CHILDHOOD IMMUNISATION UPTAKE IN URBAN SLUM COMMUNITIES

BY

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BEING A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY, FACULTY OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES, UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS, AKOKA, LAGOS STATE

IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (B.Sc.) DEGREE IN PHARMACY

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Childhood Immunisation Uptake in Urban Slum Communities" 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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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.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My profound gratitude goes to Almighty God for His grace, protection, and guidance throughout the duration of my study and the successful completion of this research project. I am deeply grateful to my supervisor, [SUPERVISOR'S NAME], for the patience, guidance, constructive criticism, and invaluable direction provided throughout the course of this research. I also wish to appreciate the Head of Department, the lecturers of the Department of Pharmacy, and my course mates for their support and friendship. My appreciation also goes to my parents and siblings for their unwavering support, both financial and emotional, throughout my academic journey.

ABSTRACT

This study examined childhood immunisation uptake in urban slum communities, 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 childhood; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with childhood and immunisation. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 381 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 355 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 = 2.98). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.528$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 5.25, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.32$, $p > 0.05$). 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 childhood.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of childhood immunisation uptake in urban slum communities 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.

The relationship between childhood and immunisation has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of childhood are observed in their starkest form. Field evidence gathered by Bakare and Bello (2016) suggested that stakeholder engagement materially improves the results achieved in matters of childhood. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Longitudinal research by Nnamdi and Salami (2016) revealed that sustained attention to childhood yields appreciable dividends over time. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

The phenomenon of childhood, while not new, has acquired fresh analytical urgency in Nigeria. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to childhood must be differentiated rather than uniform. Evidence assembled by Aderemi and Oyelaran (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to childhood. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. Empirical evidence from Ekwueme and Alade (2021) suggests that positive developments in immunisation are associated with improvements in childhood. 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.

childhood, when examined in relation to immunisation, reveals complex and often paradoxical dynamics. Economic pressures and resource scarcity frequently determine the pace at which childhood advances in practice. An examination by Ekwueme and Alade (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Ekwueme and Famuyide (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of childhood are unevenly distributed across groups. Such findings reinforce the argument that childhood deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

childhood occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about immunisation and national development. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to childhood must be differentiated rather than uniform. Eze and Adigun (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of childhood are unevenly distributed across groups. Sustained engagement with the issues raised