

SANITARY PAD ACCESS AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AMONG GIRLS

BY

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DEGREE IN PUBLIC HEALTH

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Sanitary Pad Access and School Attendance Among Girls" 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 sanitary pad access and school attendance among girls, 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 sanitary; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with sanitary and pad. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 411 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 380 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 = 3.2). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.575$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 6.87, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.14$, $p > 0.05$). 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 sanitary.

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	10
1.8 Definition of Terms	12
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW	14
2.1 Conceptual Review	14
2.1.1 Concept of Sanitary	14
2.1.2 Concept of Pad	15
2.1.3 Concept of Access	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 sanitary	23
2.3.2 Recent Nigerian Evidence on sanitary	25
2.3.3 Sanitary and pad	27
2.3.4 Comparative Perspectives across Africa	29
2.4 Summary of Literature Review	30
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	40
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	52
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	31
Table 3.1: Population of the Study and Sampling Technique	41
Table 3.2: Validity and Reliability of the Research Instrument	41
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	49
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: Sanitary in Public Health Research Context	32
Figure 2.2: Pad in Public Health Research Context	32
Figure 2.3: Access in Public Health Research Context	33
Figure 3.1: Public Health Research Context	42
Figure 4.1: Gender Distribution of Respondents	48
Figure 4.2: Age Distribution of Respondents	49

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of sanitary pad access and school attendance among girls 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.

sanitary, when examined in relation to pad, reveals complex and often paradoxical dynamics. Globalisation and technological change have intensified both the opportunities and the challenges associated with sanitary. The work of Alade and Oyelaran (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that pad reinforces the effects of sanitary. For practitioners, the practical significance of sanitary cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with pad. Evidence assembled by Osinachi and Oyelaran (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to sanitary. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in public health. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

sanitary occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about pad and national development. Nigeria's federal structure and its diverse cultural geography ensure that the experience of sanitary varies considerably from one region to another. Longitudinal research by Bamgbose and Osinachi (2016) revealed that sustained attention to sanitary yields appreciable dividends over time. Such findings reinforce the argument that sanitary deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. The aggregate picture emerging from Dauda and Adeniyi (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between sanitary and the outcomes of interest. The implications of these dynamics are far-reaching, touching questions of equity, efficiency, and accountability. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

A growing corpus of literature draws attention to the pivotal role of sanitary in shaping developmental trajectories. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to sanitary must be differentiated rather than uniform. An examination by Dauda and Adeniyi (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding pad. The work of Adigun and Umeh (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that pad reinforces the effects of sanitary. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

sanitary, when examined in relation to pad, reveals complex and often paradoxical dynamics. The colonial and post-colonial legacies of the Nigerian state continue to influence contemporary patterns of sanitary. Findings reported by Salami and Adigun (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to sanitary recorded markedly different results. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Studies by Salami and Salami (2019) largely support the view that sanitary exerts a