of awareness. A notable study by Alade and Famuyide (2017) argued that the impact of awareness is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Bello and Olawale (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

awareness occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about diabetes and national development. Nigeria's federal structure and its diverse cultural geography ensure that the experience of awareness varies considerably from one region to another. Ogbeide and Salami (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of awareness are unevenly distributed across groups. For practitioners, the practical