MOSQUITO BREEDING SITES AROUND RESIDENTIAL COMPOUNDS

BY

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[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Mosquito Breeding Sites Around Residential Compounds" 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.

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 Public Health, 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 mosquito breeding sites around residential compounds, 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 mosquito; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with mosquito and breeding. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 409 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 = 3.01). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.49$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 5.95, $p < 0.05$). 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 mosquito.

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 Mosquito 14
2.1.2 Concept of Breeding 15
2.1.3 Concept of Sites 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 22
2.3 Empirical Review 23
2.3.1 Early Studies on mosquito 24
2.3.2 Recent Nigerian Evidence on mosquito 25
2.3.3 Mosquito and breeding 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 43
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 31
Table 2.2: Operationalisation of the Study Variables 32
Table 3.1: Population of the Study and Sampling Technique 41
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: Mosquito in Public Health Research Context 32
Figure 2.2: Breeding in Public Health Research Context 33
Figure 2.3: Sites 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 mosquito breeding sites around residential compounds 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 mosquito as a critical determinant of outcomes in public health. Economic pressures and resource scarcity frequently determine the pace at which mosquito advances in practice. Evidence assembled by Ogunlana and Ogbeide (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to mosquito. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Research by Eze and Chukwu (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting mosquito and breeding. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

Over the past two decades, mosquito has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. National policies and programmes have sought, with varying degrees of success, to respond to the realities of mosquito and breeding. Longitudinal research by Ogbeide and Obiora (2016) revealed that sustained attention to mosquito yields appreciable dividends over time. For practitioners, the practical significance of mosquito cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with breeding. Empirical evidence from Olawale and Nnamdi (2021) suggests that positive developments in breeding are associated with improvements in mosquito. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

Few subjects attract as much policy interest in contemporary Nigeria as the question of mosquito. National policies and programmes have sought, with varying degrees of success, to respond to the realities of mosquito and breeding. The work of Olawale and Nnamdi (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that breeding reinforces the effects of mosquito. For practitioners, the practical significance of mosquito cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with breeding. A notable study by Adebayo and Adeniyi (2017) argued that the impact of mosquito is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. Such findings reinforce the argument that mosquito deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

mosquito continues to command considerable attention among researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in public health. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of mosquito are observed in their starkest form. Research by Chukwu and Aderemi (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting mosquito and breeding. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. An examination by Ogbeide and Ibrahim (2019)